17-1 (Rev. 8-11-03)

ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

☐ FOIA/PA ☐ Litigation ☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester: _____
Subject: _____
Computer or Case Identification Number: _____
Title of Case: _____ Section _____
* File _____
Serials Reviewed: _____

Release Location: *File _____ Section _____

This file section has been scanned into the FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) prior to National Security Classification review. Please see the documents located in the FDPS for current classification action, if warranted. Direct inquires about the FDPS to RIDS Service Request Unit, [redacted] b2

File Number: 161-HQ-296 Section 2
Serial(s) Reviewed: ALL

FOIPA Requester:
FOIPA Subject:
FOIPA Computer Number: 1015702

File Number: _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____
FOIPA Subject: _____
FOIPA Computer Number: _____

File Number: _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____
FOIPA Subject: _____
FOIPA Computer Number: _____

THIS FORM IS TO BE MAINTAINED AS THE TOP SERIAL OF THE FILE, BUT NOT SERIALIZED.

SCANNED BY DocLab (RMD)

DATE: _____

ATTENTION

DO NOT REMOVE FROM FILE

LAST SERIAL: _____

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY: SP1 GSC/ck
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

3/19/84
#239101

2/17/61

airtel

To: SAC, Washington Field (161-176) (BSM)

From: Director, FBI 161-2796-95

EDWARD R. MURROW
SPI

b6
b7C

Re pending report of SA [redacted] dated 2/16/61 at Washington, D. C.

Administrative pages of rerep contain information as to National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, indicating Murrow was on a mailing list of that organization. Appropriately document this organization. Also furnish documentations of Winston Mansfield Burdette [redacted] mentioned in administrative pages.

Conduct appropriate investigation to determine whether Murrow identical with individual mentioned in last paragraph, administrative page D, in connection with the case regarding [redacted] Set out any necessary leads immediately.

In the event testimony of [redacted] before Special Committee to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations in 1954 indicates he possesses information re Murrow of his own personal knowledge or additional pertinent information, he should be interviewed.

[redacted]

b1

Submit copies of newspaper articles in "Washington Evening Star" issues of 3/10/54 and 4/7/54, mentioned page 9 of rerep.

OJA:mp
(4)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Airtel to SAC, Washington Field
RE: EDWARD R. MURROW

It is noted that Bureau airtels dated 2/8/61, 2/9/61, and 2/10/61, directed the attention of WFO to a number of references to Murrow in WFO files. All pertinent information in these references must be developed and reported together with appropriate documentations where necessary. Any particular items not considered pertinent should be set forth on administrative pages together with your reasons not deemed pertinent.

Buded is past. Expedite completion of investigation.

Report Form
FD-263 (5-18-55)

REC- 94

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
WASHINGTON FIELD	BUREAU		2/6-15/61

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
EDWARD R. MURROW, aka Edward Roscoe Murrow Egbert Roscoe Murrow Ed Roscoe Murrow	b6 b7C	skw
	CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY	

~~SECRET~~

REFERENCES

Bureau teletype dated 2/3/61.
Bureau airtels dated 2/8, 9, 10, and 14/61.
New York teletypes dated 2/7, 8, 9, and 14/61.
St. Louis teletype dated 2/10/61.

- P -

CLASSIFIED BY: SP1 GFS/CJB
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

3/19/84
34101

ENCLOSURES

TO THE BUREAU

Two copies of "Human Events" newsletter dated 2/10/61 and 2/17/61.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		REC- 94

1 - Bureau (Encs - 2)

1 - Washington Field (161-176)

NOT RECORDED

~~SECRET~~

This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

WFO 161-176
JWB:eam ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

b1 [redacted]

[redacted] (5)

WFO file 100-20947-89 is the report of SA [redacted] dated 10/30/50, WDC, entitled, "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL; IS-C." This report reflects that [redacted] made available the mailing list of the above committee. The mailing list was marked "Misc. Indiv." It was noted that some names on this mailing list are very influential persons and are further known for their anti-communist point of view, and have no sympathy with communists or fellow travelers. Under no circumstances should the following names be listed as constituting members of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, but should be referred to strictly as on the miscellaneous mailing list. Included in the following list appeared the name EDWARD R. MURROW, c/o of C. B. S. New York City.

b2 b6 b7C b7D

WFO file 65-5735, report of SA [redacted] dated 4/6/51, at WDC, entitled [redacted] ESPIONAGE-R." This file reflects that files of the Passport Office, Department of State, reflect [redacted] listed EDWARD R. MURROW, c/o of C. B. S., 485 Madison Ave., New York City, as a reference on his passport application. It is noted that [redacted] was employed by C. B. S. and was being sent overseas as foreign correspondent.

The following references in WFO indicate that
b1 MURROW was known to one [redacted] (2)

[redacted] reflects passport records reflect listed EDWARD R. MURROW, 485 Madison Ave., New York City, as a reference on application for Passport Number 547 which was issued during 1947, at London, England.

WFO 161-176
JWB:eam

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b1 b2 b7D b6 b7C

(C) [redacted] reflects [redacted] who furnished war correspondent's file or [redacted]) advised on 9/2/43 [redacted] requested certain designated persons be contacted ~~for~~ their recommendations obtained of his anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist sentiments concerning how valuable his knowledge of Germany had been in the fight against the Axis. Among these names was ED MURROW.

(C) [redacted] is the lengthy memorandum prepared by [redacted] in which he stated that EDWARD R. MURROW of Columbia Broadcasting System is among a list of references of those who have known him and he indicated some names on the list have known him very long and very well.

(C) [redacted] reflects [redacted] listed EDWARD R. MURROW, Director, C. B. S., 385 Madison Avenue, New York City, as a reference in 1953, on an application for passport for [redacted] during 1953.

The following information is furnished with regard to STEPHEN LAIRD:

(C) [redacted] reflects [redacted] stated that [redacted] of Time, Incorporated, in 1940, was on the Executive Committee of the Spanish Refugee Relief Committee and on 4/18/40, was in attendance at a meeting of the Washington Chapter during which meeting it was voted to disassociate from the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign and to affiliate with the North American Spanish Aid Committee.

The North American Spanish Aid Committee has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(C) [redacted] reflects in AN affidavit dated 1/13/56, [redacted] admitted expressing pro-communist sentiments in late 1930's and to have attended Communist Party meetings, but denied he was a member of the Communist Party.

WFO file 105-1235-710, page 7, report of SA [redacted] dated 9/5/56, WDC, entitled "YUGOSLAV EMBASSY. (S)

~~SECRET~~

WFO 161-176
JWB:eam

[redacted] b1

(S)

[redacted]

(S)

[redacted]

(S)

WFO 161-176
JWB:eam

WFO file 105-4765, Bureau file 105-23372, entitled, [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted]IS-R and BR," contains information that [redacted] who was born in the U. S. and who later became a British subject, came to the U. S. in 1953 for the purpose of conferring with colleagues in his field [redacted] described as an independent historian, publicist and broadcaster). It was reported that he may possibly be engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union. According to the above report, EDWARD R. MURROW reportedly arranged a number of appointments for [redacted]

Hearings before the House of Representatives, Special Committee to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations held on 5/24/54, at WDC, reflect that [redacted] ttorney, San Francisco, California, provided testimony. Included in this testimony, [redacted] commented regarding an announcement of the Summer Sessions at Moscow University which were reportedly to be held during 1935, and MURROW's name appeared on National Advisory Council of American Advisory Organization.

For information Bureau, investigation in this respect is being conducted during this investigation; see WFO teletype to New York and Boston dated 2/9/61.

During the testimony and questioning of [redacted] U. S. Representative WAYNE L. HAYS, Ohio, stated "The whole point of my objection is that again we have evidence of this business of name dropping which, if left unchallenged, would give the general impression to the public at large that ED MURROW and all these other names mentioned were a bunch of Communist sympathizers who were trying to actively promote communism in the U. S. Now, maybe some of the names mentioned are. I don't know. But I did want the record to show that this is the same old tripe that we had a big hassle over on television a few weeks ago, and I thought then it was pretty definitely disposed of. If we have anything here this gentleman can present that has some bearing on the matter, that is one thing, but to continue this character assassination and so on and so forth by inference and by saying, 'Well, somebody told me so,' that is something else again."

It is noted that MURROW's name was mentioned in the connection as indicated above, and therefore it is not being placed in the details of this report.

-E-

WFO 161-176

~~SECRET~~

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will upon receipt report the results of the following leads still outstanding:

1. ONI
2. [redacted] regarding the appointee and wife. b2
3. Passport Office
4. Will recheck Office of Security, Department of State, regarding the information furnished in Bureau airtel, 2/10/61.
5. Contact with security informants
6. Will interview [redacted]
7. Will interview [redacted] at CBS. b6 b7C

-F*-

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] b6 b7C
Date:

Office: Washington, D.C.

Field Office File No.: 161-176

Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP6 CLS

Synopsis:

No personnel record at USIA. Employed by Department of State in 1946. United States Senator JAVITS recommends favorably. Professional associates recommend favorably. Credit rating satisfactory for brother, negative regarding appointee. No arrest located for appointee or brother. Information at CSC utilized. HCUA and OSI reflect nothing additional. OSD reflects nothing additional. Information contained Department of State security file set forth. AEC, Secret Service, and Army records negative. Appointee is Reserve Officer in Navy. Appointee mentioned in speech by United States Representative REECE. Information contained in newspaper library set forth. Information obtained in 1959 investigation of brother set forth. Residence of brother verified. Copies of "Human Events" attached.

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

EMPLOYMENT

On February 15, 1961, [redacted] Personnel Officer, United States Information Agency (USIA), advised SA [redacted] that his agency has no file on EDWARD R. MURROW. He stated MURROW is a presidential appointee and until the agency receives information that the appointment has been approved by the Senate, no file is set up. b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On February 15, 1961 [redacted] Secretary to the Director, Office of Security, USIA, made available to SA [redacted] the appointee's security file which reflected he had been processed by that agency for a security clearance during 1956 and that national agency requests had been made on June 21, 1956. He advised his files did not reflect the reason for the agency check, in 1956, nor did they reflect whether or not the appointee was ever employed by USIA. These files reflected no additional pertinent information. b6 b7C

On February 15, 1961, [redacted] Chief, Personnel Files Section, Department of State, advised SA [redacted] that there is no file for the appointee for current or past employment.

On February 15, 1961, [redacted] Chief, Presidential Commissions Staff, Office of Personnel, Department of State, advised SA [redacted] that a review of her records and a check of the White House records by her reflect that the appointee has not yet been nominated to the United States Senate by the President.

On February 15, 1961, SA [redacted] determined from the Appointment Clerk, Employment Division, Office of Personnel, Department of State, that there is no record of a recent appointment of the appointee by the Department of State.

On February 14, 1961, [redacted] Clerk, Personnel Locator, Office of Personnel, Department of State, advised SA [redacted] that a service record card for the appointee reflects he was appointed on May 10, 1946 as a Consultant, without compensation, with the Department of State. She stated the card does not indicate the Division in which he was employed and did not reflect a termination date. She advised, therefore, that she would suggest no one at the Department of State who would know him.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

On February 9, 1961, United States Senator JACOB K. JAVITS, New York, advised SA [redacted] that he has known the appointee reasonably well socially and by reputation professionally for a number of years. He stated he has a high regard for him in the news profession and considers

him to be one of the most distinguished newsmen on television. He stated that since his contacts with the appointee have all been satisfactory and his reputation is good, he knows of no reason why his character, associates, reputation, and loyalty should be questioned. He said he knows of no reason why he should not recommend him favorably.

On February 10, 1961, United States Senator KENNETH B. KEATING, New York, advised SA [redacted] that he only knows the appointee personally in a casual way, having met him only a few times. He indicated that since he did not know him well he felt he was unable to comment on him. b6 b7C

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES

On February 14, 1961, Ambassador W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, Ambassador at Large, Department of State, advised SA JOSEPH W. SPEICHER that he has known the appointee socially and professionally off and on since the early 1940's when MURROW was assigned to London as a war correspondent and HARRIMAN was serving in London as head of the "HARRIMAN Mission." He stated that he regarded the appointee as being unquestionably loyal to his country and added that he was a man of the very highest character, reputation, and associations, so far as he knew. Ambassador HARRIMAN recommended the appointee for a government position of trust, commenting that he was an intelligent, personable, capable, conscientious, and discreet individual. He remarked that the appointee, in his judgment, would give a new impetus and vision to the USIA as its new head. Ambassador HARRIMAN mentioned that appointee's wife was a person of a similarly high type. He was unable to furnish further information concerning appointee's relatives.

On February 14, 1961, Mr. THOMAS K. FINLETTER, Ambassador Designate to North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Department of State, advised SA SPEICHER that he had known the appointee, primarily socially, since about 1946 and considers him to be a loyal and devoted citizen of the United States and a man of excellent character, associations, and reputation. He recommended the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the government, remarking that he was an able, conscientious, experienced, and trustworthy man who was very well qualified to head the USIA. He mentioned that the appointee's wife was a very fine person, and added that he was unable to furnish any further information concerning the appointee's relatives.

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On February 14, 1961, Mr. DEAN ACHESON, Former Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., advised SA [redacted] that he has known the appointee off and on socially for many years, since appointee's wife is the daughter of close friends of Mr. ACHESON's parents. He stated that he considers the appointee to be a loyal United States citizen and a man of excellent character, reputation, and associations. Mr. ACHESON recommended the appointee for a government position of trust, commenting that he is a capable, intelligent, sincere, discreet, and reliable individual. He mentioned that the appointee's wife is likewise a person of the highest type. He was unable to furnish any additional information concerning the appointee's relatives.

On February 14, 1961, Mr. DAVID K. E. BRUCE, Ambassador Designate to the United Kingdom, Department of State, advised SA [redacted] that he has known the appointee quite well both socially and professionally off and on since about 1940 when the appointee was assigned to London, England, by the broadcasting company for which he worked. Mr. BRUCE reported that he had no doubts whatever concerning the appointee's loyalty to his country, and he added that his character, reputation, and associations were above reproach, so far as he knew. He recommended the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the government, remarking that he was a man of great ability. Mr. BRUCE was unable to furnish any information concerning the appointee's relatives, other than to comment that his wife was a very fine person.

CREDIT AND POLICE AGENCIES

The files of the Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Washington, D.C., were caused to be searched on February 9, 1961, by SE [redacted] and reflected a satisfactory credit rating for the appointee's brother, LACEY VAN BUREN MURROW. These files failed to reflect a record for the appointee.

The files of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., were searched on February 9, 1961, by SE [redacted] and no record was located for the appointee or his brother; at all times an indefinite number of unidentified records are out of file and not available for review.

The files of the United States Park Police, Washington, D.C., were caused to be searched on February 9, 1961, by IC [redacted] and no record was located for the appointee or his brother.

MISCELLANEOUS

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The files of the Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission, were reviewed on February 9, 1961, by IC [redacted] and information contained in these files regarding the appointee was utilized during this investigation.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were searched on February 8, 1961, by IC [redacted] and reflected no additional pertinent information regarding the appointee.

The files of the Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force, were caused to be searched on February 13, 1961, by IC [redacted] and reflected no additional pertinent information regarding the appointee.

On February 13, 1961, Mr. M. R. BEASLEY, Supervisor, Security Service Division, Office Secretary of Defense (OSD), made available the appointee's file to SA [redacted] This file reflected no additional pertinent information regarding the appointee.

On February 13, 1961, Mrs. LEAH HIGHTOWER, Chief, Files Section, Personnel Division, OSD, advised SA [redacted] their files contained no record of the appointee.

The files of the Office of Security, Department of State, reviewed by SA [redacted] on February 8, 1961, reflected the following information regarding the appointee.

He was under consideration in April, 1951, by the Division of Exchange of Persons, as a grantee. A national agency check was conducted and the results were favorable, however, on September 10, 1951, the request for such name check was canceled and his services were not utilized.

On October 4, 1956, the Advisory Committee on the Arts, Department of State, requested the Office of Security to do a name check on the appointee as a proposed member of the Advisory Committee of the Arts under Public Law 860, 84th Congress. On October 29, 1956, the Office of Security informed the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, that if MURROW were to be proposed for such an appointment, his case would have to be referred to the Federal Bureau of

Investigation under the provisions of Executive Order 10450, Section 8 (d). (Information in the preceding sentence was classified confidential by the Department of State and the file indicates the basis of such statement regarding Executive Order 10450 was information previously received from the FBI.)

The file also reflects that on April 21, 1959, the Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs, submitted a request to the Office of Security for a name check on the appointee in connection with the White House meeting on refugees. The file indicates the name check was submitted to the FBI and a reply was received but the file does not indicate what further action, if any was taken by the Office of Security.

The file contained the notation that the appointee's status as a Consultant expired on December 31, 1946, however, it contained no further details regarding this status, where he was employed, or for whom he was employed. This file contained no additional pertinent information.

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On February 13, 1961, [redacted] Clerk, Washington Area Security Operations, Atomic Energy Commission, Germantown, Maryland, advised SA [redacted] that there is no record of the appointee ever having been granted a "Q" clearance.

On February 13, 1961, [redacted] Personnel Clerk, Personnel Files, Atomic Energy Commission, advised SA [redacted] that there is no record of the appointee as a present or former employee.

On February 14, 1961, [redacted] Clerk, Personnel Section, United States Secret Service, advised SA [redacted] their files contained no record on the appointee.

On February 9, 1961, IC [redacted] determined that the Personnel Records Branch, Department of the Army, Pentagon, contained no service record of the appointee.

On February 14, 1961, IC [redacted] reviewed the Navy officer's record of EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW, officer's serial number 640057. This record reflecte he was born April 25, 1908, at Greensboro, North Carolina and his place of birth is also shown as Center, North Carolina. MURROW

was appointed a Reserve Officer on March 9, 1960, in the grade of Commander, Restricted Line 1655 (Special Duty - Public Information). He accepted the appointment on August 25, 1960, at the United States Navy Recruiting Station, New York, New York.

These records reflect a statement of prior service dated November 2, 1960, that he was a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army, Officers Reserve Corps, from June 2, 1930 until June 1, 1935, under Army serial number 0-271671. No active duty was performed. He was separated under honorable conditions (termination of appointment) on June 1, 1935. This file contained no additional pertinent information.

A review of the Congressional Record reflects that United States Representative B. CARROLL REECE, Tennessee, commented on July 21, 1955, on the floor of the House of Representatives regarding certain tax exempt foundations. Part of his remarks were regarding the Ford Fund for the Republic. He stated that his committee expressed regret of the entry of the Ford Foundation and its $15,000,000 offspring into the field of civil liberties which he described as "a disputed area already crowded with muddled liberals, pro-communists, anti-anti-communists and designing pressure groupists who scheme constantly to maintain a left-wing balance of power in America by loudly shouting the phony civil-rights issue." He stated that on June 29, 1954, the following hearings which had been conducted by the Gray Personnel Security Board - April 12 to May 6, 1954 - the Atomic Energy Commission announced it had found Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER to be a security risk and denied him access to security data, thus approving the recommendations of the Gray Board and the Atomic Energy Commission General Manager. He continued:

> "The Ford Fund for the Republic was not long in answering the calls for help from the phony civil-rights crowd. Up rushed Dr. HUTCHINS, president of the fund, to the rescue with a $15 million tax-exempt bankroll in his hip pocket.
>
> "But they were subtle and at least had some finesse in the sly manner in which they proceeded to try and disabuse the public mind regarding Dr. OPPENHEIMER's loyalty and security status.

"The Ford Fund for the Republic selected one of the biggest political propagandists in the United States, Mr. ED MURROW, of Columbia Broadcasting System, radio and TV, to do the job of dusting the security risk label off OPPENHEIMER.

"An hour-long interview between Mr. MURROW and Dr. OPPENHEIMER was filmed with sound, and at great expense hundreds of reproductions were made for free distribution to colleges and civic groups, all paid for by Dr. HUTCHINS, with tax-exempt money, your money and my money.

"In typical ED MURROW fashion, the interview was a highly colored propaganda job to present to its viewers Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER as a genius, a towering figure in American science, who had been grossly abused and wrongfully accused of outrageous charges of which he was now and had always been, entirely innocent.

"Ignored entirely in this ED MURROW propaganda film were the details of the charges against OPPENHEIMER, including his own admissions that he lied repeatedly to security officers of the Manhattan District and the FBI regarding his contacts with [redacted] as well as other vital security matters." b6 b7C

On February 13, 1961, [redacted] Secretary to the United States Representative B. CARROLL REECE, Tennessee, advised that Mr. REECE cannot be contacted for a definite period of time inasmuch as he is currently hospitalized and taking radium treatments.

WFO 161-176
JWB:eam

On February 9, 1961, SE [redacted] determined that the Library of the "Washington Daily News" contained no record of the appointee.

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On February 10, 1961, SE [redacted] reviewed material contained in the Library of the "Evening Star" and the following newspaper articles appeared regarding him on the dates indicated:

March 10, 1954, article concerns Mr. MURROW on his "See It Now"Television Program the night before stating that Senator MC CARTHY repeatedly overstepped the line between investigation and persecution. Showing films and using tape recordings of MC CARTHY's speeches and statements he showed the Senator employed half-truths as a "staple." He accused MC CARTHY of confusing the public between internal and external threats of communism.

March 12, 1954, "MURROW, STEVENSON Accused by MC CARTHY In Radio Broadside." MC CARTHY accused MURROW of having been connected with a Moscow school described as revolutionary and ADLAI STEVENSON of dealing in untruths. MURROW was an adviser in an international education experiment the Russians cancelled in 1935, before any school sessions were held.

April,7, 1954, article deals with reply on television by MC CARTHY to earlier statements by MURROW. The charges by MC CARTHY and replies by MURROW were as follows:

Senator MC CARTHY: That Mr. MURROW as far back as twenty years ago was engaged in propaganda for communist causes. The March 9 attack followed implicitly the communist line laid down in the last six months by various communist publications.

Mr. MURROW: MC CARTHY's reckless and unfounded attempt to impugn my loyalty is just one more example of his typical tactic of attempting to tie up to communism anyone who disagrees with him.

Senator MC CARTHY: That as acting director of the Institute of International Education in the 1930's, Mr. MURROW

"sponsored a communist school in Moscow. In the selection of American students and teachers, who were to attend Mr. MURROW's organization, (Mr. MURROW) acted for the Russian espionage and propagandist organization known as Voks - V-O-K-S. Many of those selected were later exposed as communist."

Mr. MURROW; In 1934, the Moscow University had organized an Anglo-American institute which proposed holding summer sessions in Moscow for English and American students. I, as a representative of the institute was one of the 24 members of National Advisory Council which was set up to advise the director of the American group. The only connection which VOKS had with the American group was in connection with procurring living and travel facilities for the group while it was in Russia . . . . contact with it was necessary if the students were to sleep and eat. The Soviets refused, after the 1934 summer session, to have anything more to do with the institute."

Senator MC CARTHY: Mr. MURROW, by his own admission, was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, "a terrorist organization" of the early 20th Century.

Mr. MURROW: "A false charge . . . . manufactured by Senator MC CARTHY."

Senator MC CARTHY: OWEN LATTIMORE, now under indictment for alleged perjury before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, said in a book: "I owe a very special debt to men I have never met - I must mention at least EDWARD R. MURROW."

Mr. MURROW: Mr. LATTIMORE made this reference only after paying tribute to other newspaper and radio reporters for reporting which was "clearly based upon the ancient principle that I (LATTIMORE) was innocent until proved guilty."

Senator MC CARTHY: "HAROLD LASKI, admittedly the greatest communist propagandist of our time in England," dedicated a book to Mr. MURROW.

Mr. MURROW: Mr. LASKI "was a friend of mine . . . He was a socialist. I am not." Mr. LASKI made the dedication in tribute to Mr. MURROW's broadcasts from England during World War II.

WFO 161-176
JWB:eam

The article goes on with MC CARTHY saying that one of us is on the side of communist - the other is against the communist, claiming the communist "Daily Worker" has attacked him while praising Mr. MURROW. Mr. MURROW replied that he cannot take responsibility for what the "Daily Worker" or any other publication has to say about his program or him personally. He said that he had no knowledge that he was the subject of notice by the "Daily Worker." This is more than Senator MC CARTHY can say about the communist support he accepted in aid of his 1946 campaign for the United States Senate. MC CARTHY replied that he knew of no communists support for him.

During 1959, the FBI conducted an applicant type investigation regarding the appointee's brother, LACEY VAN BUREN MURROW. During the investigation in 1959, the following information was obtained:

A review of the appointee's testimony in the hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, 86th Congress, First Session, under caption "United States Aid Operations in Laos," reflected no information pertinent to this investigation.

Report by the Committee on Government Operations concerning "United States Aid Operations in Laos" under heading "Potential Conflict of Interest - Vinnell Company and General Lacy V. Murrow," which indicated that during part of the time that appointee's engineering firm (Transportation Consultants, Incorporated) was under contract to ICA to make certain studies and recommendations for construction work to be done in Laos, MURROW was also on retainer from Vinnell Company, contained the following conclusion:

"Here was a situation fraught with potential danger to the Government's competitive bidding system as it might be employed by ICA in Laos. However, the subcommittee wishes to state at this point that it has not been any evidence that improper influences were actually exerted in this case to the advantage of the Vinnell Company or the detriment of the Government."

WFO 161-176
JWB:eam

On September 8, 1959, JOHN T. R. REDDAN, Chief Counsel, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Monetary Operations and Monetary Affairs of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, advised SA [redacted] b6 b7C that this subcommittee found some evidence of improper activities on the appointee's part in Laos, in that he was "wooing ICA personnel with job offers with his firm," which action he, REDDAN, felt was improper. He said their investigation had disclosed the following sequence of events:

> MURROW held a contract with the Vinnell Company to obtain business for them at a retainer fee of approximately $1,000 a month. Appointee failed to produce and these payments stopped after about two years. MURROW then obtained a contract with ICA to go to Laos to advise on highway construction problems. Approximately two weeks before this contract was finalized the Vinnell Company paid MURROW $5,000. No evidence ever developed that MURROW did anything for the Vinnell Company or obtained any business for them subsequent to his going with ICA. ICA contacted Vinnell Company relative to appointee and Vinnell indicated MURROW had not been employed by their firm since 1954. Mr. REDDAN stated the subcommittee questioned the appointee who was extremely frank and helpful in his testimony and production of records. Appointee told them that he had worked for Vinnell until September, 1957, and he showed vouchers he had submitted for that period. Vinnell, later fearing perjury, submitted to the subcommittee their records, which had been reported missing which established the correctness of MURROW's testimony.

Mr. REDDAN stated that it was his personal opinion that the appointee is a high principal man, but possibly because of financial need he might have misled Vinnell into the $5,000 fee, thinking MURROW in his new position could throw business his way. He said that he feels the appointee got himself into a more or less unwise situation and was forced to stretch his principles. He stated he is convinced the appointee told them the truth and although the appointee had created a "climate of fraud and corruption" they had not been able to find any evidence of such on MURROW's part.

WFO 161-176
JWB:eam

b6
b7C

On September 6, 1959, Mr. RUSSELL E. SINGER, Executive Vice President, American Automobile Association, (AAA), advised SA [redacted] in part, that appointee at times has had a problem with liquor. He said the appointee was never a steady drinker, but that on occasions of short periods he did drink to excess. He said that to his personal knowledge he knows of no drinking on the part of the appointee in three or four years. He said when appointee was on retainer to the AAA he never evidenced any liquor problem and further that his drink never affected the appointee's professional integrity or trustworthiness. He stated in his opinion the appointee's past drinking should not disbar him from a position of trust and confidence and that he pointed out the above not as unfavorable comments, but felt that anyone who hired the appointee should at least be aware of this. He concluded by highly recommending the appointee for a position of trust and confidence.

On September 21, 1959, CLEMENT V. TROSSEVIN, Treasurer, Transportation Consultants, Incorporated, advised SA [redacted] that when he was associated with the appointee at the Association of American Railroads the appointee did drink to excess on occasion. He said the appointee was not an alcoholic in that his drinking was not a day to day problem, but rather, just on rare occasions. He said since the appointee has had his own business he knows of no excessive drinking on the part of the appointee. He said to his knowledge his former drinking never effected his work, trustworthiness or integrity.

WFO 161-176

On February 15, 1961, Mrs. WALTER SMITH, 3008 Cortland Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., advised SA [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] that Mr. LACEY VAN BUREN MURROW and his wife reside at 3012 Cortland Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. She stated that he is the brother of the appointee.

Attached hereto are two copies of "Human Events," a Washington, D.C., newsletter, dated February 10, 1961, and February 17, 1961, concerning the appointee.

#239101

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ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU (2)

Two (2) copies of "Human Events" newsletter dated 2/10/61 and 2/17/61.

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA
Edward Roscoe Murrow
Egbert Roscoe Murrow
Ed Roscoe Murrow
SPECIAL INQUIRY

WFO 161-176

By report dated 2/16/61

161-296-95

Write Your Congressman About The House Rules-Packing Fight.
Every Congressman's Vote Is Reported In "WHAT YOU CAN DO" Section.

Human Events THE WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. XVIII, No. 6 February 10, 1961 Section 1 — News

RULES: *Severe defeat for conservatives* .....(81)

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EDUCATION: *Kennedy's words refuted* .....(83)

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Rules Fight: President Kennedy scored an important victory when the House of Representatives gave a hair-line margin to Speaker Sam Rayburn's move to pack the Rules Committee, long the bulwark impeding wild spending and welfare legislation. Many members admit that this means the floodgates are opened now for the ultra-spendthrift proposals of the liberals in Congress, not to mention those of the White House.

Actually, it is recognized in the cloak-rooms, the danger becomes greater to fiscal solvency than publicly advertised. Gallant conservative Rules Chairman Howard Smith cannot now fulfill his traditional role of guardian of the purse. Furthermore, the way is open for very high-handed use of the Rules Committee by Rayburn's puppet majority on the group.

Representative Bruce Alger (R.-Tex.) recently warned that liberal bills can be presented under a "closed rule," that is debate in the House on the merits of a bill can be limited and amendments can be forbidden. Also, others predict that "points of order" can be ruled out, so that appropriation bills can be rammed through without authorization.

Those with long memories today say that Speaker Rayburn has established himself in a position of power over legislation comparable to "Czar" Joe Cannon's, whose powers were clipped by the liberals of a half century ago.

Conservatives, on both sides of the aisle, now lament that the Kennedy victory may spell domination of the Legislative arm by the Executive. Weeks ago, Representative August Johansen (R.-Mich.) warned that if the Rules Committee packing scheme won out, it would make it enormously difficult for the House to maintain the historic "checks and balances" against a "power-hungry Administration." The Michigan legislator recalled Kennedy's reported promise to use his powers "to the utmost." "This comes perilously close to proclaiming the end of the constitutional system of checks and balances and the establishment of Executive dictatorship in the United States," concluded Johansen.

True, Rayburn's margin was thin—a change of only three votes would have defeated his attempt to become "czar." All through the House it is reported that the grass roots pressure was strong; but it is also admitted that the winning factor was "pressure from the White House." Wavering legislators were said to have been threatened with reprisals; one onlooker said a frequent argument used was—"We [the Executive] might reconsider keeping certain military installations in your district."

Also, it was reported that Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges (recently Governor of North Carolina) did yeoman service for the White House in pressuring Southerners to submit to Rayburn on the Rules packing plan. The news removes some lingering hopes that Hodges would prove a conservative influence on the liberal Kennedy Administration.

Yet, conservatives pay high tribute to Representative Howard Smith for his leadership in the resistance to Rayburn and to the steadfastness of many Southerners despite intense White House pressure. This prompts hope that the "old Coalition" may reform its ranks when wild spending bills reach the floor of the House.

As for the GOP performance, many conservative Republicans are dismayed that as many as 22 of their number broke ranks to join the liberal Democrats. (For the benefit of readers, the roll call of all members on the Rules packing vote is given in Section V.)

State of Union: The Kennedy prose in his first message to Congress remained undimmed, but the effects may leave much to be desired in White House circles. (1) It is noticeable how few in the cloak-rooms mention the State of the Union oratory as having any effect on the voting on the Rules packing scheme. (2) Among conservative Republicans (and even liberal ones) and Democrats, it's difficult to find one who agreed with the somber picture he drew of conditions in the US. (3) Republicans, at least, scoff at and resent the White House attempt to win legislation by raising the spectre of a "world emergency."

But the biggest failure of the message was its inability to still fears as to the solidity of the American dollar. Despite an extremely definite and highly emphasized statement on this problem ("This is a commitment"—which might later arise to haunt the young President), the stock market "went through the roof" after the boys at Broad and Wall heard his "reassurances" about the dollar. Wire services reported the leaping stock level—"most

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brokers hailed the President's message as inflationary and said it therefore would benefit the stock market."

Bridges vs. Kennedy: The GOP on Capitol Hill has sloughed off the "honeymoon" inhibitions and moved into straight out criticism of the new President's policies. Senator Styles Bridges, as Chairman of the GOP Senate Policy Committee, has started building up a record of biting comment on the new Administration's course.

Bridges expressed "alarm" and "shock" over Adlai Stevenson's remarks in the UN, in which the latter voiced hope of normal relations with Red China. The New Hampshire Senator bluntly expressed the hope that President Kennedy would "repudiate" Stevenson's remarks—so far Kennedy has not done so.

Bridges, the senior Republican in the Senate, noted on January 26 what the new President said about continuing the ban on U-2 flights over the USSR in the context of the news of the release of our two RB-47 flyers. "Did our new Administration," asked Bridges, "make any concessions to the Russians in order to obtain their release? If so, what? The Administration has a pressing responsibility to keep both the Congress and the American people fully informed of all Soviet overtures that might lead us to be mouse-trapped by Communist deceit and guile."

Finally, the head of the GOP Policy Committee in the Senate accused the Administration of imposing a "gag" on Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, chief of naval operations, forcing him to delete from a speech a criticism of Soviet Russia. And the Senator wanted to know whether the attitude of the Administration toward Russia means that we are "not to criticize or call attention to her out-spoken avowals to conquer us and the free world."

Bridges—there is no doubt—voiced the feelings of many colleagues on both sides of the aisle when he asked, "Does this mean that we are entering an era of appeasement with Communist Russia?" And again he demanded to know whether a "deal" between Moscow and Washington is in process.

Information Gag: Republicans on Capitol Hill are up in arms over what appears to be the Kennedy Administration's policy of clamping an iron mask of censorship over vital information and news.

What makes the GOP doubly indignant is the recollection that the Democrats—Senator John F. Kennedy in particular—made many high sounding pronouncements during the late campaign against alleged Eisenhower Administration information gags. The Democratic platform charged that a "massive wall of secrecy" surrounded the Executive branch and stated that "information must flow freely." At his first Presidential press conference, Kennedy pledged himself to complete press freedom, except in matters involving national security.

But evidence arises that the new President, largely through press secretary Pierre Salinger, is not too eager to dispense information contrary to the New Frontier's image and ideas. Senator Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) says he sees signs that the Administration will tighten up news and deny people the right to know things they should know. GOP Senate leader Everett Dirksen wondered whether we are going to have more rather than less secrecy.

But the man who brought the question out onto the floor of the Senate was Barry Goldwater. The Arizonan stated: "I am very much disturbed over reports appearing in the public print about Kennedy Administration censorship of speeches and statements prepared by the nation's military leaders [see Burke story above]. I want to know what it means in terms of freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of the American people to know what our leaders think about the Soviet menace .... Is this new regime to be a dictaphone-type of 'gag rule' government bent on its own prestige? . . . I say that the danger signal has been hoisted by the White House and must be recognized by us as something repugnant to the American way of life and dangerous to the best interests of our people."

N. Y. Young Republicans: In what amounts to a real revolt against Modern Republicanism, the New York City Young Republicans last week supported a resolution indirectly condemning the three New York Republican Congressmen who voted to stack the Rules Committee. The vote to enlarge the Committee was 217-212. If the three New York Republicans—John V. Lindsay (Manhattan), Paul Fino (Bronx) and Seymour Halpern (Queens)—had not supported the Kennedy-Rayburn packing scheme—the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition would have won.

What touched off the Y.R.'s resolution was a motion—supported by elements grooming liberal Lindsay as a possible candidate for Mayor Wagner's spot—to commend Lindsay for his packing vote. The motion was tabled by almost 3-1. Then a resolution, backed by club president Dudley Devine, was introduced to "commend the courageous stand" of the 148 other Republicans who opposed packing. It passed 57-10 and was interpreted by the moderns as a "direct slap at Lindsay," who, incidentally, was president of the city Y.R.'s in 1952.

On top of this action, the YR's then tabled another motion solely, says one informant, because it praised Governor Rockefeller.

What is particularly surprising about the YR's action is that the club has been consistently liberal and had been deemed a mouthpiece for Lindsay-Rockefeller Republicanism. (In 1959 the State YR's —with city YR backing—opposed the conservative National President of the Young Republicans, Ned Cushing, with a Rockefeller type candidate.)

Farm Front: Farmers have been hurt more by rising costs than by falling prices, according to Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Shuman said recent discussion of farm problems has tended to obscure this fact. "Gross farm income has gone up $3.3 billion since 1947, but production expenses have gone up $9.2 billion and net farm income has dropped $5.9 billion. Our first recommendation is that the government take effective steps to stabilize the value of the dollar, and that possible effects on farm costs be taken into consideration in connection with all government policy decisions."

He voiced the Farm Bureau's objections to "a program of higher price supports and greater compulsion." This would lead to "increased government control of individual farming operations, reduced efficiency, smaller markets, increased export program costs, and the capitalization of program benefits."

He also opposed a multiple price program for wheat. "Wheat producers have a right to compete for a share of the feed market," he said, "but only if they are willing to compete on a fair basis."

The AFBF president said a multiple price program would "have the effect of dumping surplus wheat into the feed market on an unfair, subsidized basis—thus adversely affecting the incomes of all producers of feed grains and livestock, dairy, and poultry farmers .... The wheat program is a classic example of the difficulties involved in any attempt to fix prices and control production relatively." Turning to proposals for compensatory, or direct production, payments to farmers, Shuman said this "approach is unsound and dangerous to our economic and political system."

"There is no magic in the supply management approach," Shuman said. "It is simply another effort to fix prices at artificial levels and to ration the right to produce farm products. Production cannot be controlled effectively by legislation as long as producers are guaranteed attractive prices .... It is fallacious to assume that the producers of a commodity are the only people interested in programs for that commodity."

Kennedy on Education: As was expected President Kennedy tossed a Federal aid for education pitch during his State of the Union address last week. He said our classrooms contain two million more children than they can accommodate and that there are 90,000 non-qualified people now teaching.

Kennedy's figures, most likely provided by the mammoth Federal aid lobby, the National Education Association, don't jibe with the educational pattern. Since World War II the states have built, without Federal aid, 680,000 classrooms—more than half of those now in use. Teachers' salaries have nearly doubled—up 99.8 per cent—in the past ten years, while the cost of living index has increased 23.6 per cent during that period.

In his recently published *Taxes for the Schools*, Federal aid opponent Roger A. Freeman illustrates the job being done at the local level. Freeman had been research director of the Educational Committee of the President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Freeman points out that, over the past two decades, school enrollments grew 43 per cent—but that school funds increased 185 per cent (in price adjusted dollars), and that between 1958 and 1970 enrollments will increase 28 to 30 per cent, while local funds for education, based on present trends, will double. During the last ten years public school spending by the states jumped from $5.8 billion to $15.5 billion—a 167.3 per cent increase.

If Kennedy is right in saying that 90,000 teachers are unqualified (he still hasn't produced the 17 million hungry), it would appear from the facts that Federal money is not the answer.

Freeman concludes in his book that "the most urgent need is not 'more money for education' but 'more education for your money.' Wasteful organization keeps thousands of inefficient schools alive. Federal aid would relieve the pressure to correct such practices and, thus, help to perpetuate them."

Murrow & USIA: The selection of famed newscaster Edward R. Murrow to head the US Information Agency was greeted on Capitol Hill with what the Chicago *Tribune* called "highly controlled enthusiasm." One reason is that Murrow said the USIA should follow a policy of telling the "truth" about America even though it may not be "flattering." Many disagree with Murrow's thoughts on this since it is assumed Moscow and its cohorts will find enough unflattering things to publicize about the United States without assistance from Mr. Murrow.

But Murrow's selection is also criticized on the grounds that he seems singularly unaware of the Communist menace. In 1953, for example, he heaped effusive praise on Theodore F. White's book, *Fire in the Ashes*, which insisted that the allies "provoked" the Berlin blockade and hoped the US would halt the rearming of Western Germany. Murrow's views, in fact, used to be highly recommended by the Communist *Worker* when it was a daily and plugged "See it Now," in a column called "Best Bets."

Murrow, too, has made almost a holy crusade in championing left-wingers and security risks such as Owen Lattimore, Harry Dexter White and J. Robert Oppenheimer. The question seems to arise: Will he support or endorse left-wingers and security risks if they are found to be working in America's propaganda arm, the USIA?

HCUA: Agitators against the House Committee on Un-American Activities have long attempted to

DON L. SHORT, Republican Congressman from North Dakota: "HUMAN EVENTS, in my estimation, goes a long way toward providing the necessary information in order that the citizens of this country may make up their minds on important issues of the day with the true facts."

show that the HCUA is opposed by virtually the whole American Academic community. Last week, the detractors of the committee had this argument tossed back into their teeth when 139 professors and administrators from 17 colleges and universities signed a petition in vigorous defense of the HCUA.

In a statement addressed to Congress, the group urged that the committee "receive all appropriations and powers necessary for a more searching investigation of the international Communist conspiracy in the United States."

Professor Revilo P. Oliver, from the University of Illinois, asserted in a letter accompanying the petition that those who signed "earnestly believe" that the great majority of American college teachers are "loyal to the American Republic," but want "relentless exposure of our nation's secret enemies."

Professor Oliver also implied that many of the professors who signed it were under pressure not to do so by their liberal colleagues. He stated further that many "who heartily approved the purpose of this statement [supporting the HCUA] felt obliged to refrain from signing it lest they jeopardize their careers or even their livelihood." Thus Professor Oliver suggests that the very same liberal educators who have excoriated the HCUA for supposedly violating academic freedom don't mind suppressing freedom of expression when it suits their own purposes.

TV-Anti-Red Show: Much criticism was leveled at the Columbia Broadcasting System last week after that network cancelled an hour-long TV drama depicting Soviet espionage activities in the US. The story was based on factual Soviet spy incidents.

A spokesman for the sponsoring company, Armstrong Cork, told the press that CBS cancelled the show because "it was not in keeping with what the Executive branch [Kennedy Administration] is trying to do at the moment—convey a softer line toward Russia."

Regardless of whether the network cancelled the program on its own or whether Administration sources applied pressure (CBS would not comment), observers see much cause for alarm if communism is to be "swept under the rug" by the new regime in order to cultivate Russian good will. Chairman Walter of the House Committee on Un-American Activities warned last week that there are 25,000 "skilled revolutionaries" in the United States taking direct orders from Moscow.

Noted is that the TV channels are flooded with anti-Nazi programs and movies, but that anti-Communist shows are almost nil.

[STOP PRESS! CBS now backtracks on its cancellation as we go to press—after reportedly receiving a storm of protests. The drama has been rescheduled for February 15. Lesson: political activists can win victories by alert, vigorous protests.]

Capitol Camera: Political analysts note that the ADA's list of "legislative priorities" for this session of Congress, released December 29, runs almost parallel with President Kennedy's demands.

• Inside reports from within the State Department say that Undersecretary Chester Bowles, not Secretary Dean Rusk, is the real shaper of policy. (Bowles has long favored closer ties with Red China, bigger global giveaways, spending and appeasement.) The White House "line" is communicated first to Bowles; and foreign ambassadors seek to see him, not Rusk. The latter apparently concentrates on purely administrative problems.

• *Wry smiles are being directed at the Arkansas House delegation in view of its surprising* 4-2 *vote to support the Rayburn packing plan. Many thought the relatively conservative Razorbacks would be solid against Rayburn. Capitol Hill asks: "What high power political considerations overshadowed the expected anti-Rayburn vote?"*

• Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) has introduced a bill which would require all those appointed to the Supreme Court of the US to have at least five years experience on the bench. Of the current members only Justice Brennan had five years prior experience. Six—Warren of course included—had no prior experience on the bench.

• *The "What America Thinks" national poll announces that a majority of Americans polled believed Red China to be a greater menace than Soviet Russia. The percentages were* 47.1 *per cent and* 41.9 *per cent, respectively. Eleven per cent didn't know.*

• US watchdog satellite Samos II won't be operational for at least another year, maybe two or three. Kennedy's promise to Khrushchev to continue halt of U-2 flights thus leaves interior Russia uninspected. This seems to be Russia's *quid pro quo* for releasing RB-47 flyers.

• *White House said Kennedy "expressed his confidence in Finletter's ability to bring about the strengthening of NATO." But Finletter, new NATO Ambassador, is for decreasing military emphasis in Europe, wants to turn NATO into a giant giveaway project.*

• *Plot by anti-Salazar exiles and Spanish Communist refugees to turn NATO-allied Portugal into a pro-Communist or "neutralist" regime was uncovered one year ago, according to informed Lisbon sources. Those in on the plot were General Humberto Delgado, now exiled in Brazil, and ex-Captain Henrique Galvao, leader of the rebels who seized the Santa Maria.*

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Edward R. Murrow—New USIA Chief

He Promises to Tell the Truth, Even When Not Flattering to the US

SOMEWHAT STARTLING was the announcement that President Kennedy had named Edward R. Murrow to head the United States Information Agency and to direct the broadcasts of the Voice of America to the world.

The announcement promptly sent shivers down the spines of hardened anti-Communists. For the services which Murrow will now direct have been operated by the US Government for the major purpose of combatting the gigantic Communist propaganda efforts to tarnish America's "image" abroad.

Yet, the record clearly demonstrates that Edward Roscoe Murrow has consistently presented biased, one-sided accounts of life in America which, not surprisingly, were frequently given further global circulation by Soviet agents for their own devious ends.

And he has done all of this in the name of "truth."

Which, Murrow now says, he intends to do with the USIA. "Whatever is done," he observed, "will have to stand on a rugged basis of truth." And he proposed to have the USIA tell the truth "even when it's not very flattering" to ourselves.

These remarks give rise to the following questions: Is Murrow contending that the USIA has not been telling the truth? And what is there in Murrow's career which would indicate that he, himself, has ever stood on "a rugged basis of truth"? And what does he mean by the "truth" anyway?

These are not just philosophical questions. For they go to the heart of Edward R. Murrow's capacity to lead a truth-telling venture against the around-the-clock Communist defamation of America.

For the truth is that if a foreigner had relied solely on Edward R. Murrow's "social documentaries" for a picture of America, that picture would undoubtedly have been of a nation dominated by witch-hunting "McCarthyites," where prostitution is a prop to merchandising in American business, where evil landowners exploit helpless migratory laborers, etc., etc., etc.

Moreover, Edward R. Murrow has rarely shown any clear understanding of the cruel adversary against which this nation has been pitted all these years in a life-and-death struggle. Yet, through a clever build-up based on his saturnine good looks and a taut doomsday voice, he has managed to project a virile authority on world affairs. But it is an authority based on left-wing cliches picked up from associations with the likes of V. K. Krishna Menon, whom Murrow has known since the late thirties.

The most recent example of his muddled thinking on communism was provided last December in CBS's annual "Years of Crisis" talkfest in which the network's correspondents were questioned by Murrow.

"Howard," Murrow asked Howard K. Smith, "it is now possible, don't you think, in this country to engage in a serious discussion regarding the recognition of Communist China?"

And Smith, obligingly, said that it was, noting that "Mr. Chester Bowles has spoken very boldly on the subject in the past and I presume he will . . . speak more boldly on it in the future."

"It's less a recognition of Red China than a recognition of reality," chimed in Alexander Kendrick.

And here you see the Ed Murrow technique. His question, of course, was based on an absurdity: his frequently-expressed thesis that such topics as recognition of Red China have been ruled out by what he once described as "self-appointed fear-breeding arbiters of what is right and what is wrong." (The truth is that the subject has been passionately discussed for years—and even on Murrow's own programs.)

YET ED MURROW, himself, is a self-appointed arbiter of what is right and what is wrong. He has, through the years, taken it on himself to deliver unfair, generalized attacks on veterans organizations, American businessmen and his own industry. He has constantly bemoaned the fact that Americans are too affluent. "We haven't had the experience in the last two wars of the other countries, nor the scars of the British, French and Russians," he declared in 1958. "Not having had the experience, we need the understanding to make ourselves a little more sensitive, apprehensive and generous and this is a terribly difficult thing to do. It may be impossible. I don't know."

One wonders what Murrow is talking about—particularly when one realizes that he has been earning over $200,000 a year, living in a seven-room Park Avenue apartment and on a farm in Pawling, N. Y. Non-conformity has paid off quite well in Murrow's case.

It was in 1959 when Murrow narrated an expose of the use of sex in business, in which anonymous voices, identified only as those of call girls, press

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agents and businessmen, described how prostitutes were engaged to help swing business deals. The hour-long production became known as "Murrow's call-girl show." The National Association of Manufacturers accused Murrow of the same smear tactics that "he alleged were used by the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, a man whom he pilloried unmercifully and unfairly." It also charged that the "chief beneficiary" of the broadcast was the labor unions "who desperately need something to divert the public spotlight from their own wrongdoings to the sins of business, even if, as in this case, the 'sins' turn out in the end to be mostly a hoax." And the NAM repeated the New York *Journal-American's* contention that the broadcast was "a prize package for the propaganda machine of international communism."

Which, indeed, it turned out to be.

As did the more recent Murrow telecast on migratory farm workers entitled "The Harvest of Shame," an hour-long documentary of US farm conditions which provided a major windfall for Iron Curtain apologists. The production was labeled more fiction than fact by the American Farm Bureau Federation, which said, among other things, that it was "shocked at the lack of responsibility demonstrated by the Murrow clique." And the other day, Congressman Robert H. Michel (R.-Ill.) published an exhaustive analysis of the Murrow-narrated documentary in the *Congressional Record,* winding up with this observation:

"And finally, Mr. Speaker, since Edward R. Murrow, a co-producer of this show, has recently been appointed by President Kennedy as Director of the US Information Agency, I hope that he will not find it necessary to distort the facts so grossly as was done in 'Harvest of Shame' when he enunciates our position and policies to the rest of the world."

Ed Murrow's penchant for distorting the facts in his search for his version of the "truth" was once noted by—of all people—Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the ultra-liberal New York *Post.* In fact, back in 1955, Mrs. Schiff actually criticized Murrow—one of eggheadery's outstanding heroes—as "biased."

And—praise be the mark!—Mrs. Schiff, in the process, also belted another of eggheadery's sterling characters, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Occasion for this untoward event in the history of US "liberalism" was a 1955 decision by the Alcoa Co. to cancel sponsorship of Murrow's "See It Now" show.

Ordinarily the event would have aroused passionate denunciations of Alcoa for capitulating to the "know-nothings," the New York *Post's* favorite term for anti-Communists. Instead, Mrs. Schiff pointed out that Alcoa had continued sponsorship for a year after Murrow's telecast ripping the late Senator McCarthy to pieces, about which the female publisher apparently had no qualms. The "proverbial straw," she wrote, may have been the "sympathetic interview conducted by Murrow . . . which seemed biased in favor of Oppenheimer."

By all ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) rules, Murrow had no choice but to be "sympathetic" with Oppenheimer, objectivity notwithstanding. To respectable conformists, lack of objectivity is sin only when indulged in, say, by a Fulton Lewis or a George Sokolsky. It was perfectly proper in the case of an Ed Murrow.

Mrs. Schiff, whose newspaper rarely could be accused of ever reporting a fact straight, nevertheless was troubled by Murrow's Oppenheimer telecast. It "worried" her, she reported, "because the Oppenheimer case does not seem to me and other liberals, such as former Senator Benton and Secretary for Air Finletter, a clear-cut issue on which liberals can make a fight."

Thus, Mrs. Schiff conceded the government might have acted wisely in suspending the physicist's "Q" clearance. She added:

"Murrow asked Oppenheimer only questions that tended to put him in the best possible light. The impression left with the uninformed viewer was that of a hero and a martyr. Murrow did not ask anything which would have raised doubt concerning the character of his protagonist. Why, for instance, was Oppenheimer in favor of research on the H-bomb in 1944 but opposed in 1949? Was not the moral issue the same?"

Many a New York *Post* reader, inured to a steady diet of hair-raising tales of villainous "McCarthyite" activities, by now must have swallowed their ADA buttons in amazement. For Mrs. Schiff went on to criticize the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic for distributing film versions of the interview.

"I deplore this," she wrote, "because those who see it will not have read the huge amount of material in the case. They will leave reinforced in what many of them would prefer to believe—that a great man has been grievously wronged."

It is one of those ironies that through the years Edward R. Murrow's "objectivity" has been highly touted. A gushing *New Yorker* profile actually reported in late 1953 that "among the public men who have commended Murrow for his fairness is Senator Joseph McCarthy."

An admiring associate was quoted as asserting that Murrow is "too much a fanatic about being a reporter to throw in a lot of opinions when he thinks the facts will make the point by themselves."

AND THERE, in a nutshell, is the Murrow technique—the painstaking selection of facts which "will make the point" he wants made. Murrow is a master at this technique, having employed it for years on radio. On TV, he has perfected the technique of editing film in a manner shrewdly calculated to illustrate any point he wants made. Yet, as he sits back, puffing a cigarette, he is able to appear the acme of objectivity.

For example, in his TV coverage of a dispute between Indiana's American Legion and the American Civil Liberties Union, the Legionnaires were made to look like a collection of Fascist-minded crackpots, while the civil libertarians appeared like decent small-town folk. As the New York *Herald-Tribune's* John Crosby summed up the total effect: "Mr. Murrow showed the two meetings—the Legion's and the Civil Liberties Union—jumping back and forth from the regimented atmosphere of the Legion's to the democratic reasonableness of the Union's . . . Murrow simply presented the facts (and the faces) and let them speak for themselves."

Murrow's selection of faces is typical of his technique. Writing of another "liberal-conservative" imbroglio, telecast by Murrow, the New York *World Telegram and Sun's* Harriet Van Horne commented on a New Jersey right-wing women's group as consisting of "American Gothic-types, grim as granite." Apparently, Murrow's liberal gals would put Marilyn Monroe to shame.

Murrow's unfair use of film never was more vividly demonstrated than in his telecast which made McCarthy look like a giggling psychopath. Even the Senator's most vehement critics will admit he was anything but that. The *New Yorker's* Dick Rovere, for example, called him "a political figure of the first rank . . . quite possibly an authentic genius."

For the most part, liberals applauded the hatchet-job. But there were a few significant exceptions. The *Saturday Review's* Gilbert Seldes, for example, as much as he despised McCarthy, nevertheless was troubled. "The people who roared with delight," he wrote, "should ask themselves quickly how they would have felt if the same technique had been applied to someone they liked—for example, to the Stevenson whom McCarthy so coyly called 'Alger—I mean Adlai.'"

McCarthy, of course, made his "coy" observation as a political partisan during a political campaign. Whatever his merits, McCarthy never claimed to be "impartial."

Murrow, however, claimed to be an "impartial" commentator who aimed at presenting all sides of an issue.

The fact is, as the anti-McCarthy *Commonweal's* John Cogley pointed out, certain other commentators, through a different selection of film, easily could have shown McCarthy to be "a man on a shining white steed—infinitely reasonable (and) wholly without self interest . . . I believe film footage could be found to suggest these noble attributes."

Cogley pointed out that the "Murrow show has set a potentially dangerous precedent which those who are now applauding it may find good reason to regret in time to come."

The wonder is that Murrow has been able to get away with it. In 1955, for example, when the then Senator Knowland suggested a blockade of Red China as a method of freeing imprisoned US flyers, Murrow recorded a Stanford University lecture by Professor Thomas Bailey, who had declared that blockades, at best, were futile, and, at worst, could lead to war. Murrow's only editorial comment was that Bailey was not famous. "But after all," he added, "knowledge and judgment are not necessarily linked to fame."

The New York *Post's* Jay Nelson Tuck gushed over this exhibition of "courage." Murrow, the TV critic contended, "had cut [Knowland] into small, gory splinters." The fact Murrow did not present Knowland's side of the argument appeared unimportant.

This telecast demonstrated still another facet of the Murrow technique—that of letting others, like Professor Bailey, do his fighting for him. Murrow has even dipped into the classics and has quoted such figures as Lincoln, Diogenes, Mark Twain or Holmes on contemporary affairs about which none of them could possibly have been expected to have had advance judgments. Quoting the ancients, however, permitted Murrow to make his points without appearing to be giving his own opinions.

ONCE Murrow concluded a broadcast, thusly: "Bertold Brecht, German poet—and an exile himself—put it this way: 'A man can be free even within prison walls. Freedom is something spiritual. And whoever once had it, can never lose it. For while the body can be bound with chains, the spirit can never!'"

Few listeners probably knew that Brecht was then Soviet Germany's leading "cultural light." Needless to say, quoting a Commie on "freedom" is absurd.

Murrow has occasionally even voiced opinions directly. As when he pooh-poohed then Attorney General Brownell's charges against the late Harry Dexter White, insisting the "practice" of accusing a dead man of espionage "without producing evidence" could well "be applied to you or to me." In effect, he accused Eisenhower of condoning "false accusations." (Curiously, Ike later was to defend Murrow as a "friend," when McCarthy struck back at the commentator.)

Murrow long has been in the forefront of those opposed to "harsh" security measures. He has defended Alger Hiss, John Stewart Service, John Paton Davies and Owen Lattimore. The latter acknowledged Murrow's assistance in June, 1950, when he published *Ordeal by Slander.*

"Before I could speak for myself," wrote Lattimore, Murrow "kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by . . . using recordings, he gave me a national forum for my own,

so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself, in excerpts from my testimony."

In private life, Murrow has gone to bat for others suspected, with cause, of left-wing sympathies. He testified in behalf of one Joe Julian, a radio writer who brought a libel suit against "Red Channels" for listing him among "pro-Communist" show folk. (The suit eventually was dismissed by Judge Irving Saypol.)

Although Murrow has persistently berated anti-Communists in government, including Richard M. Nixon, Senator Mundt and Scott McLeod, he has never devoted much time to exposing the evils of communism. He constantly underrates the Red menace, both internationally and at home.

"I yield to no one in my desire to root out subversion," he declared in 1954 on receiving the Freedom House Award. (According to a recent count, Murrow has received over 150 awards from various liberal organizations.) "But I insist on a broad definition for subversion. I call subversion anything that subverts our political order, whether it be giving active aid to an enemy or curtailing the freedom of the democracy to deal with its own imperfections."

What Murrow was saying, in effect, was that those who fought subversion were as subversive as the subversives they were fighting. You figure it out!

In February, 1955, when debate was raging on the Formosa issue, Murrow interviewed Prime Minister Nehru for "See It Now." A "great statesman" in Murrow's book, Nehru, as was to be expected, urged a sell-out of Chiang Kai-shek.

Previously Murrow had leaped on the US Military and US Naval Academies for refusing to permit cadets and midshipmen to debate the question of recognizing Peiping. And Senator A. Willis Robertson, a Democrat, told the Senate he "regretted" Murrow's attitude. The Virginian pointed out it was US policy to oppose UN admission of Peiping. Since every boy who enters a service school is subject to military regulations, he added, "they have no more right to publicly challenge the foreign policy of the Commander-in-Chief than do the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"Mr. Murrow's word for today that it is better to debate a decision before it is reached than to debate the decision afterward is a good theory when properly applied," Robertson concluded.

NEEDLESS TO SAY, the *Worker* has frequently praised Murrow. This, of course, does not make him a Communist. But the Communist rag does not usually praise anti-Communists. The *Worker*, for example, was particularly exuberant over Murrow's telecast of the case of an Air Force Reserve Lieutenant adjudged a security risk. Following the telecast the Defense Department was flooded with protesting letters. Consequently, the then Air Force Secretary reversed the Air Force's earlier decision.

In 1955, the *Worker* praised Murrow for his telecast on "book-burning." Murrow had dug up a Los Angeles housewife, Mrs. Anne Smart, who had been circulating a list of books she considered objectionable in school libraries. Admittedly some of the listings were debatable. But it was Mrs. Smart's contention that the unguided distribution of certain books could do damage to the mentally immature and emotionally volatile. This is pretty much what Senator Estes Kefauver, no book-burner he, had been saying in his then current pornography probe.

Although Mrs. Smart had her say for a few moments, the net effect of the Murrow telecast was to hold her up to ridicule. Murrow apparently did not realize that, in protesting, Mrs. Smart was exercising her rights as an American. Only in a dictatorship is a private citizen prevented from making such criticism.

Whatever the merits of her argument, Mrs. Smart was willing to stand up and fight for her convictions—unlike the school librarian whom Murrow's cameras showed in silhouette, supposedly frightened lest her identification lead to reprisals.

Murrow's sophisticated summation of the results of the Los Angeles controversy was: "Five banned books have been returned to the shelves; ten are still missing. We can only deduce from this operation that some of our books are missing."

And, a good thing, too, considering that one of the "missing" books is one in which Pearl Buck interviews Mrs. Paul Robeson—an anti-US treatise, naturally.

Murrow, of course, has every right to defend pro-Communist books. And he is fully entitled to his left-wing views. He has no right, however, to claim to be a disinterested observer. As he himself once stated to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "I have never known a completely objective reporter. Each man is to some extent a prisoner of his own experience."

But all of this hardly qualifies him to represent American opinion abroad as Director of the US Information Agency.

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1 - Mr. DeLoach

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TELETYPE URGENT

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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1CBC/ks

TO SAC NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REURFILE ONE SIX ONE DASH ONE FOUR EIGHT. REFER TO URLET JUNE TWO TWO, FIFTY-FOUR RE DON HOLLENBECK, SUICIDE, INFORMATION CONCERNING, SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM NICK KENNY WHEREIN MURROW WAS MENTIONED. MATURE AGENT SHOULD SECURE KENNY'S COMMENTS RE MURROW.

OJA:MAC
(4)

NOTE: Murrow, newly appointed Director of U. S. Information Agency, being investigated at request of White House. Nick Kenny of the "New York Mirror" by letter to the Director dated 6/22/54 commented on the suicide of Don Hollenbeck of CBS. He said he was either very sick or "may have been trying to get away from the red wolf pack" with which he was associated. He stated Hollenbeck used to be "quite a lefty slanted" commentator and remarked that Ed Murrow was believed to have been "pulling the strings to which the slanted CBS puppets danced." On 6/22/54 Mr. Kenny furnished the New York Office the contents of his letter to the Director. Bureau enjoys cordial relations with Mr. Kenny. He was interviewed by New York Office concerning another matter in September 1960. It is believed advisable to secure his comments regarding Murrow.
(100-369550-6; 94-49619)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 16 1961

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TO SAC NEW YORK 21

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REURFILE ONE SIX ONE DASH ONE FOUR EIGHT. REFER TO URLET JUNE TWO TWO, FIFTY-FOUR RE DON HOLLENBECK, SUICIDE, INFORMATION CONCERNING, SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM [redacted] WHEREIN MURROW WAS MENTIONED. MATURE AGENT SHOULD SECURE KENNY-S COMMENTS RE MURROW.

b6
b7C

END AND ACK

HOLD PLS WA/R 21 NY JFA

2/16/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS, NEW YORK
WASHINGTON FIELD (BSM)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GEK/CLS

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. RE NEW YORK TEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN LAST. BUFILES INDICATE ARTICLE QUOTE THE MURROW MYTH UNQUOTE BY VICTOR LASKY, APPEARED IN JULY NINE~~TEEN~~ FIFTYFIVE ISSUE OF HUMAN EVENTS.

(62-86094-A)

OJA:MSL
(5)

Note: New York Office contemplates [redacted] concerning Murrow, who is being investigated at the request of the White House in connection with his recent appointment as Director of U. S. Information Agency. Lasky has written articles critical of Murrow, one of which was entitled "The Murrow Myth" in the publication "Human Events" for 7-9-55. Bufiles indicate prior cordial correspondence with Lasky, who is connected with the American Committee for Liberation, New York, New York. During the Alger Hiss trial he was interviewed by the New York Office on several occasions and was very cooperative.
(100-370032)

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URGENT 2-16-61 8-09 PM JS

TO SACS NEW YORK /-20-/ WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. RE NEW YORK TEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN LAST.

BUFILES INDICATE ARTICLE QUOTE THE MURROW MYTH UNQUOTE BY VICTOR

LASKY, APPEARED IN JULY NINE, FIFTYFIVE ISSUE OF HUMAN EVENTS.

END ACK PLS

WA R 20 NY JFA

41 (Rev. 1-25-61)

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DEFERRED 2-16-61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC PHILADELPHIA 161745

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55.)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REC- 94

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SEATTLE	BUREAU	2/17/61	2/15/61 - 2/17/61

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
EDWARD R. MURROW	SA [redacted]	el

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPECIAL INQUIRY

b6
b7C

Synopsis:

REFERENCES: Bureau teletype to Seattle dated 2/15/61.

Seattle teletype to Dallas dated 2/17/61.

Seattle teletype to Bureau dated 2/17/61.

STATUS: - RUC -

#239101
CLASSIFIED BY: SP1CTOL/cls
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
2/28/84

ADMINISTRATIVE:

b1 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

b2
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1 - Bureau (AMSD)
1 - Seattle (161-15)

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FEB 2 1961

- A* -

COVER PAGE

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: b6 b7C

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Seattle, Washington
Date: February 17, 1961

Field Office File No.: 161-15 Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

CLASSIFIED BY: SP/GDK/CS
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
2/28/84

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: Former acquaintance in Beaver, Washington area and college classmate of MURROW states Industrial Workers of World were not active in area prior to 1930, and MURROW to his knowledge had no contact with IWW. Confidential Informant acquainted with certain activities of IWW in Seattle, Washington area in early nineteen thirties, stated MURROW not known to him. Five former classmates at Washington State University from 1926 to 1930 commented favorably regarding appointee's loyalty and reputation and recommended him for position of trust. MURROW was President of Student Body at Washington State University and was therefore the college representative to the National Student Federation. 1930 college yearbook and associates indicate that MURROW was elected President of National Student Federation, but no official record of this at Washington State University.

- RUC -

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DETAILS:

Investigation in the State of Washington was conducted as follows:

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At Port Angeles by SA [redacted] b6 b7C
at Spokane and Pullman by SA [redacted]
[redacted] at University of Washington by
SA [redacted] and the interview of JESS
FLETCHER by SA [redacted] both at Seattle.

AT PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON

On February 16, 1961, [redacted] Postmaster, advised that there is no one still living in the Beaver, Washington or Sappho, Washington areas, who was there prior to 1932. He explained that both Sappho and Beaver are now only logging camps populated only during the logging season by transient people.

[redacted] said that he could recall that EDWARD MURROW lived in the Sappho and Beaver area during the period prior to 1926, when he entered Washington State University at Pullman, Washington, and that he returned to the area on summer vacations while he was attending college. [redacted] attended Washington State University with the appointee and could definitely vouch for his loyalty to the United States, as well as his general reputation. He said he knew nothing unfavorable regarding the appointee in any way.

[redacted] added that the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) were not active in the Beaver and Sappho area prior to 1930, and to his knowledge, the appointee never had any contacts with the IWW in that area or at Washington State University.

[redacted] added that he could suggest the names of no other individuals in the area who would recall the appointee personally. [redacted] advised that he, personally, has lived and worked in the area since 1918.

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

[redacted] b1

[redacted] never observed anything which would lead him to believe that MURROW was other than a loyal American of the highest type. He said that MURROW was elected to be president of the Associated Students at Washington State College during his last school year, from 1929 to 1930; that following graduation he accepted a salary paying position with some type of student organization in the East. [redacted] believed that MURROW was elected president of some national student group at the time. [redacted] concluded that he has followed MURROW's career to the present, and he would highly recommend him for a high position of trust and responsibility, based on his acquaintance of thirty years ago.

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b7C

SE 161-15

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AT PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

MISCELLANEOUS

NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION
1929 to 1932

On February 16, 1961, [redacted] Associate Registrar, Washington State University, formerly Washington State College (WSC) advised that she was formerly acquainted with EDWARD MURROW about 1929 to 1930, and recalled him as an excellent student of fine character, and morals. She said she certainly had no reason at any time to question his loyalty to the United States. She recommended him for a position of trust. She recalled that he was president of the Associated Students of WSC about 1929. She said that the National Student Federation, as she recalled, was made up of the individual presidents of each Associated Students organization from each college, and that EDWARD MURROW, having been elected as the president of the Associated Students of WSC, was the WSC representative to the National Student Federation. She recalled that MURROW was elected the president of the National Student Federation.

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She advised that the Registrar's Office of WSC, had no record in MURROW's scholastic file of his presidency of the National Student Federation; however, she suggested that the Associated Students of Washington State University might have such a record in the minutes of that organization.

[redacted] produced the 1930 WSC annual entitled "THE CHINOOK". On page 31 appeared a photograph of EDWARD R. MURROW, with the following: "ED MURROW has won singular honors during his year's experience in the pivot position as president of the Associated Students. In addition to inaugurating and carrying out a number of new projects here on the

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campus, he has achieved international prominence for himself and for the college by his election to the highest office in the National Student Federation of America".

"An A plus personality, together with a level head and the ability to see clearly into the problems confronting the college students of the present day, has been the prime factor responsible for his election to the National leadership of the college and university student presidents of the United States".

On February 16, 1961, MILTON L. SMITH, President, Associated Students, Washington State University, produced the minute book of that organization from 1928 to 1940; at which time the organization was known as the Associated Students of the State College of Washington.

The minutes of September 17, 1929, meeting listed ED MURROW presiding as president. The last meeting at which ED MURROW presided as president was on May 28, 1930.

Mr. SMITH advised that he checked the minutes of the organization between September 17, 1929, and May 28, 1930, and he could find no reference to ED MURROW being elected to the presidency of the National Student Federation. SMITH advised that he was not acquainted with the National Student Federation, as an operating student organization as of this time, and that the Associated Students of Washington State University are affiliated with the National Student Association. He said he could suggest no particular place to verify MURROW's presidency with the National Student Federation.

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SE 161-15

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University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

As previously reported there was no record of any attendance by the appointee at this university.

On February 16, 1961, REGINALD ROOT, Dean of Men, stated that he could locate no record of the appointee, and there was no indication of any representation by him with the National Student Federation. He stated his records did not reflect that there was ever any chapter of the National Student Federation on the campus of the University of Washington.

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SE 161-15

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On February 16, 1961, NORMAN H. THUE, partner, Blessing-Thue Music Studio, West 910 - Fourth Avenue, advised that he was formerly a fraternity brother of EDWARD MURROW in the Kappa Sigma Fraternity at Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, from 1926 to 1927 and from 1928 to 1930. He characterized MURROW as a very high caliber individual of excellent character and morals; a person of integrity and ingenuity; a brilliant leader in dramatics and speech activities on the campus; one who was able to master a situation at a glance, and one who mingled only with students on a high intellectual plane. He said he certainly had no reason to question MURROW's loyalty to the United States at any time during the school years above-mentioned; he was not ever employed with MURROW during the summer months. He stated that he was not acquainted with MURROW's membership in student organizations on Washington State University campus. He stated that he would highly recommend MURROW for a position of trust and confidence. He added that he has had no personal contact with MURROW since 1930.

AT PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

On February 16, 1961, RALPH McBRIDE, partner, White's Drug Store, advised that he was well acquainted with EDWARD MURROW from 1926 to 1930 at Washington State College at Pullman. He recalled MURROW as an aggressive, determined, punctual, and intellectual person of excellent character and morals; one who set a goal and then sought to attain it; one who was very choosey about his close personal friends, and one who was certainly a loyal American. He stated that MURROW was elected President of the Associated Students of Washington State College about 1929, and that the National Student Federation was the national organization composed of the presidents of various Associated Student Bodies. He said that there was no local chapter of the National Student Federation at Washington State College; that EDWARD MURROW was the only representative from Washington State College, as he was the only president of the Associated Students at Washington State College.

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b1

[redacted]

The Communist Party and the Industrial Workers of the World have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ASSOCIATES AT WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

AT SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

On February 16, 1961, ROBERT C. BRUMBLEY, in charge, Spokane County Juvenile Probation Department, advised he formerly was acquainted with EDWARD R. MURROW from 1926 to 1928 at Washington State College, now called Washington State University; that they attended many classes together. He said that MURROW was an outstanding young man, scholastically; that he was extremely active in campus affairs in speech and debate, and certainly was a person of excellent character and morals. He considered him to be above average as a leader, a dynamic individual, and he certainly did not question his loyalty to the United States at any time. He recalled that MURROW was elected to the position of President of the Associated Students at Washington State College and believed that he went on to become an officer in a national student group.

BRUMBLEY advised he recalled the National Student Federation by name and believed that it was composed of Presidents of various student groups from different colleges. He could not advise if this organization was locally chartered at Washington State College.

BRUMBLEY added that based on his acquaintance, he would recommend MURROW favorably for a position of trust.

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McBRIDE added that he believed that MURROW, during the school year of 1929-30, was also elected President of the National Student Federation. He said MURROW left Pullman in June, 1930 when he graduated and never did return to reside permanently in Pullman.

He stated that he would highly recommend MURROW for a position of responsibility.

On February 16, 1961, REGINALD A. McKARCHER, proprietor, Reggie's Chevron Service Station, advised he distinctly recalled EDWARD MURROW as a fellow student at Washington State College from 1926 to 1927. He recalled MURROW as an outstanding young man of good character and morals; one who was definitely a brilliant person; one who appeared to be a leader, and a person with an ability to meet others in an easy manner. He said he could recall nothing that would reflect against MURROW's loyalty to the United States. He was not acquainted with MURROW's activities in student associations on the campus. He recommended MURROW for a position of trust.

On February 16, 1961, MERRILL R. EBNER, President, First National Bank of Pullman, advised that he attended Washington State College from 1926 to 1927 and thereafter he managed the soda fountain at the campus book store from 1927 to 1930 and was acquainted with EDWARD MURROW during these years. He commented that in his opinion MURROW was a high caliber type of man of good character and morals, and one who maintained excellent associates among the intellectual set of students on the campus. He stated that MURROW had an inquiring mind, and recalled that he "was always checking books in the bookstore". He stated that MURROW was very aggressive and was extremely determined in what he set forth to accomplish, in that he set a goal and succeeded in reaching the goal. He said that even in college MURROW was interested in politics and professed to be a member of one of the two major political parties in the country at that time.

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On February 17, 1961, JESS FLETCHER, 620 - 5th Avenue West, Seattle, Washington, advised that although his recollection is getting vague now with the passage of time, he, FLETCHER, had been associated with the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) from approximately 1918 to 1929. FLETCHER recalled that he had been an organizer with the IWW and had served on a number of IWW Committees in the period above. His activity in the IWW included activity encompassing the areas of Washington, Oregon, British Columbia, and Idaho.

FLETCHER recalled that he may have met MURROW many years ago in passing, but never in any way associated with the IWW or any other organization to which any security significance could be attributed, he said. In fact, FLETCHER said, it was his general recollection that MURROW had not been sympathetic to the views of the IWW as opposed to those of the American Federation of Labor (AFL). FLETCHER mused that the IWW and the AFL were in a state dissension and that MURROW had supported the views of the AFL as opposed to those of the IWW on various issues. FLETCHER could not identify any specific item in this regard.

To FLETCHER's recollection, he could recall MURROW only as an individual having no association or sympathy with the IWW and/or the communist movement at any time.

JESS FLETCHER, born October 22, 1890, in Alabama, now retired, has admitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation being a CP member and leader in the Seattle, Washington area from approximately 1936 or 1937 to 1942 or 1943 - as he so advised the FBI January 24, 1953 and February 16, 1953. At that time also, he stated he had first belonged to the IWW in 1920, without specifying any termination date or positions of leadership.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FD-323 (3-28-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
February 17, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 161-15

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title EDWARD R. MURROW

Character SPECIAL INQUIRY

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated 2/17/61, at Seattle, Washington.

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All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
ST. LOUIS	BUREAU	2/17/61	2/16-17/61

TITLE OF CASE

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka Edward Roscoe Murrow, Egbert Roscoe Murrow, Ed Roscoe Murrow

Report made by	Typed By:
IC	cjw

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPI

b6
b7C

Synopsis:

REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype dated 2/15/61.

STATUS: RUC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSK/cls

Approved: _____ Special Agent In Charge

Copies made:

1 - Bureau (AIRMAIL)

1 - St. Louis (161-201)

Do not write in spaces below

NOT RECORDED
15 FEB

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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b7C

Report of: IC [redacted] Office: ST. LOUIS

Date: February 17, 1961

Field Office File No.: St. Louis 161-201 Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GTK/cls

Synopsis:

Records FRC, GSA, St. Louis, Mo., indicated EDWARD R. MURROW employed by Dept. of State, WOC, Washington, D.C. No date or reason for termination shown. Records indicated extension of appointment.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

On February 17, 1961, a review of the personnel records Federal Records Center, General Services Administration, St. Louis, Missouri, for EDWARD R. MURROW indicated that he received an Excepted Appointment on May 10, 1946, as a Consultant to the Assistant Secretary, WILLIAM BENTON, without compensation, U.S. Department of State, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Cultural Relations at Washington, D.C. The actual date or reason for termination of this appointment was not shown, however the records reflect that on July 1, 1946, it was proposed to extend his consultantship from July 1, 1946, through December 31, 1946.

Personnel of the Federal Records Center advised that no additional information pertaining to the above appointment could be located.

The date of birth was not shown, however the place was shown as Greensboro, North Carolina.

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	BUREAU	2/17/61	2/17/61

TITLE OF CASE

b6
b7C

EDWARD R. MURROW

Report made by: SA [redacted] Typed By: mac

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPECIAL INQUIRY

~~XXXXX~~

REFERENCE: Seattle teletype to Dallas and Bureau, 2/17/61.
Dallas teletype to Los Angeles and Bureau, 2/17/61.

- RUC -

#23910

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSK/ds

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
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1 - Dallas (161-33)

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] b6 b7C Office: DALLAS
Date: 2/17/61

Field Office File No.: 161-33 Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Associate Justice of Civil Court of Appeals for State of Texas, CLAUDE WILLIAMS, states he has known MURROW and MURROW's family for 40 years and recommends MURROW and all members of his family as being loyal, patriotic American citizens with good habits, character and morals. WILLIAMS of opinion MURROW highly qualified for USIA job.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Associate Justice CLAUDE WILLIAMS, Civil Court of Appeals, State of Texas, was interviewed on February 17, 1961. Judge WILLIAMS advised that he was acquainted with EDWARD R. MURROW and members of MURROW's family and had been for over forty years. Judge WILLIAMS regarded MURROW and members of his family as good, patriotic American citizens with good character, habits and morals. Judge WILLIAMS thought MURROW to be highly qualified for the position of Director of USIA.

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REC- 94

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	BUREAU	2/17/61	2/9-16/61

TITLE OF CASE

EDWARD R. MURROW aka

Report made by

Typed By: mma

CHARACTER OF CASE

b6
b7C

SPECIAL INQUIRY

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] dated 2/9/61, at New York.

- P -

3/14/84
CLASSIFIED BY: SP1 CBK/MB
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
#235110

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] Re Newark teletype dated 2/10/61, stating [redacted] in 1952 stated EDWARD MORROW, correspondent with the "New York Times", was in Spain with [redacted] and would be able to supply information as to [redacted] identity and activity while he was with the ALB. NY files contain

Approved [redacted] Special Agent In Charge

Copies made:

1 - Bureau (Encl. 4)

1 - New York (161-148)

Do not write in spaces below

REC- 94

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

a report on EDWARD ANDREW MORROW aka, dated 3/15/55, at Washington, D.C., reflecting that MORROW was then employed as a reporter and foreign correspondent for the "New York Times" and had been so employed except for his period of service in the US armed forces. This report also reflects that MORROW served in the Mac Kenzie Popinlaw Batallion of the ALB from August, 1937, to November, 1938. His passport file also reflects a signed statement by him stating that while he served in the International Brigade and the Spanish Republican Army from July, 1937, to November, 1938, he never swore allegiance to Spain or any other country.

The current address of ORAZIO RAYMOND CARLUCCI, 624 Charters Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, was obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, which requested that CARLUCCI not be advised of the source of his current address because he has previously refused to give his address for fear of reprisals regarding testimony in the deportation case against JOSEPH MATLES. No lead has been set out to reinterview CARLUCCI because it appears that the person he is referring to is EDWARD A. MORROW.

By letter dated 2/9/61 [redacted] Captain, USN retired, furnished 7 items in which MURRO[redacted] is mentioned, two of which are newspaper clippings that are not deemed pertinent and are not being reported. The remaining five consist of two items from "Human Events", one from "National Review" written by FINIS FARR, and a copy of "Counterattack", dated 3/19/54. These are not being reported as coming from Captain [redacted] because these have been set out to have them handled

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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

directly. The 7th item is a letter written by Captain [redacted] which is set out in the details.

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Efforts to locate [redacted] were unsuccessful. A review of the New York indices failed to reveal a current residence for him and a check of the New York telephone directories fail to reveal a listing for [redacted] or [redacted] his last place of employment.

The aforementioned Captain [redacted] referred to an article by WESTBROOK PEGLER in the January 22, 1959 issue of the "New York Journal American". However, a check of this newspaper by SA [redacted] failed to reveal an article by PEGLER.

The March 19, 1954, issue of "Counterattack" which concerns MURROW quotes the information concerning MURROW in the February 22, 1952, "Counterattack" which is an enclosure and therefore is not being set forth separately in the details.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

The report of SA [redacted] concerning [redacted] Espionage - R, NY file 100-90777-55, reflects that a mail cover on [redacted] on 4/20 and 5/20/54 advised that EDWARD R. MURROW, 485 Madison Ave., NY 22, NY, was a correspondent of [redacted] This is not being set forth in the Details because appointee's contacts with [redacted] and an interview with [redacted] is set forth in the Details. b6 b7C

Information concerning the contact of [redacted] and MURROW as shown in the report of SA [redacted] dated 2/25/57, NY file 65-14740, is set forth in the report of SA [redacted] dated 2/9/61, in this case.

NY file 100-82041, in the report of [redacted] dated 1/14/47, entitled "United Nations News, IS-C" reflects that EDWARD MURROW is a member of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation which published union news. It is not being set forth in the Details because the file of the NYO does not contain information to document this organization.

Urtel, dated 2/9/61, refers to copy of letter from Department of Air Force, dated 2/17/55, and report dated 11/26/54, re Major [redacted] This report is the result of an interview of [redacted] in which he furnished information about a number of people. Concerning one Master Sergeant [redacted] stated [redacted] was assigned in August, 1954, to VOUS, Armed Forces Radio Station at Peperell Air Force Base, St. Johns, Newfoundland. He described him as a very intelligent individual who at one time conducted the I and E weekly programs in the base theatre at Peperell. He said [redacted] handling of these programs was so blatantly along Red front lines that he

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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

registered a verbal complaint against him. [redacted] stated "I have been told he is a nephew of EDGAR R. MURROW, the News Radio Commentator, that he is slated for a job on TV when he leaves the service." The foregoing information is not included in the Details because investigation fails to reveal that MURROW could have a nephew by the name of [redacted] since MURROW has only 3 brothers and no sisters and that his wife has 1 brother and no sisters. This would indicate that any nephews or nieces names would have to be either MURROW or [redacted] his wife's maiden name.

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Re your tel 2/10/61 referring to Bureau letter dated 3/8/56 regarding [redacted] This letter reflects that BOLMER submitted a newspaper clipping regarding MURROW and suggests that he be watched. The clipping criticizes MURROW's presentation of a TV program in which children were used as a pressure group to obtain large school funds and reports that the "Daily Worker" gave a full column to praising a recent "See It Now" show in which was described a campaign to raise a bond issue for education in Colorado County. This is not included in the details inasmuch as the NYO does not have the clipping and from the foregoing it does not appear to be pertinent.

The files of the NYO reflect that [redacted] also known as [redacted] in 1948, tried to force SA [redacted] who was a tenant of their's, to pay a 15% rent increase after the OPA had voided the lease. Agent [redacted] described [redacted] as a trouble maker. In a letter to the Bureau complaining of Agent [redacted] she displayed a hostile attitude toward FBI Agents, stating that under no circumstances would she rent to an FBI Agent again. For this reason and for the fact there is no indication that [redacted] would have any personal knowledge of the appointee [redacted] is not being contacted.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

ReButel, dated 2/9/61, captioned "EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI" instructing NY to review certain communications in which appointee was mentioned.

In report of SA [redacted] dated 2/20/45, at NY, [redacted] was interviewed on 1/29/42, as a potential source of information. During the interview [redacted] named EDWARD R. MURROW as one of several persons who would vouch for his reliability. This information not deemed pertinent and therefore not reported. b6 b7C

In report of SA [redacted] dated 3/7/52, at NY, reflects an interview with MURROW concerning [redacted] who was the subject of an applicant investigation and had listed MURROW as a reference. This information not deemed pertinent and therefore not reported.

In NYlet to Bureau, 7/7/54, captioned, [redacted] Sports Commentators, Mutual Broadcasting System, advised that MURROW had been slanting news for years in a very subtle fashion, carrying out the CP line.

Efforts to locate [redacted] through logical sources were negative.

In interview with [redacted] on 2/15/61, he stated that as of 6 months ago, [redacted] was residing in either Palm Beach or Miami, Florida, exact address unknown. [redacted] no longer working in NY area and no further efforts are being made to interview him.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

[redacted] was deleted as an SAC contact on 2/6/59. [redacted] was suspected of sending telegrams containing false information and also suspected of making mysterious telephone calls to the Sports Director at NBC. This information is set out in NYlet to Bureau, 12/10/58, captioned, "UNSUB; Telegram Received By CHRIS SCHENKEL During Broadcast of New York Giants-Detroit Lions Football Game on 12/7/58; Fraud By Wire". b6 b7C

The information supplied by [redacted] is non-specific in nature and is not being reported in the details of this report. [redacted] is not being considered for interview in view of the above described letter.

[redacted] to FRANK STANTON, President, Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, was contacted by SA [redacted] on February 7 and 8, 1961, at which time she advised that Mr. STANTON was prepared to leave the country and that she was doubtful for this reason that an interview could be arranged, but that she would advise this office if an appointment with Mr. STANTON were possible. On February 10, 1961 [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that STANTON had left the country for an indefinite period.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

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The May, 1954, "Facts About Black List" reflects that the success of the twin aims of the black list (to suppress through intimidation, any opinion or organization opposed in any way to those who black list and ultimately to control mass communications in the interest of that combination of venality and vicious ignorance called McCARTHYISM) has been met with a growing opposition most recently expressed by the forthright and courageous television program "See It Now", produced over CBS by EDWARD R. MURROW and FRED W. FRIENDLY. This program articulated a vast American disgust with the performance of Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY. The public response was overwhelmingly favorable, expressed in a deluge of telephone calls, letters and telegrams unprecedented in CBS history and yet in direct contradiction to what this program meant, the CBS, of which MURROW is a Vice-President, maintains the most rigid black list in the entertainment industry.

This is not being set forth in the details because it does not appear to be pertinent and the editors WALTER BERNSTEIN and SAM MOORE are not further identified.

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NY 161-148

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
[redacted] (By request)	[redacted]
(C) [redacted]	(C) [redacted]
[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau	[redacted]
[redacted] (By request)	[redacted]
[redacted] (By request)	[redacted]
[redacted] (By request)	[redacted]

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b7D
b7C
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b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

[redacted] Will report results of interview with [redacted] and of persons suggested by him.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to:

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Report of: [redacted]

Office: New York, New York

Date: February 16, 1961

Field Office File No.: New York 161-148

Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

3/14/84

CLASSIFIED BY: ~~SP1GSK/cls~~
DECLASSIFY ON: ___ OADR

#239101

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: Information concerning the appointee's connection with Moscow State University Summer Session from records of US CSC and "New York Times" set out. Copies of Counterattack enclosed. Information from "Daily Worker" and "The Worker" concerning appointee set out. Information concerning MILO RADULOVICH, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, OWEN LATTIMORE, LAURENCE DUGGAN, JESUS DE GALINDEZ-SUAREZ set out. b6 b7C [redacted] furnished copy of pamphlet criticizing appointee enclosed with report and interview of DE MESONES set out. Miscellaneous information concerning appointee set out, and interviews criticizing appointee and his method of handling TV shows set out. No derogatory loyalty information developed. Pertinent clippings from "New York Times" set out.

- P -

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Enclosures:

One copy of January 15, 1954 Counterattack.

One copy of March 19, 1954 Counterattack.

One Photostat of column written by JACK O'BRIAN appearing in January 30, 1961 "New York Journal American".

One copy of pamphlet entitled "What You Don't See in 'See It Now' (A Biographical Sketch of Edward R. Murrow)."

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NY 161-148

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DETAILS

The records of the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., were checked in 1955, and revealed the following information:

A pamphlet entitled "1933 - The First Russian Seminar and Near East Cruise" issued by the "Bureau of University Travel", Newton, Massachusetts, describing a seminar and a tour of Russia "under the management of Intourist, New York City, the official travel agency of the U.S.S.R.". Under the heading of the Advisory Committee was listed EDWARD R. MURROW, Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, Incorporated, New York City.

An exact copy of an advertisement reprinted from the March, 1935, issue of the Journal of the National Education Association includes a photograph of Red Square in Moscow, with the tomb of LENIN in the foreground and invites the reader to attend the 1935 Moscow Summer School from July 16 to August 25. The program of the school is stated to include a "choice of 12 courses conducted in English by Soviet professors on education, art, economics, philosophy, literature, history, psychology, social medicine, and Russian". Further, that it includes "preliminary sessions in Leningrad --- residence study in Moscow ---, travel field work through the U.S.S.R." Under the heading "American Advisory Organization" is listed "International Institute of Education, Incorporated, STEPHEN DUGGAN, Director". Included under the heading of "National Advisory Council" is the name of "EDWARD R. MURROW, Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education".

A 22 page pamphlet entitled "Moscow State University Summer Session, (Anglo-American section) July 16 - August 25, 1935, Moscow, USSR", issued by

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NY 161-148

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Intourist, Incorporated, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, gives a description of the purpose, origin, plan, program, regulations, cause, etc. of the Moscow University Summer Session (Anglo-American section) for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935. On page two, listed as a member of the "National Advisory Council is EDWARD R. MURROW, Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, Incorporated.

Information concerning the Anglo-American Institute at Moscow is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

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NY 161-148

The following article appeared in "The New York Times" on March 13, 1954, page 8, column 4:

"MURROW REPLIES, DEFENDS '35 ROLE

Says He Was One of 25, Some of Them Leading Educators, on Moscow School Council

"Edward R. Murrow said last night that he would plead 'neither ignorance nor youth' for having served on the advisory council for a summer session in Moscow University in 1935.

"In rebuttal to a charge made Thursday night by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, the Columbia Broadcasting System news commentator said he was only one of twenty-five persons, most of whom were distinguished educators, who served on the advisory council.

"At the time Mr. Murrow was 27 years old and an assistant director of the Institute for International Education. Among others who served on the council were the late philosopher John Dewey, Robert M. Hutchins, then the president of the University of Chicago, and former Senator Frank P. Graham, then president of the University of North Carolina.

"Mr. Murrow devoted the closing half of his regular night news broadcast to a discussion of his exchange with the Republican Senator. This section of the broadcast is customarily given over to his commentary on the leading issues in the daily news.

"'Some of the persons on that list are now dead,' Mr. Murrow said, 'but presumably not yet immune from the Senator's attentions. It was and is a rather distinguished list and I plead neither ignorance nor youth as the reason for my name being on it.'

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NY 161-148

"Russians Halted Project

"The Institute for International Education, he explained, 'dealt primarily with the exchange of students and professors between this and foreign countries.' He said the board of trustees of the organization, which included John Foster Dulles, created the advisory council in 1935 for a proposed Moscow University summer school.

"But the school was 'abruptly and without satisfactory explanation, canceled' in the spring by the Russian authorities and no effort was made to revive the venture.

"The Institute still functions at 1 East Sixty-seventh Street, and one of its most important jobs is the selection of the American students and professors to study abroad under the State Department's Fulbright Fellowships. Mr. Murrow is one of its trustees.

"Others on the board are Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State College and brother of President Eisenhower; Millicent C. McIntosh, president of Barnard College; Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, and George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois.

"'I believed nineteen years ago and I believe today,' Mr. Murrow said, 'that mature American graduate students and professors can engage in conversation and controversy, the clash of ideas with Communists anywhere under, peacetime conditions, without becoming contaminated or converted.'

"Mr. Murrow played a series of recordings reviewing his exchange with Senator McCarthy, which began with a network television 'documentary' on the Senator. The Senator gave his rebuttal in a radio interview with Fulton Lewis. Jr. broadcast by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

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"He described Mr. Murrow as a member of 'the extreme left wing, bleeding-heart element of radio and television.' Mr. Murrow countered last night that 'if the Senator means I am somewhat to the left of his position and of Louis XIV, he is correct.'"

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On February 9, 1961, Mr. JOHN G. KEENAN 1431 Broadway, New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] that he is President of "Counterattack," a publication dealing with combatting Communism. Mr. KEENAN made available a copy of the March 19, 1954, and January 15, 1954, issues of "Counterattack," containing information concerning the appointee. A copy of each edition is being enclosed with this report.

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Mr. KEENAN stated that the sources for the aforementioned editions of "Counterattack" have been destroyed but made available the following excerpts from the "Daily Worker" which pertained to the appointee.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

The "Daily Worker", dated July 30, 1950, page 6, reflects the following article:

"The CBS news staff has generally been considered of a higher calibre than the staffs of other networks. Men like HOWARD K. SMITH, DON HOLLENBECK, EDWARD R. MURROW and NED CALMER have brought more objectivity to many issues than the usual run of radio reporters. It is interesting to notice, however, in the Korean situation, they lose this objectivity and suddenly accept the empty myths of the red-baiter."

The "Daily Worker", dated October 19, 1951, page 3, reflects the following article:

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NY 161-148

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ROBERT FRIEDMAN criticized Collier's Weekly for publishing an article entitled, "Russia's Defeat And Occupation, 1952-1960". FRIEDMAN stated, "participating in this gloating anticipation of a new mass slaughter are such old hands at war-in-citement as ROBERT E. SHERWOOD, ARTHUR KOESTLER, LOWELL THOMAS, WALTER WINCHELL, EDWARD R. MURROW and OKSANA KASENLINA".

The "Daily Worker", dated April 15, 1954, page 8, reflects the following article:

"EDWARD R. MURROW, news commentator, yesterday won a Peabody award for his fair-minded radio and television programs. MURROW was cited for coverage that has compelled him to take on assignments 'above and beyond the call of duty'."

The "Daily Worker", dated March 22, 1955, page 7, reflects the following article:

DAVID PLATT wrote that "MURROW's Friday night program, 'Person To Person', will take those who are interested on a tour of the enormous ranch of Senator MC CARTHY's racist pal, CLINT MURCHISON, Texas oil magnate, who recently became the controlling stockholder of the important publicity firm of Henry Holt and Company".

The "Daily Worker", dated December 11, 1955, page 8, reflects the following article:

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"ED MURROW has already shown how TV can be used to mirror reality instead of concealing it. He took us to the ghost town of Lawrence, Mass., on one occasion, and at another time he showed us the spectre of McCarthyism in a Connecticut town.

"In his latest, and what I consider his best. 'See It Now' operation so far, he transported us to Jefferson County, Colorado, and in that sparse mountain region we met the people of America, in township meetings and in closeup interviews, discussing a $7,750,000 bond issue for education on which they were about to vote.

"Farmers and businessmen, workers and housewives, pastors and teachers spoke up, for or against the extra tax they were being asked to contribute for their children's schooling.

"A banker smugly said 'self-help' and not money was needed.

"A lawyer warned the extra tax would drive business to the next county. He was answered later that the fight for Federal aid would come next.

"A businessman got up at a school board meeting to warn against regimentation if Federal aid was accepted. An elderly man, weighing his words, slowly pointed out that the country's high school was built three years ago partly with Federal funds, and there hasn't been any sign of Federal control.

"On three separate occasions, once when a young pastor was speaking and twice in remarks from the floor by just plain citizens, the example was cited of what the Soviet Union had accomplished in expanding education.

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A remarkable phenomenon indeed. Far off in this hilly country, where in some townships people live so far apart that the fight for free school buses becomes the very core of the fight for knowledge, the experience of the Soviet Union has made a deep impression.

"And it was in summing up this grass roots debate that Dr. GREGG made his warning about the chromium curtain descending on American culture.

"Thus, the argument went back and forth, sincere, deep-felt, serious, and, above all, as dramatic as any skillfully contrived stage production. For it wasn't just a quiet debate. There were, for example, the school children's parades.

"THE CHILDREN not only marched in the streets and cheered at indoor rallies. They also sang. And their songs were free of the self-conscious, ironic or mocking accents of the 'hit parade' sort.

"These children were singing for their future while they were marching to get votes for the school bond issue, and they were singing for the future of the entire nation.

"I feel this was a start of something, and that as struggles increase in the days ahead we will have a rebirth of songs that will blow the chromium curtain down with the force of sixteen thousand times sixteen tons."

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The following article, entitled "Why 'See It Now' Gets Top Response on TV", appeared in "The Worker", dated April 18, 1954, by FRANK CANTOR.

"If you're one of the millions who watches Ed Murrow's Tuesday night 'See It Now' show on CBS-TV, you've probably been as bewitched and bothered by the man and his program as the rest of the country.

"His documentary work on the Radulovich case still stands, in my opinion, as one of the most distinguised TV programs ever done. He brought his cameras onto the scene and let the people involved, as well as neighbors, speak for themselves. There wasn't the slightest iota of red-baiting. The program had authenticity you just never see on TV these days. And after Murrow's audience had literally flooded CBS with calls and letters of approval, the Air Force publicly reversed itself and cleared Radulovich of the charges brought against him.

"In the next few months, instead of avoiding the controversial like the plague that has terrified most of TV, Murrow plunged into the center of some of the most crucial issues of the moment. He let the country take a look at what was going on and judge for itself whether it liked it or not. It was pretty evident that Mr. Murrow himself did not.

"Some of these programs were honeys, and aren't easy to forget. In one, he brought alive a civil rights battle in Indianapolis, and made the screen practically crackle with excitement.

"And in another program that I missed, he contrasted red-hunting VFW chapter leaders in Norwalk, Conn., with unemployed workers in the same town discussing what they must do to get work again.

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"So when Murrow finally took on Mc Carthy, and, again singlehandedly on TV, let the country see a bit of the fraud, deceit and demagogy that Mc Carthy's made of, it had a basis in much of the work that 'See It Now' had presented. When the papers and magazines in Mc Carthy's camp cried foul and claimed that Murrow was editorializing, Murrow answered that he was just doing a job of reporting. And so he was. It wouldn't be hard to make out a case proving that Murrow's reportage wasn't deep enough, that it accepted the underlying premise of Mc Carthyism of the danger of 'Communist subversion','Soviet aggression,' etc., but it was reportage just the same because it showed another side in a truly controversial issue that had been largely covered up by the press, radio and TV.

"Actually, though, it was more than just reportage which can be pretty dull fare unless it's salted with some passion and understanding. These programs of Murrow's are so popular because they let in a corner of the truth that the mass communication media has been blacking out. There is an underlying sentiment that runs through them which corresponds with what millions of Americans are obviously thinking and feeling today. That sentiment seems to be that it's about time for decent people to stand up and fight back against the steady obliteration of every democratic right remaining in the land.

"It would be nice to be able to stop here and suggest that Murrow be encouraged to keep up the good work and dig even deeper into the truth of our times. But there's another side to Murrow that sharply contradicts his own attitude on domestic events, as well as mass public opinion in the country. His March 30 'See It Now', for example, was an unabashed war-whoop for American intervention in Indochina, based on a complete distortion of what the sentiment of the people of France is known to be. At the

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same time it was a recruiting call for civilian defense, using the outrageous device of a mock-Soviet air invasion to engender the very hysteria that Murrow so eloquently inveighs against. And there have been others like it, based on the same false assumption of the danger of Communism that Mc Carthy constantly exploits.

"This doesn't make Murrow a Mc Carthyite. But the truth is that it weakens Murrow's attacks on domestic Mc Carthyism. What's more, from Murrow's own vantage-point of a producer of documentary reportage, it distorts his whole approach to objective reporting, as it did in the Indochina program. Here, simply by giving greatest coverage to an interview with ex-Premier Reynaud who plumped for U.S. aid to the war, and by sketching French public opinion as split, he created the totally false impression that most Frenchmen either want the war continued or are divided, when even the New York Times admits that the great majority of France wants the war ended by negotiations as quickly as possible.

"Murrow stands then in considerable contradiction to himself and in more than one way. He goes along with the war aims of Dulles, but he resists the domestic part of this program which calls for fascizing the country. He accepts the Mc Carthyite lies about Communism, but wages a courageous battle against the more brutal is a member of the Board of Directors of CBS, which is guilty of practicing one of the worst witchhunts in the TV industry, but he speaks out passionately against witchhunting in the nation. And he brings adult TV fare to an industry that for the most part sends mush, muck and murder over the air.

"It's the vigor with which he exposes Mc Carthyism that gives him the greatest public response, and it's this, on the whole, that lifts 'See It Now' a dozen cuts above the run-of-the-mill programs on TV."

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"The Worker" is an east coast weekly Communist newspaper.

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On November 13, 1953, [redacted] advised that he attended a general membership meeting of the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (NYCASP), on November 4, 1953, at the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (NCASP) Headquarters, 35 West 46th Street, New York City. He said a resolution was passed unanimously to send a letter to EDWARD R. MURROW, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) News Commentator, in praise of his position on Lieutenant RADULOVICH.

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On February 26, 1954, [redacted] furnished a copy of the By-Laws of the NYCASP, which states that it shall be affiliated with the NCASP.

Information concerning the NCASP is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

An article from the "New York Post", dated October 21, 1953, night extra, reports JOHN RADULOVICH, age 65, father of MILO RADULOVICH, appeared on the EDWARD R. MURROW CBS TV program "See It Now". According to this article, the "See It Now" program on October 20, 1953, devoted its full time to a roundup on the "guilt-by-kin controversy", regarding Lieutenant MILO RADULOVICH. JOHN RADULOVICH read aloud on his program a letter to the President of the United States, in which he asked for justice for his son, MILO.

An article appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune", dated November 25, 1953, revealing that Air Force Secretary HAROLD E. TALBOT on November 24, 1953, overruled an Air Force Board that found Lieutenant MILO J. RADULOVICH, Reserve officer, a security risk because of his family's alleged Communist connections.

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The following concerns OWEN LATTIMORE:

In 1950, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, Assistant Professor, Fordham University, New York, New York, former managing editor of the "Daily Worker", an east coast Communist daily newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958, and a CP functionary until October, 1945, stated that he had heard about OWEN LATTIMORE many times in official reports by responsible officials of the CP between 1935 and 1945. He recalled that in about 1934, EARL BROWDER, the head of the CP, stated at CP Headquarters that OWEN LATTIMORE was to be given the assignment of the organization of a campaign which was to sell the United States on the fact that the Chinese Communists were agrarian reformers, and further commended LATTIMORE for having brought so many Communist writers into the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR). Mr. BUDENZ said that he felt certain that LATTIMORE was a Communist.

Information concerning the Institute of Pacific Relations has previously been set forth in a report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at New York, New York, in this matter.

The following concerns HARRY DEXTER WHITE:

On December 5, 1945, ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, a self-confessed Soviet Espionage Agent, advised that HARRY DEXTER WHITE was known to her as a member of the "Silvermaster Group." Miss BENTLEY stated that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was head of a group in Washington, D. C. engaged in securing data for the Soviet underground.

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On December 3, 1948, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a self-confessed former Soviet Espionage Agent, advised that he had in his possession four, yellow-lined sheets of paper in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. CHAMBERS said these were examples of material that HARRY WHITE made available to him from the Treasury Department for delivery to Colonel BYKOV, who, according to CHAMBERS, was the head of a Soviet underground organization.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory identified the handwriting on the paper in CHAMBERS' possession as the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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On January 29, 1951, [redacted] furnished the New York Office the list of films imported by Artkino since July 15, 1950. b2 b7D b7C b6

Included in this list of films furnished by [redacted] was a film entitled "The Siege of Leningrad". The list described the film as follows:

"A monumental record of Leningrad's immortal heroism during 151 days of siege. A Stalin Prize winner photographed under fire. English narrated by Edward N. Murrow, Chief of the CBS European Bureau."

Information concerning Artkino Pictures Incorporated is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

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[redacted] advised in 1935, that EDWARD R. MURROW was, in 1933, a member of the National Board of Advisors to the National Student Federation of America. b2 b7D b7C b6

[redacted] advised in December, 1942, that EDWARD MURROW'S name appeared on a list of sponsors of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime, also known as the Committee for the Care of Children in Wartime.

The Committee for the Care of Children in Wartime appears in the Appendix of this report.

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On August 14, 1957, [redacted] was interviewed at his place of employment, [redacted] New York City, at his own request by SAS [redacted] and [redacted]

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During the course of the interview, [redacted] made available a copy of a brochure printed by the Pan American Anti-Communist Association Incorporated (PAACA) entitled, "What You Don't See In 'See It Now'", which purports to be a biographical sketch of EDWARD R. MURROW. A copy of this brochure is being forwarded [redacted] as an enclosure with this report.

[redacted] was President of the PAACA during the time of its existence July 11, 1956 to some time in 1959.

Information concerning the PAACA is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

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On February 15, 1961, [redacted] b6 b7C
Grand Tours, Incorporated, 122 East 42nd Street, New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] that he was formerly the president of the Pan American Anti-Communist Association of New York, Incorporated (PAACA), and this organization is no longer in existance. He stated that this organization published a pamphlet entitled "What You Don't See in 'See It Now'", a biographical sketch of EDWARD R. MURROW. He said the information for this pamphlet was obtained by research done by members of the organization, and the information set forth is opinions of those who wrote it and information which is a matter of public record. He said he had no additional personal knowledge of MURROW, and the purpose of publishing the pamphlet was to make known the activities of MURROW, because he had a television show which was favorable to JESUS DE GALINDEZ-SUAREZ, concerning whom the PAACA was in opposition.

The following concerns JESUS DE GALINDEZ-SUAREZ:

JESUS DE GALINDEZ-SUAREZ was a Columbia University professor and an outspoken opponent of the regime of Generalissimo RAFAEL L. TRUJILLO of the Dominican Republic. GALINDEZ disappeared under mysterious circumstances in New York City on March 12, 1956.

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The following concerns LAURENCE DUGGAN:

On December 31, 1948, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised that he had a vague recollection that ALGER HISS had related that he made an effort to recruit LAURENCE DUGGAN into his Espionage apparatus and gave the impression that DUGGAN was already operating. He recalled that in about 1937, J. PETERS had told him that FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD was operating an apparatus in New York and that J. PETERS had introduced him to FIELD for the purpose of recruiting DUGGAN. CHAMBERS said FIELD proceeded to Washington, D. C. to see DUGGAN but DUGGAN brushed him off indicating that he was already active in an apparatus. CHAMBERS said he was of the impression that DUGGAN was part of, or associated with, the apparatus of HEDE GOMPERTZ (HEDE MASSING).

On December 7 and 8, 1948, HEDE MASSING advised that in about 1933 - 1934, she was working on LAURENCE DUGGAN to cooperate with her in Communist intelligence work. She said DUGGAN resisted her but eventually agreed to see her superior, BORIS BYKOV. She said BYKOV later told her that DUGGAN was difficult and suggested that she might have to see him again. She said, however, that she made no further effort to recruit DUGGAN. HEDE MASSING admitted withholding this information on a previous interview because she was not certain he had gotten into the organization and that if he had she felt sure he was out by 1938.

On December 10, 1948, LAURENCE DUGGAN was interviewed and stated that he might possibly have met HEDE GOMPERTZ but denied knowledge of having been recruited into Soviet Espionage by her

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and stated that he never met her superior at her suggestion. He admitted, however, that he had been approached to assist the Soviet Union by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD and HENRY HILL COLLINS. He denied ever being a member of the CP or a CP front organization. He said he was not a Marxist and described himself as a "new dealer." He said he never did anything to aid the Communist International or the Soviet Union to the detriment of the United States.

The May, 1947 edition of "Current Biography" reflects that in 1947 LAURENCE DUGGAN was appointed to succeed his father as Director of the Institute of International. The article said he had joined the staff of the Institute in 1929 and remained until 1930, when he joined the State Department. He remained in the State Department until July, 1944, when he resigned. He then went with the United Nation Relief and Rehabilitation Administration until he became Director of the Institute.

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On June 23, 1959, Mrs. ALICE WIDENER, during the course of a telephonic interview with the New York Office, commented that EDWARD R. MURROW was considered by her to be a "left-winger".

Mrs. ALICE WIDENER, 829 Park Avenue, New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] on February 14, 1961, that she does not know Mr. MURROW personally nor has she ever had any business associations with him. She stated that she has been critical of Mr. MURROW and the Columbia Broadcasting System because of Mr. MURROW'S distorted television feature regarding ANNIE LEE MORSE. She advised that Mr. MURROW deleted a great deal of information from the actual testimony in the case of Mrs. MORSE. She stated that the program itself was completely favorable to Mrs. MORSE, which actually was contrary to the facts of the hearing. Mrs. WIDENER stated that she attempted to contact MURROW but he refused to speak to her and she could obtain no satisfaction from his Secretary. She stated that she has published criticisms of Mr. MURROW in her magazine "USA". She advised she did not believe she was in any position to comment on Mr. MURROW'S ability as she had stated previously, she had no association with him.

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On February 15, 1961, Mr. JACK O'BRIAN, Columnist, "New York Journal American", was contacted at his residence, 225 East 73rd Street, New York City, by SA [redacted] concerning EDWARD R. MURROW. b6 b7C

Mr. O'BRIAN advised he does not know MURROW personally but has formed his opinion of the appointee from viewing television programs and from his general knowledge of the television industry.

Mr. O'BRIAN stated he could not furnish any information of a subversive nature concerning the appointee, but believed MURROW to be irresponsible for the way he slanted his television programs. He stated that MURROW conveys the impression that he is presenting facts in an objective manner when in reality he misquotes, slants and is guilty of significant omission. Mr. O'BRIAN offered the following to illustrate his point.

MURROW presented a program pertaining to Senator McCARTHY through the use of edited film clips which gave an extremely false impression of McCARTHY. Mr. O'BRIAN explained thet he is not criticizing MURROW for being anti-McCARTHY, but is criticizing him for the way in which he presented the facts available. In his program, which is indicative of his programming technique, MURROW presented Senator McCARTHY in a most unfavorable and uncomplimentary light.

Mr. O'BRIAN recalled a second program presented by MURROW entitled "Harvest of Shame". This program was a documentary dealing with the migratory labor problem in the United States. Mrs. O'BRIAN stated that the American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF) complained to CBS that this show contained numerous errors of fact and omission and erroneous inferences based on inaccurate and incomplete factual data. Mr. O'BRIAN stated that MURROW on this program quoted an unidentified farmer as stating: "We

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"used to own our slaves. Now we just rent them." Mr. O'BRIAN stated that the AFBF charged that quoting an unnamed person is a common propaganda trick used by persons who want to leave an inference but want to avoid personal responsibility for its accuracy. Toward the end of this program, the AFBF points out, a breadline scene was depicted with the comment: "This happened in the United States in 1960". The AFBF countered that the above scene was not a current situation but represented instead a period several years ago when a big freeze destroyed most Florida vegetable crops leaving migrants unemployed.

Mr. O'BRIAN stated that he did not feel MURROW was a good administrator and in fact MURROW, himself, made this statement when he was a CBS vice-Prssident. Mr. O'BRIAN stated that MURROW has publicly criticized CBS President FRANK STANTON for his ignorance of his facets of broadcasting. Mr. O'BRIAN added that it was his belief MURROW and STANTON did not get along and because of this friction, MURROW welcomed the opportunity to leave CBS. Mr. O'BRIAN stated that he objected to MURROW'S appointment, because in his opinion, MURROW does not present an honest, factual picture of the issue involved in his programs. Mr. O'BRIAN added that this type of presentation is against our established Democratic ideas.

Mr. O'BRIAN reiterated that his opinion of MURROW was not gathered through a personal relationship, but by means of observing appointee or his telecasts and from his own general knowledge of the television industry.

Mr. O'BRIAN made available a copy of his "New York Journal American" column, dated January 30, 1961, concerning MURROW'S appointment. This column is submitted as an enclosure to this report.

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On July 12, 1954, JOSEPH FELS BARNES was interviewed by SAs [redacted] and advised that while he attended Harvard University about 1923 - 1927, a convention was held which he believed might have been a national convention of the American Student Union. This national convention or meeting was held either at Ann Arbor, Michigan, or somewhere in Wisconsin. BARNES stated that he recalled FREDERICK V. FIELD asked him to accompany him to the national convention but that BARNES did not go. He recalled, however, that the CBS commentator, ED MURROW, had some active part in this convention, the exact nature of which he did not know.

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On February 14, 1961, Mr. JOSEPH BARNES was interviewed in his office at Simon Schuster Company, 650 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, by SA [redacted] Mr. BARNES advised that although he and the appointee attended different schools, he has known Mr. MURROW since about 1927 when they were both college students. He said that at that time MURROW was associated with a student group he believed to be the National Student Federation. Mr. BARNES said that since then he has been a professional and social friend of the appointee. He stated that during the Second World War he was closely associated professionally with the appointee in many European countries inasmuch as he, BARNES, was a journalist for the "New York Herald Tribune."

Mr. BARNES advised that he recalled that when he was a student at Harvard, FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD asked him to attend a convention or meeting of some student group, the name of which he did not recall. He said that the convention was held in Michigan or Wisconsin but that he did not go and his recollection of the affair is rather hazey. Mr. BARNES said that he also has a vague recollection that the appointee was to attend this convention and may have been associated with the National Student Federation at that time.

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Mr. BARNES advised that in the early part of the 1930's, he attended several meetings on foreign and economic affairs with FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD which were held at the house of JAMES T. SHOTWELL but that he never recalled the appointee being at any of these meetings. He described these meetings as being in the nature of seminars to discuss various problems in foreign and economic affairs. Mr. BARNES stated that the period of the 1930's was so long ago that he does not recall accurately his activities or the activities of Mr. MURROW in connection with the aforementioned convention or any student activities on the part of Mr. MURROW. He said that he regards the appointee very highly and feels that the United States is fortunate to have the services of the appointee whom he described as a loyal and highly competent American.

It is noted that a newspaper clipping from the "New York Times" set forth in this report mentions that ALEX ROSE suggested the name of EDWARD MURROW as United States Senator.

On February 9, 1961, Mr. ALEX ROSE, President, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, 245 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] that he is not a close personal friend of EDWARD R. MURROW and has met him on only one or two occasions. He said, however, that he has followed his progress in the communications field and has been a close observer of Mr. MURROW's radio and television performances. He stated that from his observation, he is of the opinion that Mr. MURROW is well qualified for the position of Director of the United States Information Agency and that he regards Mr. MURROW as a loyal citizen and a competent businessman.

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During the course of an interview on July 3, 1958, Mr. LEON LEWIS KAY advised SAs [redacted]

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and MAURICE P. LEEN that he never worked for what he referred to as the "Edward R. Murrow clique" at Columbia Broadcasting System.

On February 14, 1961, Mr. CARL WARREN, Chief, Radio News, "New York Daily News", New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] that LEON KAY, who was a former member of his staff, died about one year ago. b6 b7C

In January, 1959, Mrs. CATHERINE TAAFFE, 35 West 82nd Street, New York, New York, furnished information that EDWARD R. MURROW desired to interview FIDEL CASTRO on "Person to Person" television program and that a cable was sent to MURROW recommending that Dr. ROBERTO AGRAMONTE and ALBERTO FERNANDEZ be interviewed. She indicated that MURROW was in agreement with this proposal and that she was to have a conference with him to work out details.

On February 14, 1961, Mrs. CATHERINE TAAFFE, 35 West 82nd Street, New York, New York, advised that she does not know EDWARD R. MURROW personally and that she never had any direct dealings with him in regard to the aforementioned interviews. She said, however, that in January, 1959, a number of newspapermen were interested in interviewing CASTRO and that she thought it would be a good idea if MURROW could handle such an interview on a television program. She stated that she recalls that MURROW was amenable to such an interview but that the plan never "got off the ground." She said that it was MURROW's intention to expose, CASTRO through searching questions, for what he actually was. She stated that the aforementioned cable was sent by a person whose name she does not now recall suggesting AGRAMONTE and FERNANDEZ be interviewed instead of CASTRO. She described AGRAMONTE

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and FERNANDEZ as anti- Castroites. She also said that in her opinion MURROW was not interested in interviewing these two persons because he would not be able to fulfill his purpose of tearing the disguise from CASTRO through interviewing them.

Mrs. TAAFFE reiterated that she never met MURROW but that from observing his programs and from comments she has heard from various friends, she regards him as a loyal citizen and a capable man.

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By letter dated February 9, 1961, Captain [redacted] United States Navy, retired, 10 Huguenot Drive, Larchmont, New York, furnished a copy of a letter dated July 29, 1959, which he wrote to a person whose name he deleted. The following two paragraphs concerning MURROW are quoted from this letter.

"I have not followed all of Edward R. Murrow's broadcasts, but the ones I have seen have made me plenty mad. Interviews with Menon and Nehru, for instance, are typical. Murrow, it appears to me, has the quick habit of getting his communist or pro-communist or 'egghead' liberal subjects off the hook by some innocuous question just at the time the subject should be called upon to stand up and be counted. This technique, as you can imagine builds up these Cold War enemies of the U.S. instead of putting their record straight with the public. Murrow either avoids an anti-communist question which would be most apt at the moment to ask of the person interviewed or by some otherwise quick maneuver (if two or more are interviewed at once) he lets the anti-anti-communist, or worse, get away with their propaganda.

"Murrow's handling of news material and interviews, to my mind, is of a distinctly unpatriotic nature

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"and permits of no hope that he will do any better by Uncle Sam in the future simply because he has a Navy uniform. To the contrary, after careful scrutiny of Murrow's record and 'Interviews' ("Person to Person" or Poison to Poison"), one might rather come to the conclusion that the uniform of the United States Navy could turn out for him to be a convenient 'front.'"

When interviewed on February 9, 1961, by SA [redacted] Captain [redacted] advised that he has no personal knowledge of the appointee. He stated that he has never met him and that his only knowledge of him is through MURROW's television programs and items that he has read about him.

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It is to be noted that on January 25, 1955, [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, wrote a letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at Washington, D.C., to the effect that she believed EDWARD R. MURROW was not a friend of the United States but rather a friend of Russian Communism and stated in this letter that he, MURROW, highlighted faults of the capitalistic government.

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On February 16, 1961, [redacted] of [redacted] New York, advised SA [redacted] that she formerly resided at [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, and that she is presently employed as a swimming teacher at the Board of Education, New York City.

She advised that she does not have nor never has had any personal knowledge or acquaintance with EDWARD R. MURROW. She advised that the basis for her opinion expressed in her letter to the FBI in 1955, concerning MURROW was a result of her having listened to and watched EDWARD R. MURROW on radio and television.

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The May 26, 1954 edition of "Variety" reflects that New York Supreme Court Judge IRVING SAYPOL, in a verbal decision yesterday, dismissed a case brought by actor JOE JULIAN against "Red Channels" on the grounds that inclusion of his name in the publication did not constitute libel. SAYPOL, after hearing the plaintiff present his case, acted on an earlier motion made by the defendants to dismiss. The article further reflects that EDWARD R. MURROW was one of the character witnesses who appeared for JULIAN.

[redacted] advised on March 28, 1950 that JOE JULIAN was a radio actor whom the informant had first met prior to the past World War. During these days, the informant said, JULIAN argued for Communism and Marxism, and has been a supporter of these tenets since.

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[redacted] mentioned that ironically JULIAN played a part of a Communist in the anti-Communist program "Communism - US Brand," which was broadcast by WJZ in 1949. The informant stated that JOE JULIAN was severely criticized by the pro-Communists for taking that part.

The informant stated that on January 9, 1949, JOE JULIAN attended a meeting called by the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, which was called to urge abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Affairs.

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On February 10, 1961, Mr. JULIUS GELLER, Supervisor, "New York Times", Information Bureau, 229 West 43rd Street, New York, New York, made available the morgue clipping file on EDWARD R.MURROW to SA [redacted] It contains the following "New York Times" clippings. b6 b7C

The March 11, 1958, edition reflects that MURROW'S name was advanced by ALEX ROSE, Liberal Party Vice-Chairman, for United States Senator.

The July 28, 1959, issue contained an item that MURROW would probably get a Naval Reserve Commission he is seeking if he can pass the physical examination.

The January 23, 1949, issue reflects that EDWARD R. MURROW is one of a group sponsoring a fund in memory of LAURENCE DUGGAN, late President of the Institute of International Education, to carry out the work in which he was most deeply interested.

The September 14, 1948, issue reflects that EDWARD R. MURROW, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, was scheduled to be the main speaker in Town Hall on September 14, 1948.

The November 9, 1946, issue reflects that a cable signed EDWARD R. MURROW, CBS, advised Premier STALIN that CBS would withdraw its correspondent, RICHARD C. HOTTELET, unless he could resume broadcasting.

The November 30, 1953, issue contains a column by JOHN CROSBY citing the case of Lieutenant MILO J. RADULOVICH, which was opened because of MURROW. He also says that MURROW did a magnificent job in the case of

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the American Civil Liberties Union fight to hire a hall in Indianapolis. MURROW showed meetings of the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Legion contrasting the "regimented atmosphere" of the American Legion and the "democratic reasonableness of the Unions".

The issue of February 22, 1932, describes MURROW as Director of the National Student Federation of America, who signed an appeal for peaceful settlement of the Far East crisis.

The issue of February 3, 1934, contains an item in the first edition which relates EDWARD R. MURROW, Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education, announced that several New York educators accepted membership on the National Advisory Council of the newly organized Anglo-American Institute of the Moscow University. The institute was the sponsor in the United States of the Soviet School and the first session was scheduled for from July 15 to August 26, 1934.

The February 11, 1943, edition reflects that EDWARD R. MURROW narrated a feature length Russian documentary film produced by Lenfilm Newsreel Studios, Leningrad, U.S.S.R., entitled "Siege of Leningrad." It also reflects that he did the commentary for films produced by the British Ministry of Information.

The August 13, 1951, issue reveals that EDWARD R. MURROW was elected as a trustee to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. JOHN FOSTER DULLES was re-elected Chairman.

The September 4, 1951, issue in an article captioned "Bells Help to Open Freedom Crusade" which reflects that EDWARD R. MURROW was to do the commentary of a transcribed program in connection with the 1951

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Crusade for Freedom which seeks $3,500,000.00 in a drive to fight Communist propaganda with the truth.

The "New York Times" file also contained a clipping from the magazine section of the "New York Post" dated February 27, 1959. This article refers to a "See It Now" program during the 1953-1954 season that dealt with the case of an Air Force Lieutenant about to be dismissed because his father and sister were suspected of left leanings. The article notes that the Air Force changed its mind after the show. It also states that the show dealing with the late Senator McCARTHY'S investigation methods earned MURROW resounding accolades. The article states that when the National Business Association of Manufacturers attacked MURROW on his "Business of Sex" program, it described him as the man who "pilloried McCARTHY unmercifully and unfairly". The article says MURROW was prepared for McCARTHY'S counterattack. Months earlier, one of the Senator's Aides had gleefully announced to a member of a camera crew in Washington, that they had evidence that MURROW was "on a Soviet payroll in 1934". The "evidence" was MURROW'S employment 20 years earlier as Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education which sponsored a summer session in Russia for American and English students. The file also contained an article from the December 26, 1953 issue of "The New Yorker", entitled "Profiles" by CHARLES WERTENBAKER. This article appears on page 34 and reflects that in 1932, MURROW became Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education and the Director was Professor STEPHEN P. DUGGAN. The article states that after HITLER rose to power, DUGGAN and several other educators organized an Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars and under this awkward and anxious letterhead, MURROW as the Committee Secretary carried on its correspondence.

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On February 15, 1961 [redacted] Pawling, New York, advised SA [redacted] that CHARLES BREWSTER, his wife, LOIS BREWSTER, and their two adopted children are neighbors of his on South Quaker Hill Road. He said the children are CHARLES, age 8, and HELEN, age 11 or 12. He advised that CHARLES BREWSTER is an executive with the Pawling Rubber Company and that the family enjoys an excellent reputation.

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On February 15, 1961, [redacted] Credit Bureau of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York, advised SA [redacted] that CHARLES and LOIS BREWSTER enjoy a satisfactory credit rating, that they have two adopted children and that he is an executive with the Pawling Rubber Company.

On February 15, 1961, [redacted] Identification Officer, Dutchess County Sheriff's Office, advised SA [redacted] that he could locate no record for CHARLES or LOIS BREWSTER.

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APPENDIX

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AMERICAN STUDENT UNION

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Student Union:

"American Student Union

"1. Cited as a Communist front which was 'the result of a united front gathering of young Socialists and Communists' in Columbus, Ohio in 1935. The Young Communist League took credit for the creation of the organization, which offered free trips to the Soviet Union. It claimed to have led as many as 500,000 students out in annual April 22 strikes in the United States. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 80; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 16; and in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 159.)

"2. Cited as subversive and un-American. (Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.)"

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APPENDIX

ANGLO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT MOSCOW

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The following information was obtained by Special Agent [redacted] from the State Department, in 1947.

The files of the Department of State reflect that under date of August 25, 1933, FELIX COLE, Charge d'Affaires, United States Legation, Riga, Russia, communicated with the Secretary of State regarding the Anglo-American Institute at Moscow which was later known as the American Institute of Moscow University. In this letter Mr. COLE stated that in July, 1933, the Anglo-American Institute at Moscow was opened upon the arrival in Russia of a group of American students under the leadership of Professor IRVING V. SOLLINS of New York. The school was allegedly established at the initiative of Columbia University.

In December, 1934, Mr. JOHN C. WILEY, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim, communicated with the Secretary of State regarding the Anglo-American Institute of Moscow, which by that time was known as the American Institute of Moscow University. He stated that a complaint had been received concerning the administration of the American Institute of Moscow University from Mr. I. HENRY SHAPIRO, a naturalized American citizen of Roumanian birth residing in Moscow. Mr. SHAPIRO stated that IRVING V. SOLLINS, representing Intourist, approached Dr. STEPHEN P. DUGGAN a Professor of Princeton University and a director of the Institute of International Education, for the purpose of obtaining the cooperation of the Institute in establishing a summer school in Moscow for Americans. This plan met with the approval of Dr. DUGGAN, who secured the endorsement of the Institute of International Education.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT MOSCOW (CONTINUED)

According to Mr. SHAPIRO, subsequently Dr. DUGGAN ascertained that IRVING V. SOLLINS had at one time been a student at New York University but had been expelled. However, SOLLINS possessed the backing of several members of the New York University Faculty and was able to keep in his possession certain papers indicating that he was connected with the University. SOLLINS became an employee of Intourist in New York City and introduced to Dr. DUGGAN various Soviet officials and discussed with them the feasibility of sponsoring this school in connection with Moscow University.

According to Mr. SHAPIRO, IRVING V. SOLLINS was interested in obtaining a large number of students to attend the school in Moscow and secured far more than the Institution could accommodate satisfactorily.

The files revealed that the Anglo-American Institute at the University of Moscow was discontinued in 1934.

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APPENDIX

ARTKINO PICTURES INCORPORATED

The records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., reflect that as of March, 1960, Artkino Pictures Incorporated, 723 7th Avenue, New York City, was the registered agent of Sovexportfilm, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for the sale and distribution in the United States of films received from that agency.

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF
CHILDREN IN WARTIME

The records of the County Clerk's Office, Supreme Court Building, New York City, checked in February, 1943, revealed that this organization, Committee for the Care of Children in Wartime, filed its petition for incorporation on October 23, 1942. The petition listed one of its Directors as ELEANOR S. GIMBEL.

The "New York Telegram", dated February 24, 1948, in an article describing the history of the child care program, revealed that Mrs. ELEANOR GIMBEL was Chairman of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime. The article described Mrs. ELEANOR S. GIMBEL as a "supporter of many Communist-front organizations."

The December 6, 1942 issue of "The Worker", on page 15, contains a picture of ELEANOR GIMBEL, captioned Chairman of New York's Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime.

On June 23, 1950, [redacted] a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), advised that ELEANOR GIMBEL was a member of the CP. According to [redacted] this information was received from the State Committee of the CP in New York. [redacted] said that she had been a member of the CP to at least 1945.

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On December 7, 1953, BELLA V. DODD, a self-admitted member of the CP, advised that ELEANOR GIMBEL worked with the CP and was highly regarded by the CP,

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but to her knowledge, ELEANOR GIMBEL had never been a member of the CP.

The CP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX:

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions:

"National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 2.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which is 'used to appeal to special occupational groups * * *' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

PAN AMERICAN ANTI-COMMUNIST ASSOCIATION (PAACA)

At the time that it made application to become a corporation in the State of New York on July 11, 1956, the PAACA stated that the purpose of its existence was to promote interest in civic and political affairs, develop good citizenship, inculcate respect for democratic principles of the United States, seek out and bring to attention of the public, any practices of a subversive organization.

FD-323 (3-28-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

February 17, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

NY 161-148

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Title EDWARD R. MURROW

Character SPECIAL INQUIRY

Reference is made to the New York report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

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All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1GSK/cls

4 enclosures - Bureau

Re: EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

NY 161-148

ENCLOSURE
161-296-102

105

WHAT YOU DON'T SEE IN "SEE IT NOW"

(A biographical sketch of Edward R. Murrow)

HIS CAREER BEFORE TELEVISION

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Murrow is about 50 years old. Born in North Carolina, he spent his childhood in the State of Washingtn, where he graduated from Washington State College.

At that time there was a national student organization known as the National Studen Federation. Murrow was an active member while he was an undergraduate. He was elected national president. After graduation, he devoted two years (until 1932) to promotional work for the National Student Federation. At that time the Communists and Socialists had a rival national student organization — the American Student Union. As president of the National Student Federation, Murrow did not fight the A.S.U., as other conservative student groups were doing: he 'coexisted' with it.

In 1932, he secured his first important job as Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education. This organization promotes interchange of students between countries, and distributes scholarships. It is endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Its director, when Murrow was appointed, was Stephen F. Duggan. In the Institute, Murrow met Duggan's son, Lawrence Duggan. It was during the period that Murrow was with the Institute that Lawrence Duggan was active, with Alger Hiss and Noel Field, in the Washington Soviet Spy Ring, as Elizabeth Bentley, former spy ring courier, revealed to the Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948. When Miss Bentley exposed him, Lawrence Duggan committed suicide by leaping out of the window of the Institute.

It was while he was assistant director of the Institute that Murrow publicly showed his sympathy for Soviet Russia.

In 1933, *Intourist,* the official Soviet Russian travel agency, announced the organization of a Summer course of study for American students in the Moscow University. The official literature of *Intourist* describes the arrangement as follows:

> "In order to insure close cooperation with American educational institutions, and with students and educators in the United States, an advisory relationship was established in 1933 with the Institute of International Education. At the same time, a National Advisory Council of prominent American educators was formed by Prof. Stephen P. Duggan to assist the Institute of International Education in its advisory capacity."

The man who helped organize this 'Advisory Committee' for the University of Moscow, under Duggan, was Edward R. Murrow. Murrow was a member of the Advisory Committee himself. His name appeared on the letterhead of the 'Advisory Committee' for two years — from 1933 to 1935.

The Summer Course, naturally, was a camouflaged Communist propaganda activity. American students, when they reached Moscow, found themselves indoctrinated in the virtues of Soviet Communism. Intourist reported that in the Second Summer Session, held in 1935,

212 students attended.

Murrow, when confronted by the printed matter of this Summer Session of the Moscow University, denies that he was active in the program. His denial is a bare-faced lie. As Duggan's assistant, the administration of such matters was in his hands. It was impossible that he did not know that he was helping Communism.

HE ENTERS RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1935, Murrow was employed by the Columbia Broadcasting Company to direct a talk-and-social-events department. He was thus able to get in on the ground floor of news broadcasting, then at its beginning. In 1937, he was appointed by C.B.S. as European Director. His task was to organize a system of news reportage of European events. He distinguished himself in anti-Hitler reports during the years just before World War II. When the war broke out, he became a national figure by his broadcasts from London during the Nazi blitz of 1940. He won the admiration of William S. Paley, President of C.B.S., and, in 1945, he was promoted to the post of Vice-President of C.B.S. He resigned the Vice-Presidency in 1947 and returned to broadcasting.

In 1950, in cooperation with Fred W. Friendly, Murrow inaugurated a radio program called "Hear It Now". In 1951, the partners dropped the radio program and started a television program called "See It Now". This program is still in progress. It is estimated that 3,000,000 viewers listen to it. Later, Murrow added another regular television program in interview form, "Person to Person". He also has a daily radio news broadcast.

HOW HE SLANTS HIS TELEVISION SHOWS

The Galindez broadcasts was one of a series of heavily biased broadcasts and telecasts in which Murrow has praised or favorably publicized Left individuals or causes, or has slandered anti-communists. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that he deliberately rigs his elaborate "See It Now" shows to discredit anti-Communists and to glorify American Leftists.

Let us give a few illustrations. Many others could be cited.

(1) In 1933, he devoted a "See It Now" to the so-called Radulovich case. Radulovich was an Air Force Reserve lieutenant. The Air Force Security Board discovered that both the lieutenant's father and sister had been active in Communist work. The Board dismissed Radulovich as a security risk — a perfectly reasonable decision. Murrow put on a sympathy-loaded program which made Radulovich out to be a martyr. There was such a storm of protest from sentimentalists who saw and heard the Murrow program that Secretary of the Air Harold E. Talbott panicked and ordered the over-ruling of his Security Board and the reinstatement of Radulovich.

(2) In 1934, Murrow held the American Legion up to contempt. The Indianapolis, Ind., American Legion officers had objected to the establishment of a branch of the American Civil Liberties Union in Indianapolis, in view of its subversive record. Murrow, in a heavily slanted program, showed the American Civil Liberties Union in an extremely favorable light in a way to capture public sympathy. But his portrayal of the Indianapolis Legionnaires showed them to be bullying, ignorant figures. One of his clever touches was to have the case for the A.C.L.U. presented by a Catholic priest. The implication was plain that Catholics are for the A.C.L.U. which is a direct distortion of the truth. As John Crosby, a leftwing critic, described it: "Murrow showed the two meetings -- the Legion's and Civil Liberties Union's — jumping back and forth from the regimented atmosphere of the Legion's to the democratic reasonableness of the Union's."

(3) At the height of Senator Joseph McCarthy's campaign against Communism, Murrow deliberately ran an anti-McCarthy "See It Now" program, holding McCarthy up to contempt and trying to get across the impression that he was a thief in his personal life and un-American in his public career. The Communists and Communist sympathizers whom McCarthy had exposed were played up sympathetically as persecuted men and women.

In order to inflame Negroes against McCarthy, Murrow did a broadcast defending Anna Lee Moss, a Negro Communist woman whose Communist Party background had been brought to light by witnesses before the McCarthy Committee and who had been suspended from her Defense Department job. Although the evidence pointed clearly Mrs. Moss's Communist record, Murrow made her out to be a martyr and aroused so much public agitation that a weak-kneed administration reinstated her in her job.

McCarthy protested so vigorously to C.B.S. against the unfairness of Murrow's programs that he was given free time in which to reply.

(4) When Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was denied top security clearance by the United States after he had admitted under oath that he had contributed money to Communist causes, that his brother had been an active Communist Party member and associate of the atom spy ring in Berkeley, Cal., and that his wife had formerly been married to a Communist, Murrow proceeded to whitewash him. Oppenheimer was invited to a Murrrow 'Person to Person" program and interviewed admiringly and approvingly. This Murrow telecast did more to rehabilitate Oppenheimer after his exposure than any other publicity.

(5) When Senator Knowland, in 1955, came out in favor of a blockade of Red China in order to free the captive American fliers, Murrow tried to discredit the proposal by telecasting an interview with a Stanford University professor who pooh-poohed the idea of a blockade and argued that it would not be effective.

(6) Murrow staged a 'See It Now' interview with Prime Minister Nehru of India and, with apparent approval, permitted Nehru to make a venomous attack upon Chian Kai-shek, America's ally. Murrow conspicuously avoided putting any embarrassing questions to Nehru, whom he described as 'a great statesman.'

In his news broadcasts and writings, Murrow has repeatedly shown his bias in favor of Left-Wingers and persons accused of Communist activities. He gave a backhanded defense of Harry D. White when Attorney General Brownell exposed him in 1933 as a Communist spy ring member. He testified in favor of Joe Julian, a radio writer who had brought suit against 'Red Channels' for exposing him as 'pro-Communist'. When Owen Lattimore was charged as being pro-Communist by the McCarran Committee, Murrow defended him. In

Lattimore's words:

> "Before I could speak for myself, Murrow kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by... using recordings, he gave me a national forum of my own, so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself."

So much protest arose against Murrow's loaded telecasts that Alcoa, his original 'See It Now' sponsor, cancelled its sponsorship of his telecasts. However, Murrow has found other sponsors.

Perhaps the best evidence of the light in which the pro-Communists hold Murrow is the fact that Harold J. Laski, the British Russia-defending pro-Communist intellectual, dedicated one of his books to Murrow.

Murrow is one of those extremely dangerous public opinion leaders who claim to be "anti-communist', but who always leap into controversial situations, with powerful mass communication facilities behind them, to defend Leftists and pro-Communists, and to ridicule those who expose them. In the common vernacular he is cute and clever. He has a solemn, sanctimonious manner, behind which he is capable of almost any publicity skullduggery.

One will get nowhere by trying to prove that Murrow is a Commnist. If accused of Leftism he blandly denies it and then proceeds to make his accusers look ridiculous by citing praise which he has received from President Eisenhower or from other ultra-respectable conservatives, or by flaunting his Peabody award. The only way to discredit Murrow is to expone the bias and the pro-Leftist slanting which has characterized all of his public work. If one attempts to fasten the outright Communist label on him, it will simply play into Murrow's hands.

It is natural that he defended Galindez. They are cut from the same ideological stripe.

Those who have worked with Murrow, in all but a few instances, heartily detest him. They have found him a cold-blooded, thoroughly merciless individual. Murrow has collected around himself in the CBS News Department a group of yes-men, several of whom have shady left-wing records. His right-hand man, Eric Severeid, who is in charge of his Washington office, is a former active Socialist, who admitted the fact in his autobiography. One of his broadcasters, Winston Burdett, when flushed out by the House Committe on Un-American Activities, admitted to the Committee that he had been a secret member of the Communist Party for several years. Murrow accepted Burdett's resignation after this exposé, but after the publicity died down, he reinstated him. Another of Murrow's Washington staff' William Costello, was exposed by a witness before the Committee on Un-American Activities of having been a secret attendant at Communist Party meetings in Honolulu before he joined C.B.S. It is obvious that Murrow would not have such assistants around him if he vehemently opposed Communism or Communists.

Pan American Anti-Communist Association of New York Inc.
550 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y. — CIrcle 7-0689
July, 1957

THE NEW
COUNTERATTACK
REGISTERED IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

55 WEST 42 STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-4608

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January 15, 1954
Vol. 8, No. 3

Dear Subscriber:

"CHINA EXPERT" NOW PRESCRIBES DANGEROUS US POLICIES.

THEODORE WHITE is the author of the recently published book "Fire In The Ashes: Europe in Mid-Century" (William Sloane Associates.$5). WHITE was head of the Time magazine China Bureau during the years 1939-45.

The Book of the Month Club made WHITE's book its selection for Nov, 1953. EDWARD R MURROW featured WHITE...and plugged his book...on his nation-wide "Person to Person" TV show (NBC). The NY Times and NY Herald Tribune gave WHITE's book the full page-one treatment in its Sunday book review sections. The Saturday Review raved about it. It has been praised highly by CHARLES SEYMOUR, former Pres of Yale Univ, Columbia U's Prof HENRY STEELE COMMAGER, RAYMOND GRAM SWING and many others.

Obviously this is a very important book...or so these critics and publicists will have the world believe. Now here is WHITE's background on the subject of Communism.

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, speaker (with AGNES SMEDLEY, the late Soviet spy; ALBERT E KAHN, leading pro-Soviet propagandist; HUGH DEANE, CP fronter and Far Eastern "expert" for the defunct Communoid "Daily Compass"; former OSS Sgt and Army Capt GEORGE S WUCHINICK, who recently refused to tell Senate Internal Security subcommittee if he was a Communist Party member, and former Congressman HUGH DE LACY, who has been identified as a Communist Party (CP) member.

Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, speaker, radio show.

Testimonial Dinner for the Hollywood Ten, sponsor.

Insitiute of Pacific Relations, honored by testimonial luncheon.

WHITE co-authored "Thunder Out of China" with ANNALEE JACOBY. Both the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy and "Amerasia" magazine (the office of which was used for photographing and storing stolen U S secret documents) offered this book as a premium to prospective subscribers. Amerasia praised the book as "required reading" for anyone who (in 1946) wanted to understand current events in China. The Daily Worker also praised the book, as did JOHN K FAIRBANK, LAWRENCE K ROSINGER, and EDGAR SNOW, "China experts" who have been identified as Communists (FAIRBANK and SNOW deny the charge, ROSINGER has taken refuge in the Fifth Amendment).

WHITE also edited "The Stilwell Papers" (1948), another book which was slanted on the question of China. The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, cited as subversive by the Dept of Justice, distributed this book and sent out special literature promoting it.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has cast some light on the role WHITE played at Time magazine. In his book "Witness", CHAMBERS described what happened when he became editor of Time's foreign news section and started telling the truth about the Kremlin gangsters. A group of Time foreign correspondents who were

Published weekly. Copyright 1954 by American Business Consultants, Inc.; J. G. Keenan, President;
A. E. Cullen, Vice-President; F. J. McNamara, Editor; L. F. Budenz, Contributing Editor.

Soviet and Chinese Communist defenders signed a round-robin letter protesting CHAMBER's views and demanding his removal. In CHAMBER's words:

"Foremost among them were: JOHN HERSEY, JOHN SCOTT (son of my old teacher of the law of social revolution, SCOTT NEARING), CHARLES C WERTENBAKER, the late RICHARD LAUTERBACH, THEODORE WHITE. Those are the top names ....Most of them are no longer with Time."

Why is WHITE no longer with Time?

In 1945 HENRY LUCE, publisher of Time, had reason to suspect bias in WHITE's reports from China. He went to China to make an on-the-spot judgment of events there. After his trip, Sen STYLES BRIDGES charged on April 7, 1947, LUCE "fired WHITE for pro-Communist propaganda".

WHITE was editor of the "New Republic" in 1947. In 1950-51 he was chief European correspondent for the Overseas News Agency, writing exclusive dispatches for the now defunct Communoid "Daily Compass". By 1952 he had graduated to writing articles for "This Week", the Sunday supplement. Some of his articles were actually anti-Communist in tone.

Here are some of the things WHITE says about U S policy and world affairs in "Fire In The Ashes":

Germany is blocking the unification of Europe.

Allied actions "provoked" the Berlin Blockade.

U S should recognize Red China and admit it to the U N. It should also "negotiate" directly with the Communists in Indo-China and bring about the "final negotiation" of the Korean war.

U S should delay or drop altogether the rearming of Germany.

MALENKOV and his cronies are "quite different from...the rough, hard-bitten, earthy men who brought the revolution to power". Therefore the U S should not try to liberate the enslaved peoples but should start making deals, "myriad little deals", with Moscow (in other words, "Negotiate, Negotiate, Negotiate"). This technique, "we hope", WHITE says, will ultimately "erode their system of politics, at home and abroad, into impotence".

JAMES BURNHAM, authority on Communism and author of "Containment or Liberation" and "The Struggle For The World", wrote one of the few objective reviews of "Fire In The Ashes" (The Freeman, 11-30-53). After pointing out the above and additional disturbing facts about the book, he went on:

"Why, you never read a book that is fuller of anti-Communism -- enlightened anti-Communism, of course...

"Somehow, though, if I were MALENKOV, and wondering just what sort of book would best serve to influence American public opinion along the line that I was currently pursuing, I would consider the publication of "Fire in the Ashes" a most happy coincidence.

"It is much better written than the Daily Worker...."

WHITE's book is unquestionably of great significance. It has climbed up to eighth place on the NY Times non-fiction best seller list and has been on that list for the past six weeks.

The significance of this fact and all the favorable publicity given to WHITE and his book is ominous. WHITE's views will have an appreciable... and harmful...effect on American public opinion regarding foreign policy.

Far too many Americans are still listening to, and guiding their opinions by, the words of prophets who have been at least disastrously wrong about Communism in the past and still give evidence that their eyes have not been opened.

This can only harm the U S in its fight against Communism.

COMMUNIST "TRIAL" OF SEN Mc CARTHY REVEALS NEW PARTY TACTICS.

Sen JOSEPH R Mc CARTHY was convicted of being a "fascist" at a "trial" staged by a hit-and-run front in St Nicholas Arena (NYCity) last week. About 6,000 party members and fellow travelers (at 75¢ per person) attended it.

Most important aspect of the affair was the light it threw on the methods Communists are now using to prevent exposure of their front agencies under the registration provisions of the Internal Security Act. The Daily Worker ran big ads about the rally for weeks in advance. The ads...and the "news" articles about the rally...said it would be sponsored by the Trade Union Veterans Committee, a hitherto unheard of organization.

The address of this group, as listed in the ads, was a blind. It was the address of a commercial telephone answering and mail service, which apparently did not realize it was being used by Communists. A representative of the "committee" dropped into the service office regularly to leave tickets to the trial and to pick up receipts for those sold.

The Trade Union Veterans Committee was disbanded as soon as Sen Mc CARTHY had been convicted and a collection had been taken up. LEON STRAUS, official of the Red-led Fur and Leather Worker's Union, announced the dissolution of the committee from the speaker's platform just before the affair ended.

Profit to the Communist Party: Thousands of dollars collected in admissions and contributions to finance more party activity (funds were used in part to make a moving picture of the trial and will also be used to stage additional trials in other parts of the country).

A psychological shot in the arm for the Communists, who now feel that they have put another one over on the Govt and Congress. They staged a rally and got the party's line over by setting up a front that immediately went out of existence and cannot be hurt by the new law to expose front activity.

What can you do about it?

Watch for the new "hit and run" fronts in your community. Look into the backgrounds of those backing suspicious rallies.

You've got to expose them BEFORE they stage their affair. They probably won't be back for a repeat performance. The damage will be done by the time a post facto exposure is made.

For the record: Here are the names of those who took part in the "trial" of Sen Mc CARTHY. Prosecution witnesses were:

HOWARD FAST, the CP's top writer and Stalin "Peace" prize winner.

FRANK COE, identified member of Washington espionage apparatus and friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE (he served with WHITE on Int'l Monetary Fund).

Rev WM HOWARD MELISH, who agreed to accept CP discipline, according to testimony of LOUIS BUDENZ (see last week's COUNTERATTACK, pp 3 & 4).

Mrs PAUL (ESLANDE GOODE) ROBESON. No comment needed.

CHARLES R ALLEN, Jr., former ass't editor of "The Nation" magazine.

JULIUS EMSPAK ("Comrade Juniper"), Sec'y-Treas of United Electrical Workers, who has served jail term for contempt of Congress.

Dr ALPHEUS HUNTON, identified CP member, friend of PAUL ROBESON and leader of the party's Council on African Affairs.

JAMES ARONSON, identified member of Washington espionage ring and editor of the Nat'l Guardian (he is now facing deportation).

BEN GOLD, pres of Int'l Fur and Leather Workers Union, former open CP member who has been indicted for false Taft-Hartley affidavit.

Dr MELBER PHILIPS and LOU SPINDEL, former NYCity college and high school teachers respectively, who were ousted for refusing to answer questions about CP membership.

The prosecution attorney: FRANK SERRI, an official of the Nat'l Lawyers Guild and former Pres of Brooklyn Bar Assn.

His assistant: RUSSELL NIXON, formerly a U S member of the German External Property Commission for the American Military Govt in Germany. An identified CP member, he is now Washington lobbyist for the party-run United Electrical Workers Union.

PHILIP MORRIS DOES NOT CONTROL "PLAYERS" CIGARETTES.

Three weeks ago COUNTERATTACK reported that a survey made by Ross Reports on Television listed Philip Morris as one of 22 firms that had done business with Tempo Productions. COUNTERATTACK's statement was correct.

Philip Morris has informed COUNTERATTACK, however, that the TV commercial made for Players cigarettes by Tempo Productions was filmed for the Canadian tobacco company that distributes Players, not for Philip Morris. Philip Morris manufactures the cigarettes for this company but has no control over it or its advertising.

COMMUNISTS AND "LIBERALS" UNHAPPY ABOUT ROBERT E LEE AND FCC.

ROBERT E LEE, a vigorous anti-Communist, has been appointed to the Federal Communications Commission. Formerly an administrative assistant to FBI Director J EDGAR HOVER, he also directed a loyalty investigation of State Dept employes for the House Appropriations Committee in 1947.

That's enough to blackball him as far as pro-Communists and certain fuzzy "liberals" are concerned. So they have started a campaign to defeat his Federal Communications Commission confirmation by the Senate.

The CP has long been trying to get itself a radio station for propaganda purposes. It has set up fronts which have applied for licenses. There is little chance that such a dodge could succeed now, but the party wants, as a minimum, to keep vigorous anti-Communists off the FCC while promoting the appointment of gulliberals or Communist sympathizers.

Communists still benefit from the muddle-headedness of FCC members. Wherever the CP ran candidates for public office in the November elections, those candidates could (and did), with FCC support, demand time on the air equal to that given to their Democratic and Republican opponents.

The FCC still treats Moscow's Fifth Column as a legitimate political party, in spite of numerous governmental findings that it is a conspiracy... and in spite of President EISENHOWER's statement that Communist conspirators do not even deserve the rights of citizenship in the U S.

The Communists and wooly-headed liberals see a threat to the FCC's indefensible "liberal" policy in the appointment of LEE. He can be counted on to oppose it. That's why they are out to get him.

WHAT TO DO: Write to your Senators. Get local anti-Communist and veterans and patriotic groups to do the same.

Urge your Senators to confirm ROBERT E LEE as FCC Commissioner.

Faithfully yours,

COUNTERATTACK

January 15, 1954

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March 19, 1954
Vol. 8, No. 12

Dear Subscriber:

WHY DOES THE COMMUNIST PRESS PRAISE EDWARD R MURROW SO HIGHLY?

No radio or TV commentator has received as much praise from the Communist Party (CP) press during the last few months as has EDWARD R MURROW. The Daily Worker runs an item on the "Best Bets" on radio and TV each day. MURROW's CBS-TV shows "See It Now" and "Person to Person" have been consistently plugged in this feature, which mentions only a few of the many programs presented each day. His radio news commentary on CBS has recently been getting the same favored treatment.

What is the reason for this? A few examples of what MURROW says and does on his broadcasts and telecasts provide the answer:

MURROW rapped the State Dept last May for not embracing CHURCHILL's proposal of direct talks between MALENKOV, Pres EISENHOWER and himself. MURROW made it clear that he believed "new tides" were running in Russia after Stalin's death (a belief since exploded) and that the President should not let the "hatred and hysteria" of the American people prevent a meeting.

The U S "had better find a better answer" than the one it had given for rejecting a talk with MALENKOV, MURROW said. Actually, the State Dept's answer was an excellent one: Moscow had broken scores of promises; MALENKOV had given no evidence of good faith - so it was foolish to talk with him.

Communists in all parts of the world were screaming for such a meeting. In fairness to them, it should be pointed out that their reasons for wanting one were much more intelligent than MURROW's - although they, naturally, would not reveal what those reasons really were.

MURROW attacked Attorney General BROWNELL on the HARRY DEXTER WHITE case. He said it had been pointed out that "in 1947 a Federal grand jury had studied the matter of Mr White -- all the evidence -- and had failed to return an indictment because it felt there was insufficient evidence to warrant such action". (Note the emphasis on "all the evidence".)

This statement was not true on Nov 9, 1953 when MURROW made it. In 1948 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS produced his "pumpkin papers", among which were notes in HARRY DEXTER WHITE's own handwriting. The grand jury never saw this evidence. MURROW knows that...but for some strange reason neglected to mention it. He repeatedly pooh-poohed the evidence against WHITE.

MURROW accused Pres EISENHOWER and BROWNELL of asserting that a dead man was a spy "without producing evidence". He said this practice, if pursued, may "be applied to you or to me" and would endanger our heritage.

The MURROW program that the CP has praised most highly was his "See It Now" telecast on the case of Lt MILO RADULOVICH, an Air Force Reserve officer who refused to resign his commission when asked to do so because it was decided he was not a good security risk (his loyalty was not questioned).

A 10th Air Force Security Board reviewed RADULOVICH's case. It recommended discharge. The Commanding General of the 10th Air Force concurred.

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A. E. Cullen, Vice-President; F. J. McNamara, Editor; L. F. Budenz, Contributing Editor

Then MURROW went to bat for RADULOVICH in a very cleverly slanted program that produced no evidence that RADULOVICH had been judged wrongly.

A flood of letters descended on the Defense Dept in Washington. A short while later Air Force Sec'y HAROLD E TALBOTT said he did not think RADULOVICH was a security risk...and reversed the Air Force's earlier decision.

The organ of the CP-led Teachers Union hailed MURROW's program on RADULOVICH as "a signal service to our country". The party's organ on the motion picture industry, "Film Sense" (published by the Nat'l Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions), praised it as "an interesting example of TV's new awareness" and as proof that "the best of current television" is superior to the finest productions turned out by Hollywood.

The Daily Worker and its West Coast counterpart, the Daily People's World, joined in the hallelujahs. Two party writers, DAVID PLATT and MILTON HOWARD, turned out articles for the CP press praising the MURROW program.

MURROW's recent "See It Now" program on Sen McCARTHY offers examples of some of the devious techniques he uses to slant his presentations, while appearing to be very objective and fair. MURROW showed a hearing at which Sen McCARTHY asked a witness (REED HARRIS) these two questions:

"You know the Civil Liberties Union has been listed as a front for and doing the work of the Communist Party?"...."Do you know they since have been listed as a front for and doing the work of the Communist Party?"

The Senator's statement about the ACLU was correct. But MURROW wanted to make the Senator look bad. How could he do this? Simple. Just change the Senator's words. MURROW commented:

"Twice he (McCARTHY) said the American Civil Liberties Union was listed as a subversive front."

This was a completely false statement. Sen McCARTHY had not once used the word "subversive". But that word connotes listing by the Dept of Justice...and the phony insertion of it by MURROW paved the way for his next sentence, which was designed to (and actually helped) discredit the Senator:

"The Attorney General's list does not and has never listed the ACLU as subversive nor does the FBI or any government agency."

A neat implication that Sen McCARTHY had lied...by the use of a MURROW lie. The Truth: The ACLU was described as a Communist front in House Report #2290 of the 71st Congress, published in 1931...a year before the ACLU provided defense counsel for REED HARRIS. It was also listed as a front in Massachusetts House Report #2100 (1938), NY State Legislative Report #90 (1939) and in the 1943 and 1948 California Committee reports (on which Sen McCARTHY based his statements). CP leader EARL BROWDER testified in 1939 that the ACLU was a "transmission belt" of the Communist Party.

MURROW deplores "guilt by association". But he used "innocence by association" to try to explain away the fact that he was on the Advisory Council of the Moscow State University for its 1935 summer session and urged students to go there. A Pittsburgh newspaper on Feb 18, 1935, said the university taught "the violent overthrow of the entire traditional social order".

MURROW's reply: He was only one of twenty-five members of the Advisory Council of the Moscow State University summer session that year and most of the others were "distinguished" people. He then named some of them, using their "innocence" to prove his own.

MURROW failed to state that a number of well known fellow travelers were also on the advisory council. Also: He added that some of these persons "are now dead but presumably not yet immune from the Senator's attentions".

This was another underhanded attempt to put the Senator in a bad light. Sen McCARTHY had not named any one else on the advisory council. MURROW was the one who brought their names into the controversy.

MURROW says the project was cancelled by Russian authorities...but that does not change the fact he worked for its success.

MURROW didn't tell all about his promotion of study and travel in the Soviet Union. In 1933 he was on the Advisory Committee of the Bureau of University Travel which was then promoting "The First Russian Seminar". This was a more-than-two-month travel and study tour of the Soviet Union and the Near East, with most of the time spent in Russia -- "under the management of Intourist...the official travel agency of the USSR".

The following are quotes from the brochure for this study trip:

"The Seminar is planned for those who wish 'not only to see but to understand'....Russia today offers to the world a new challenge....

"Those for whom the Seminar will be a success...those who will come away heavily laden with thought provoking experiences and unforgettable memories, will be those...who have entered into the spirit of the Seminar. This may be tersely worded as follows: 'We are interested in seeing and understanding. We desire something more lasting than the memory of deluxe accomodations. For these we do not even need to leave our American homes... but Russia has something to show us. Let us try to comprehend.'"

The obvious pro-Soviet tone here provides all the comment that is needed on MURROW's explanation that he served the Moscow State University in 1935 because he believed then, as he does now, that American students and professors can engage in "the clash of ideas with Communists anywhere under peacetime conditions, without becoming contaminated or converted".

COUNTERATTACK asks this question: When HITLER rose to power did MURROW promote sympathetic study-and-travel tours in Germany on the basis that Der Fuehrer offered a new challenge to the world, that he had something to show Americans and that we should try to "see and understand"?

OWEN LATTIMORE, a "conscious articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy" according to the U S Senate Judiciary Committee, wrote as follows of MURROW in his whitewash book, "Ordeal By Slander":

"I also owe a very special debt to men I have never met, or had never met before....I must mention at least Edward R Murrow. Even when the hysteria was at its height...he kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by his program technique of using recordings, he gave me a national forum of my own, so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself...."

Despite the obvious slant in MURROW's programs, he has been the subject of favorable articles in many magazines (Newsweek, Look, McCall's, etc).

CHARLES WERTENBAKER wrote a complimentary profile of MURROW that was published in "The New Yorker" magazine of Dec 26, 1953.

WERTENBAKER tried to have WHITTAKER CHAMBERS fired as foreign news editor of "Time" magazine - because CHAMBERS put anti-Communist material into the news he edited and kept pro-Communist material out.

WERTENBAKER's recently published book "The Death of Kings" is a fictionalized account of happenings at "Time" when WERTENBAKER was there. It is also a slick rehash of the HISS case in a "Time" setting and with "Time" personnel. There are many parallels to actual HISS-CHAMBEERS events in WERTENBAKER's account...which portrays the "HISS" of the story as an innocent man who is framed by the sinister villain (CHAMBERS).

MURROW plugged the New Yorker on his radio broadcast of last May 13 by quoting extensively from verse written for it by staff member E B WHITE. This verse was an attack on loyalty investigations.

MURROW always winds up his radio program with a quotation, usually from some famous person, which helps to drive home his point and gives a tone of wisdom and nobility to his words. One of his recent quotations sheds light on how acute and well-informed MURROW actually is.

He ended his broadcast of last October 27 this way: "Bertold Brecht, German poet -- and an exile himself -- once put it this way: 'A man can be free even within prison walls. Freedom is something spiritual. And whoever once had it, can never lose it. For while the body can be bound with chains, the spirit can never!'"

Worth noting about this quotation are these points:

1. BERTOLD BRECHT is a leading "cultural light" in the Communist world. As a refugee in this country he supported CP fronts, swore before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1947 that he was not and had never been a Communist - and then went to East Germany and became an active supporter of Moscow's puppet regime (which has given him awards). He wrote the CP song "United Front"...with his long-time colleague, HANNS EISLER.

2. The above quotation is utter nonsense in the context of today's problems...in spite of the pomposity with which MURROW quoted it (do the millions in Soviet labor camps, who once had freedom, have freedom today?)

3. The very idea of quoting a Communist on "freedom" is ridiculous.

It is not at all difficult to see why the CP has praised quite a number of MURROW programs. He has often handled issues involving Communism in a way that helps the party line and makes anti-Communists appear evil.

COUNTERATTACK stated of EDWARD R MURROW on Feb 22, 1952:

"He has defended OWEN LATTIMORE on the air and also those who have joined fronts, taking position that nobody should be blamed for that. Though not pro-Communist, he is confused on Communist issues and defends those involved in Communist causes."

MURROW talks on the side of the angels. He is for the highest democratic and humanitarian ideals. But in actual practice he is not above using slick devices he would denounce if used by others. He is a master at slanting his programs while imparting an aura of great objectivity to them.

MURROW preaches dangerous doctrine. He vastly underrates the domestic Communist Party menace. To do this is as dangerous as to misjudge the menace of Communism abroad. U S will be sunk if it loses to Communism in either place. Even on foreign issues, MURROW advocates a policy of dangerous softness in the face of Soviet intrigue...and he has become hysterical about the issue of Communism vs civil liberties here in the United States.

The great acclaim given to MURROW in many quarters in spite of his unsoundness on vital issues concerning Communism deserves serious thought. It points up the major weakness of the U S on all fronts in the battle against Communism. That weakness is lack of real understanding of Moscow's conspiracy. It is the greatest threat to U S survival.

EDWARD R MURROW, unfortunately, represents the dominant voice in all media of communications. Too few Americans are getting the unbiased news and the intelligent commentary on it they need so badly.

Yours faithfully,

March 19, 1954

COUNTERATTACK

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JACK O'BRIAN SAYS

A U. S. Loss Is CBS Gain

Jack O'Brian

Egbert Roscoe Murrow's new job as head of the U. S. Information Agency causes few regrets around the CBS executive washrooms . . . It's no secret Murrow and the CBS brass have been at odds for several years—especially with CBS Pres. Frank Stanton, who, Murrow stated, was "completely ignorant" of many facets of broadcasting . . . There's irony in the Murrow appointment—to the job Stanton supposedly had been in line for.

The appointment's a puzzler—it calls for an upper level "administrator," not a personality, and Murrow himself admitted his lack of liking for such work when he was made a CBS vice-president some years ago and then asked his release from the executive paper-shuffling.

The USIA job is purely administrative, press-agenting American moves and motives, and certainly doesn't seem to call for a controversial newscasting ham like dear Egbert . . . We wonder if, when he was considered for the job, did anyone bother to go over some of his famous performing fluffs, such as the CBS documentary which supposedly traced a link between bigtime prostitution and the entertainment of big business tycoons, a show full of innuendo without much fact, a low grade scandal magazine type of program promptly labeled a phony by hundreds, if not thousands, of big businessmen.

Or the recent "Harvest of Shame" TV documentary on CBS which likewise was labeled more fiction than fact by the American Farm Bureau Federation, officially "shocked at the lack of responsibility demonstrated by the Murrow clique," just as firmly regretful of the "unfortunate error of cooperation with CBS upon written pledges of 'fairness'," and then called the resulting TV show "a major failure of this network (CBS) to exercise its responsibility for honest and factual reporting."

In any event, the appointment of gentleman farmer Murrow raised a crop of eyebrows from Madison Avenue to the Kremlin . . . The feeling around CBS is that Murrow never would have taken the USIA appointment if he had been higher in official CBS estimation at this moment; but he wasn't, and in fact Murrow's vogue had slipped considerably lately to the point where he was being used less frequently as a top CBS newsmaker, and worst of all was considered pretty old fashioned as a news broadcaster alongside the rising modern naturalism and wry humors of David Brinkley over at NBC.

SHIRLEY BOOTH
She'll be "Hazel" the Maid

In any event, CBS is rid of one of its worst upper echelon headaches, Murrow's declining importance as a radio-TV performing newshand now may be cloaked in a so-called summons from on high, and Egbert's voice-of-doom and pink-colored glances at the world's ticklish politics now is available to help bollix things up on a national, rather than a one-network, basis . . . A terrible appointment.

• • •

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NEW YORK JOURNAL - AMERICAN
January 30, 1961

2/17/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

239121

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1/65K/ks

TO SAC, NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REREP SA [redacted] FEBRUARY NINE LAST, CONTAINING RESULTS OF INTERVIEW OF [redacted] FOR INFO [redacted] HAS ADVISED HE HAD LEARNED MATERIAL FOR MURROW'S BROADCAST RE USE BY BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS OF PROSTITUTES ON PUBLIC RELATIONS STAFF WAS PREPARED BY [redacted] [redacted] FORMER WRITER FOR QUOTE DAILY WORKER UNQUOTE AND CP MEMBER, WHO APPEARS IDENTICAL WITH SUBJECT URFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH SEVEN FOUR FOUR FOUR. DURING INVESTIGATION BE ALERT FOR INFORMATION INDICATING CONNECTION BETWEEN MURROW AND [redacted] INCLUDE IN URREP DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted] ATTRIBUTED TO ORIGINAL SOURCES SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. NO FURTHER CONTACT WITH [redacted] NECESSARY THIS MATTER.

b6
b7C

OJA:ejf
(3)

NOTE: [redacted] was interviewed by NY Office re Murrow. He was recontacted by Mr. DeLoach on 2/17/61 with reference to information he furnished Bureau in January, 1959, concerning fact that [redacted] had prepared material for Murrow's broadcast. He confirmed the information he provided in 1959 during this recontact.

161-226-103

NOT RECORDED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAR 22 1961

FEB 17 1961

TELETYPE

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

URGENT 2-17-61 8-51PM KS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 161-79

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSK/CS

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. BUDED TWO TEN LAST. RE DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU AND LOS ANGELES, TWO SEVENTEEN LAST. [redacted] b6 b7C CONTACTED TWO SEVENTEEN AND ADVISED HE BELIEVED HE HAD SOME RECORDS OR NOTES RE MURROW WHICH HE WILL ATTEMPT TO LOCATE BY TWO TWENTY NEXT. HE WILL ADVISE AS SOON AS RECORDS ARE LOCATED. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

161-96-104

NOT RECORDED
17 MAR 23 1961

END AND ACK FOR 3 MESGS

WA 11152 PM OK FBI WA ELR

TU DISCM

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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP4 CBC/cls
#235161

FEB 17 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Rosen
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 2-17-61 9-47 AM PST MJB

TO SAC, DALLAS AND DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SEATTLE /161-15/ 1P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REBUTEL TO SEATTLE FEB. FIFTEEN. NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT ISSUE OF SATEVE POST SAID MURROW CARRIED IWW CARD WHILE IN WASHINGTON STATE. SEATTLE DIRECTED TO LOCATE ACQUAINTANCES IN PERTINENT PERIOD. PRIOR INVESTIGATION BY SEATTLE REFLECTS MURROW AND FAMILY LIVED IN BLANCHARD, WASH. AREA, ON OLYMPIC PENINSULA IN BEAVER AND SAPPHO AREA, AND IN BELLINGHAM AREA. HE ATTENDED WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY FROM NINETEEN TWENTYSIX TO NINETEEN THIRTY, WHEN HE LEFT STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND NEVER RESIDED IN STATE AGAIN. MURROW AND FATHER, ROSCOE MURROW, BOTH EMPLOYED AT ONE TIME BY BLOEDELL DONOVAN LUMBER COMPANY ON OLYMPIC PENINSULA. SEE WHO-S WHO FOR ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND. MURROW IS RECENTLY APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF USIA. CLOSE ACQUAINTANCE OF MURROW IN THE BLANCHARD, WASHINGTON AREA PRIOR TO NINETEEN THIRTY WAS ONE CLAUDE WILLIAMS, SAID TO NOW BE A FEDERAL JUDGE AT DALLAS, TEXAS. DALLAS INTERVIEW WILLIAMS. BUDED WAS FEB. TEN. EXPEDITE.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 12-51 PM OK FBI WA JDS

DL OK FBI DL EEA

TU DISC

INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 17 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Miss Holmes
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

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URGENT 2-17-61 2-06 PM CST EEA

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, LOS ANGELES

FROM SAC, DALLAS 1-P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. RE SEATTLE TEL TO DALLAS AND BUREAU TODAY.

STATE DISTRICT JUDGE JACK LANGDON, FT. WORTH, TEXAS, ADVISED IN A RECENT CONVERSATION WITH [redacted] AND WHO IS PRESENTLY SECURITY OFFICER FOR DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT CO., LOS ANGELES, HAD ADVISED HIM THAT WHILE [redacted] WAS SECURITY OFFICER FOR COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, [redacted] BELIEVED MURROW TO BE A SYMPATHIZER WITH A NUMBER OF KNOWN COMMUNISTS. MURROW BEING CONSIDERED FOR DIRECTOR OF USIA. LOS ANGELES INTERVIEW [redacted] BUDED WAS FEB. TEN LAST. EXPEDITE.

b6
b7C

END ACK IN ORD

WA3-06 PM OK FBI WA 4-8

VK FBI LA GJ

TU DISCCM

NOT RECORDED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Mr. Young

URGENT 2-17-61 H 12-40 PM CST EAH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, MIAMI

FROM SAC, CHICAGO /161-171/ 2P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REBUTEL TO CHICAGO FEB. SIXTEEN LAST. REBUTEL STATES INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED AT REQUEST OF WHITEHOUSE RE MURROW BEING APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF USIEPM. BORN GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA AND RESIDES NEW YORK CITY. SEE QUOTE WHO-S WHO UNQUOTE FOR FUTHER BACKGROUND DATA. ON JUNE SEVEN NINETEEN FIFTY FIVE, [redacted] CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON, D. C., FURNISHED INFORMATION THAT MR. PRIOR, PRESIDENT OF STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA HAD TOLD HIM MORROW-S CONTRACT WITH AMOCO WOULD BE CANCELLED IN NEAR FUTRUE SINCE HE DID NOT WANT ANY PART IN THE SPONSORING OF A PERSON WITH MURROW-S LIBERAL VIEWS. [redacted] NOTED STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA HAD CONTROLLING INTEREST IN AMOCO WHICH SPONSORED ON OF MURROW-S PROGRAMS. CHICAGO INDICES

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b7C

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSK/ks

#239101

NOT RECORDED

b6
b7C

PAGE TWO

REFLECT NO PERTINENT INFORMATION RE [redacted]

SECRETARY, STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA, CHICAGO, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT PRIOR HAS RETIRED AND CAN BE CONTACTED AT THREE TWO FOUR ROYAL PALM WAY, OFFICE ELEVEN, PALM BEACH, FLORIDA. MIAMI HANDLE. BUDED PAST. EXPEDITE. RUC.

CORRECTION LINE SIX PAGE ONE THIRD SHOULD BE " WASHINGTON" OK

END AND ACK PLS

WA
1-43 PM OK FBI WA JSA

OK FBI MM CQ

TU DISCVO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Mr. [illegible]
Miss [illegible]

URGENT 2-17-61 4-09 PM EST PS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MIAMI /161-64/ I P

EDWARD R. MURROW. SPI. RE CHICAGO TEL TODAY. [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] PALM BEACH, FLA., TODAY STATED WAS ILL, WILL ATTEMPT

TO BE AVAILABLE INTERVIEW FEB. TWENTY, NEXT.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 4-08 PM OK FBI WA JSA

TU DISCV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 CAK/CLS

#239101

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 CLK/CLS

#239107

URGENT 2-17-61 11-40 AM PST MJB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SEATTLE /161-15/ KR 2P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REBUTEL TO SEATTLE FEB. FIFTEEN AND SEATTLE TELETYPE TO DALLAS THIS DATE. EMERSON LAWRENCE, POSTMASTER, PORT ANGELES, WASH. ADVISED BEAVER AND SAPPHO, WASH. AREAS ONLY LOGGING CAMPS AND NO PERMANENT RESIDENTS. STATES HE KNEW MURROW AND ATTENDED WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE WITH HIM. STATES IWW NOT ACTIVE IN THAT AREA PRIOR TO NINETEEN THIRTY AND HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CONTACTS WITH IWW BY MURROW. INFORMANT ACQUAINTED WITH CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF IWW AT SEATTLE IN EARLY NINETEEN THIRTIES SAID MURROW NOT KNOWN TO HIM. FIVE ADDITIONAL FORMER COLLEGE CLASSMATES COMMENT FAVORABLY REGARDING APPOINTEE-S LOYALTY AND REPUTATION AND RECOMMEND HIM FOR POSITION OF TRUST. NO OFFICIAL RECORD OF APPOINTEE-S MEMBERSHIP IN NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION IN FILES OF WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, HOWEVER, NINETEEN THIRTY CLASS YEARBOOK AND HIS ASSOCIATES INDICATE THAT HE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE STUDENT BODY AT WSU AND AS SUCH WAS THAT COLLEGE-S

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

REPRESENTATIVE TO THE NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION AND WAS THEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE NSF. NO RECORD FOR MURROW OR REPORTED ACTIVITY IN NSF AT UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE. SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT IN DETAIL FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK PLS

2-45 PM OK FBI WA RAC

TU DISC

T

SE PR XXXSE OPR SE OPR

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/17/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/26/84 BY SP1 GSK/CKS

Re report of SA [redacted] 2/16/61, at Wash., D. C.

b6
b7C

On 2/16/61, FRANCIS J. McNAMARA, Director of Research, HCUA, was interviewed by SA [redacted] in connection with information appearing in "Counterattack" as furnished by the NY Office. He also furnished the following additional information which he learned had recently occurred:

[redacted] a former self admitted communist who was in the same CP cell with ALGER HISS and who recently wrote a book "Red Star over Cuba", reportedly told McNAMARA that he knows of a man who is married and resides in Philadelphia, Pa. Name of this man unknown to McNAMARA. This man is supposedly "running around" with a girl (name also unknown to McNAMARA). This girl, according to information furnished by [redacted] reportedly met a girl friend of hers on the street in Philadelphia who was all beaten up. This "beat up" girl reportedly told her friend that she had been out with EDWARD R. MURROW the night before and that he beat her up, and she reportedly said "This is the way he gets his kicks".

The identities of all the above unnamed persons unknown to McNAMARA, who stated that [redacted] could furnish same, or at least the identity of the above mentioned man in Philadelphia.

WFO file 101-2436, Bufile 101-4750, reflect [redacted] was in CP underground cell in early 1930s, but reportedly has had no CP connections since 1939. He has furnished this office a

P

3 - Bureau
1 - WFO
JWB:pah
(4)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

considerable amount of valuable information in the past, and so far as known, data furnished has been found to be accurate. b6 b7C

Bureau permission is requested to interview [redacted] a former CP member, re his knowledge of about information and identities of above persons.

2/17/61

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/26/84 BY SP1 GEK/CS

Re report of SA [redacted] 2/16/61, at Wash., D. C. b6 b7C

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3 - Bureau
1 - WFO
JWB:pah
(4)

AIRTEL

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b6
b7C

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2/20/61

Airtel

To: SAC, Washington Field (By Special Messenger)

From: Director, FBI 161-2115

EDWARD R. MURROW
SPI

Re WFO airtel dated 2/17/61.

b6
b7C

Authority granted to interview [redacted] for purpose requested in your airtel. Interview should be conducted in accordance with existing Bureau instructions regarding interviews with security subjects. Handle immediately and set out necessary leads by teletype.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1GSL/KS
#1-239101

OJA:ejf
(4)

son
sons
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MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/17/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

#239101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSK/ps

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

The files of [redacted] were caused to be searched on 2/16/61, by SA [redacted] and reflected no pertinent identifiable information regarding the appointee's wife, [redacted] b6 b7C b2

The files of ONI, Department of Navy, were caused to be searched on 2/16/61, by IC [redacted] The appointee's file reflects his date of birth as 4/25/08, at Greensboro, N. C. A memorandum dated 9/25/59, reflects a record of satisfactory completion of a national agency check by ONI regarding the appointee. He was issued a "secret" security clearance on 5/26/60, on a "need to know" basis to run until 12/31/60. This clearance was by the Bureau of Naval Weapons Special Projects Office with regard to a special one hour TV program being filmed by CBS. Access to classified areaswere reportedly frequent involving development of this program and the issuance of classified material would not be involved. This file contained no additional pertinent information.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

For info of Bureau, the ONI file further reflects a memorandum which stated that EDWARD R. MURROW was reported to have been a member of the Town Hall group in NYC, in 1935. There was no source of information listed. In view of NY teletype dated 2/15/61, reflecting that although the Town Hall group of Washington was communist, there was no connection between the Town Hall group of NY and Town Hall group of Washington, and that the Town Hall group of NY

3-Bureau JWB:dfw
1-WFO (4)

AIRTEL

NOT RECORDED
17 MAR 22 1961

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

did not have any affiliation with communist or pacifist organizations. This information is not deemed pertinent and therefore, no additional investigation is being conducted to determine the original source. It is further noted that NY indices contain no information to document Town Hall group of NY.

LEADS

For info to Bureau, leads are still outstanding to interview [redacted] Checks are also outstanding to contact security informants and review files at Passport Office, [redacted] re appointee, and re check of state security files. b6 b7C b2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1961

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSL/LMS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 2-18-61 7-46 AM R A G

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, MIAMI

FROM SAC, NEW YORK /161-148/ 2 PAGES

EDWARD R. MURROW AKA EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW, EGBERT ROSCOE MURROW., SPI. REQUEST HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM WHITE HOUSE FOR INVESTIGATION OF MURROW, NEWLY APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF USIA. BORN GREENBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, AND RESIDES NEW YORK, NEW YORK. SEE QUOTE WHO-S WHO UNQUOTE FOR FURTHER BACKGROUND DATA. ASSIGN IMMEDIATELY. AFFORD CONTINUOUS ATTENTION. SET OUT ALL LEADS BY TELETYPE. BUDED PAST.

ON SIX TWENTY-TWO FIFTY FOUR, NICK KENNY, COLUMNIST, NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED HE HAD SENT A LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR CONCERNING THE GAS SUICIDE OF CBS TV COMMENTATOR DON HOLLENBECK. HE SAID HE WAS OF THE IMPRESSION THAT HOLLENBECK HAD BEEN DRIVEN TO HIS DEATH BY THE QUOTE RED PACK UNQUOTE AND THAT EDWARD MURROW HAD DICTATED THAT HIS PROGRAMS FOLLOW THE LINE OF SLANTED NEWS. THE CONTEXT OF THE LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR, ACCORDING TO MR.

END PAGE ONE

KENNY, WAS QUOTE THE GAS SUICIDE OF DON HOLLENBECK MIGHT STAND INVESTIGATION BY THE FBI. IF HE WAS SICK WITH CANCER AND TOOK HIS LIFE FOR THAT REASON, THEN NO INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED., HOWEVER, IT MAY BE THAT HE WAS ATTEMPTING TO GET AWAY FROM QUOTE THE RED PACK UNQUOTE. HE MIGHT ALSO HAVE BEEN TRYING TO DIVORCE HIMSELF FROM PHASES OF THE RED PRESS. ED MURROW IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PULLING STRINGS WHEN HE HAD HOLLENBECK-S BROADCAST TIME SWITCHED FROM SIX PM TO THE LATE BROADCAST AT ELEVEN PM. IT IS KNOWN THAT HIS SIX PM BROADCAST WAS NOT SLANTED BUT UPON HIS HAVING BEEN PLACED IN THE ELEVEN O-CLOCK SPOT, HIS BROADCAST TOOK ON A DEFINITE SLANT UNQUOTE. KENNY PRESENTLY STAYING AT SAXONY HOTEL IN MIAMI. MIAMI REPORT FOREGOING INFORMATION AND INTERVIEW KENNY FOR COMMENTS CONCERNING MURROW BASED ON THIS INFORMATION.

END

WA 7-50 AM OK BCCXXX FBI WA RAM

MM OK FBI MM EEF

DISCO

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/18/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 KBK/CS

#239101

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, NEW YORK

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPECIAL INQUIRY. SEE URFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE ZERO ONE ZERO EIGHT ZERO, BUREAU LETTER DATED FIVE SIX FIFTY FOUR, ENTITLED [redacted] AKA, IS DASH R." PAGE FIVE CONTAINS INFORMATION AS FURNISHED BY [redacted] FROM UNKNOWN INFORMANT. BUREAU REQUESTS APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE IF APPOINTEE IDENTICAL WITH PERSON MENTIONED THEREIN. FOR INFORMATION NEW YORK, PASSPORT CHECK NOT YET RECEIVED BY WFO, HOWEVER, THIS CHECK NORMALLY DOES NOT REFLECT EXACT PLACE OR COUNTRY A PERSON IS AT A GIVEN SPECIFIC TIME. NEW YORK ATTEMPT DETERMINE OF APPOINTEE IDENTICAL AS REQUESTED ABOVE.

b6
b7C
b2

3 - Bureau
1 - Teletype Unit
1 - WFO

JWB:skw
(5)

161-226-113
NOT RECORDED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/18/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPI. BUDED FEBRUARY TEN. REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION RECEIVED FROM WHITE HOUSE, AS APPOINTEE RECENTLY APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF USIA. SEE "WHOS WHO" FOR BACKGROUND DATA. HEARINGS BEFORE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE TAX EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS, HELD FIVE TWENTYFOUR FIFTYFOUR, AT WASH., D. C., REFLECT AARON SARGENT, ATTORNEY, SAN FRANCISCO, TESTIFIED RE ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUMMER SESSIONS AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY WHICH WERE REPORTEDLY TO BE HELD IN THIRTYFIVE, AND APPOINTEES NAME APPEARED ON NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF AMERICAN ADVISORY ORGANIZATION. APPOINTEE THEN WAS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION. DURING TESTIMONY BY SARGENT, HE WAS ACCUSED BY REPRESENTATIVE WAYNE L. HAYS, OHIO, OF TRYING TO IMPLY THAT MURROW AND SEVERAL OTHER PROMINENT EDUCATORS WERE "COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS". TESTIMONY NOT CLEAR WHETHER SARGENT POSSESSES INFORMATION RE MURROW OF HIS OWN PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE. INTERVIEW

3 - Bureau
1 - Teletype Unit
1 - WFO

JWB:pah
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSL/CLS
#23970

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

WFO 161-176
PAGE TWO

SARGENT RE ANY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OR INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE OR KNOW RE APPOINTEE. EXPEDITE AND SUTEL RESULTS IN REPORT LANGUAGE FOLLOWED BY REPORT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/18/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (161-59)

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
SPI

Re Butel to Newark 2/18/61.

Enclosed herewith is an article entitled, "Edward R. Murrow: Poet of Mankind," by Finis Farr dated 7/11/56 as requested in Butel to Newark 2/18/61.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/25/54 BY SP1 CEK LCK

3- Bureau (Enclosure - 1)
1- Newark (161-59)

PDM:
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NATIONAL REVIEW — JULY 11, 1956

4

Edward R. Murrow: Poet of Mankind

FINIS FARR

The rewards of CBS's top-flight broadcaster are prodigious; his awards are numerous; he has been credited (*pace* Marconi) with destroying "the superstition of distance and time." And yet . . .

Edward R. Murrow, the "reporter and news analyst" who is also on the board of directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System, earned last year $317,076. This pile of loot, the highest awarded any company officer in the industry, did not include Murrow's royalties from *Person to Person,* a celebrity-interview program.

Bill Paley, Chairman of CBS, has long been convinced that his boy is a champion. At dinner before 1,000 notables in November 1941, Paley called Murrow "a man fitted to his time and to his task, a student, a philosopher, at heart a poet of mankind and, therefore, a great reporter." Although the style of this encomium led certain of the baser sort to suspect that it had been written by Murrow himself, it was topped by Archibald MacLeish, who swung for the verbal fences with: "Because you told them the truth and because you destroyed the superstition of distance and time which makes the truth turn false, you have earned the admiration of your countrymen." Carl Sandburg inscribed a photograph (of Sandburg) to "Ed Murrow, reporter, historian, inquirer, actor, ponderer, seeker."

Murrow is a Phi Beta Kappa, an Honorary Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, a holder of five honorary degrees and countless awards for broadcasting. Certainly the career of one who can so command both cash and credit leaves a heavy burden of proof on those who still maintain that Murrow is at best a mediocrity, inflated beyond all reason. Yet it seems that these dissenters have a case.

I looked into this matter by means of an informal survey of a part of Murrow's work. Leaving his thousands of radio scripts for some future Ph.D., I concentrated on his current vehicle, *See It Now,* which he describes as a "document . . . not designed to present hard, fast-breaking news." In this program Murrow and his partner, Fred W. Friendly, aim at a showing of ascertainable facts, usually through the pictures and voices of the people concerned, so that the audience can make up its collective mind on issues of the day.

Generally speaking, *See It Now* is strongly reminiscent of *The March of Time,* just as the Murrow bass-baritone reminds one of *Time's* Westbrook Van Voorhis. With his deadpan style, Murrow would be rather good as a tough private eye, and he is impressive in the role of "distinguished reporter and news analyst," surrounded with television gadgets at the start, appearing at various times throughout, and coming on at the finish to point the moral and adorn the tale.

The Treatment

But candor compels one to register certain doubts. The program on the American Civil Liberties Union controversy in Indianapolis, with which my research began, is an example.

The issue there was: should a meeting to organize a chapter of ACLU be permitted in the Indiana War Memorial? It wasn't; and after several other doors were closed in their faces, the agitators ended up in a Roman Catholic church. All very interesting. But was it quite fair to give the ACLU viewpoint to so skilled a professional pleader as Arthur Garfield Hays, and have the opposition voiced mainly by American Legionnaires in semi-military array? The closing spot went to the pastor of the church, a professional word-man. His glib statement of the Liberal point of view would leave many listeners with the conviction that somehow it was actually against the law to oppose the ACLU.

An equally striking document was assembled around the case of Lt. Milo Radulovich, dropped as an Air Force reservist because of alleged close association with relatives who were deemed subversive. By the time the administrative wheels stopped grinding, Lt. Radulovich was reinstated, and Harold Talbott took to the air via a subsequent *See It Now* to give out the news in a cagily worded statement. Murrow was unwilling to place the onus of the national need for security, and the misery it sometimes brings, on Communist intransigence. "We can't blame it on Malenkov or Mao Tse-tung," he said.

Somewhat similar treatment was accorded by *See It Now* to the Annie Lee Moss affair. Mrs. Moss was suspended from her civilian job by the Army because of an FBI report that she had been a Communist, and Murrow had a camera there when she testified before a congressional committee. He regarded this witness as one of the little people. "Tonight," he said, "we bring you the little picture of a little woman."

We see Senator McCarthy questioning Mrs. Moss and getting nowhere. Then McCarthy bustles out and Senators McClellan and Symington have questions to ask. They hear Mrs. Moss say that she is a good American, and wouldn't hurt her country. Although the committee is not a court and has no sentence to pass, Senator McClellan says he doesn't hold with this business of "convicting people by rumor." (Applause.) Then Senator Symington says he'll stick his neck out, and see that Mrs. Moss gets a job if the Army doesn't take her back. (Applause.) For the windup, Murrow shows us President Eisenhower making a statement in November 1953, which we are to take as applicable to the case in hand. The Presi-

[redacted] 62-96-15 161-594

ENCLOSURE

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FEB 15 1961
FBI — NEWARK

dent's rambling remarks: about habeas corpus (they can't throw you into jail to rot without charges), public opinion on the Kansas frontier (don't shoot a man in the back), and the right of Americans to attend Churches, or even mosques, of their own selection.

Since Mrs. Moss stood in no danger of a *lettre de cachet*, a shotgun blast, or exclusion from her place of worship, it was difficult to see a connection; which must have been quite clear to Murrow. Or perhaps the message was only that when they get in trouble over security, little people can make big friends.

McCarthy—and Oppenheimer

Murrow and his associate are especially proud of their telecast devoted entirely to McCarthy, which went out over the network on March 9, 1954. As his contribution, the poet of mankind presented, among other scenes, a film-clip of a McCarthy admirer reciting some verses of inconceivable silliness; and a shot of General Eisenhower, as a candidate, telling an audience that, if elected, he would keep subversion and disloyalty out of the Executive Branch. Next, Murrow exhibited some of the newspapers which had knocked McCarthy, including the Chicago *Tribune* but omitting the New York *Daily Worker*. The longest scene was that in which McCarthy kept hammering at a committee witness about a book the man had written 22 years before. In summing up, Murrow said that McCarthy had done all sorts of bad things, had persecuted people, and had "confused the public mind as between the internal and the external threat of Communism." This could be taken to mean that a Communist is okay, so long as he operates only in the U.S.

The McCarthy telecast represented Murrow's idea of putting a king-sized double whammy on a person of whom he thoroughly disapproved. Uncritical approbation, on the other hand, characterized the *See It Now* film of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer at the Institute for Advanced Study.

The Oppenheimer show grew out of a visit by Producer-Editor Friendly, who introduced himself to the famous physicist while passing through Princeton on vacation, much as a baseball fan might pay his respects to Joe Di Maggio, or a lover of literature drop in on Mickey Spillane. Friendly, who is personable and intelligent, got on famously with Oppenheimer, and sold him the idea of talking before the cameras with Murrow for possible use on *See It Now*. The resulting two-and-one-half hour conversation was edited to a 30-minute airshow, and a longer version was distributed to schools and colleges, with the Fund for the Republic gladly paying the freight. It was one of the most extraordinary documents Murrow ever produced.

The show was billed as presenting "a brief report on the work and purpose of the Institute as seen through the eyes and mind of one man — its Director, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer — a physisict." It actually presented an attempt to make it seem that the board which rescinded Dr. Oppenheimer's atomic security clearance was manned by idiots, of whom the most charitable view would be that they didn't know what they were doing; and that any security measures which scientists themselves cannot overrule are scandalously wrong. Dr. Oppenheimer was highly effective on camera, with his mobile, sensitive face, and, for all his articulate quality, a faintly preoccupied air. Set off against Murrow's dogged style, the doctor's performance was almost too good to be true.

Murrow opened with a couple of questions about the Institute, and Oppenheimer was rather vague and wide-eyed about it all. We were not told how one gets a berth at the Institute, much less how to land a life appointment; or who passes on the work; or how far the Director's personal authority runs. Oppenheimer wasn't even quite sure how the Institute began. (He was going to see if he could find someone to look into that.) Meanwhile, there were plenty of scholars and philosophers around the place, and those who were "our best friends" could come and go as they pleased. It was beginning to sound like the Abbey of Thélème — when Murrow fired the key question: "Is there a very widespread reluctance on the part of scientists in this country to work for the government?"

No, on the whole Dr. Oppenheimer didn't think so. But "when the government behaves badly in a field you are working close to, and when decisions that look cowardly or vindictive or shortsighted or mean are made, and that's very close to your area, then you get discouraged and you may — may — you may recite George Herbert's poem, 'I Will Abroad.' But I think that's human rather than scientific." This was delivered with an expression of heart-rending sadness, finished off with a brave smile.

Murrow then asked if the doctor was worried about "all the impediments placed in the way of free intercourse, travel and exchange among scientists." Dr. Oppenheimer certainly was disturbed: it was terrible, grotesque; it shamed us before Europeans; it was a scandal. This seemed

to open the way for an interesting discussion, perhaps touching on the careers of Klaus Fuchs and others; but Murrow now came in with, "Well, Sir, apart from running the Institute, what do you do here?"

From this Oppenheimer took off, at times making sense, at times putting one in mind of Al Smith's oratory, which always sounded fine, but frequently failed to retain any meaning in transcription. The doctor touched on radioactivity (dangerous), "the integrity of communication" (important), secrecy (bad) and the H-bomb (very dangerous). Finally Oppenheimer brought forth the thought that we are more likely to be destroyed by an enemy weapon than by testing one of our own, and Murrow rang down the curtain. This time, there was no appropriate quotation from President Eisenhower, and Murrow signed off by saying of the Institute members, "These men recognize mystery. They welcome it and they wrestle with it."

One mystery which anyone may wrestle with is why Murrow—and CBS—lend their extensive resources to this kind of thing.

Murrow's Mission

The network and the feature star got together in 1935. Murrow, born in North Carolina, had graduated in 1930 from Washington State College, spent the next five years as President and Assistant Director, respectively, of the National Student Federation and the Institute of International Education, then come to CBS as a lesser bureaucrat on the administrative side. In 1937 he was sent to Europe as legman lining up speakers and features, with the title of European Director.

He did not begin to broadcast until March 1938, when he flew into Vienna in a chartered plane just ahead of the Nazi troops. Thereafter he was never without a regular spot on CBS air. After Anschluss came Munich, the war and the London blitz. Murrow broadcast through it all. After the war, Paley made him a Vice President, and Director of Public Affairs; but he returned to the microphone in 1947, and, with Friendly, converted to television in 1951.

In 1952 Murrow issued a book called *This I Believe*, in which people in various walks of life entered their guiding principles. Murrow has written so little for print that his foreword to this book is especially interesting. It seems he considers himself one whose mission is to provide others with "information on which opinion and belief can be based."

He has seen many men, with many beliefs, ranging from Catholicism to Communism. They came to these beliefs by many roads, and it was all quite fascinating to Murrow. The night after the Munich agreement was signed, for example, he talked with Jan Masaryk in his London Embassy: "Jan believed that somehow, some way, the forces of evil would be defeated. Speaking of Hitler and Mussolini, he said, 'I assure you, God will not let two such heathens control Europe.' His belief, at that time, was greater than my own."

This passage shows that Murrow knew Masaryk well enough to refer to him as "Jan," which is not surprising. It also shows that Murrow does not consider it worth while to add to his anecdote the fact that Masaryk was later murdered by Communists, who took over his country and hold it to this day. And that, one feels, is rather surprising. Further on, Murrow remarks that "it was a difference in belief in the things regarded as worth being killed for . . . that divided the North and South Koreans." That's one way of looking at it, to be sure. Murrow concludes, "We have thought it useful to present these brief statements by people who have attempted to define what it is that they believe . . . at a time when the tide runs toward a shore of conformity, when dissent is often confused with subversion, when a man's belief may be subject to investigation as well as his action . . ."

Those who are depressed by such flat generalizations may be comforted by the fact that even a certified Liberal can sometimes make a mistake, just as the rest of us do. Some of Murrow's are on simple grounds of taste. A horrible example was furnished in his *magnum opus*, the front-line report called *Christmas in Korea*, telecast on December 24, 1952. Here Murrow's habit of getting in front of his own cameras at last caught up with him.

It was not in his GI interviews, painful as they were, that Murrow exhibited to the full what Mrs. Fiske called "that firm, firm touch—on the wrong note." It came at the end, when we saw a long shot of the members of a GI night combat patrol plodding into the cold hills as the sun went down—a bleakly impressive scene. The only trouble was that the foreground was almost entirely occupied by Murrow, taking a bow.

John D. Kreuttner

"We welcome Honest Dissent—providing that you conform to our ideas on nonconformity!"

eport Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
MIAMI	BUREAU	2/20/61	2/17-2/19/61

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
EDWARD R. MURROW, aka. Edward Roscoe Murrow, Egbert Roscoe Murrow	b6 b7C	neb
	CHARACTER OF CASE: SPI	

REFERENCE: Chicago teletype to Bureau and Miami, 2/17/61;
Miami teletype to Bureau, 2/17/61;
New York teletype to Bureau and Miami, 2/18/61.

ADMINISTRATIVE

NICK KENNY, columnist, "New York Daily Mirror" newspaper, when contacted February 18, 1960 regarding appointment, and advised the individual he was to be contacted about was appointee, went into a tirade about appointee being a Red, and the worst kind of Communist because he was one for what he could make out of it. Stated he did not know appointee personally; however, everyone knew he was a Communist. He wished the "FBI had an execution squad to handle characters like the appointee."

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSL LCS

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made: 1 - Bureau (AM) 1 - Miami (161-64)		NOT RECORDED 9 FEB 23 19[illegible]

A.*
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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b6
b7C

Report of: [redacted]
Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA

Date: February 20, 1961

Field Office File No.: 161-64

Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSK/cls

Synopsis: FRANK O. PRIOR, Palm Beach, Fla., former President of Standard Oil of Indiana, advised appointee was former commentator hired by American Oil Company, wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana, and he did not desire appointee as commentator for Amoco, since the results derived from this program were not commensurate with cost, appointee's treatment of American business was anti-business, and PRIOR of opinion appointee not a good American because of ridiculing free enterprise system. Would never recommend appointee to be connected with USIA. NICK KENNY, columnist, "New York Daily Mirror," New York City, on 6/22/54, advised he was of impression TV commentator DON HOLLENBECK had been driven to his death by the "Red pack" and appointee dictated that HOLLENBECK's program follow line of slanted news. Further details set out. KENNY advised 2/18/61 HOLLENBECK had reputation "with all newspaper and radio guys" of being a "Red" and his suicide might have been dictated by "Reds" because HOLLENBECK got out of line. Believes appointee forced HOLLENBECK into suicide, or HOLLENBECK did it to "get away from Reds." Is not personally acquainted with appointee and believes him to be "out and out Commie, most dangerous kind because he would not admit it." Does not recall any specific individual ever stating appointee was a Communist or "Red," stating that it was generally known, opinion-wise, in the news media, that he was a "Red."

- RUC -

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DETAILS:

Investigation at Palm Beach, Florida, was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] and at Miami Beach, Florida, by Special Agent [redacted] b6 b7C

Employment

AT PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

FRANK O. PRIOR, 1047 South Ocean Boulevard, Palm Beach, retired former President, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, stated on February 20, 1961, appointee had been commentator hired by the American Oil Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of Indiana. PRIOR stated he did not desire to have MURROW as a commentator for Amoco since the results derived from his program were not commensurate with the cost to the company, and MURROW's general treatment of American business was always anti-business, he went out of his way to slant information against American business, and in PRIOR's opinion is not a good American because of his ridiculing the free enterprise system.

He pointed out a past Person-to-Person show on which CLINT MURCHISON, Texas millionaire, appeared and was, in PRIOR's opinion, held in a bad light by MURROW. PRIOR concluded by saying he would never recommend MURROW to be connected with USIA.

Miscellaneous

On June 22, 1954, NICK KENNY, columnist, "New York Daily Mirror," telephonically advised he had sent a letter to the Director concerning the gas suicide of CBS TV commentator DON HOLLENBECK. He said he was of the impression that HOLLENBECK had been driven to his death by the "Red pack" and that EDWARD MURROW had dictated that his programs follow the line of slanted news. The context of the letter to the Director,

according to Mr. KENNY, was "the gas suicide of DON HOLLENBECK might stand investigation by the FBI. If he was sick with cancer and took his life for that reason, then no investigation should be conducted. However, it may be that he was attempting to get away from 'the Red Pack'". He might also have been trying to divorce himself from phases of the Red press. ED MURROW is believed to have been pulling strings when he had HOLLENBECK's broadcast time switched from 6:00 p.m. to the late broadcast at 11:00 p.m. It is known that his 6:00 p.m. broadcast was not slanted, but upon his having been placed in the 11:00 spot, his broadcast took on a definite slant.

AT MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

NICK KENNY was interviewed at Miami Beach on February 18, 1961, where he was vacationing, at which time he advised that he has known who appointee is for many years; however, has never met him and does not know him personally. He stated in reference to the TV commentator DON HOLLENBECK, that he recalled HOLLENBECK had a reputation "with all newspaper and radio guys of being a 'Red'" and his suicide was a surprise. He believed HOLLENBECK's suicide might have been dictated by the "Reds" because he got out of line. He believed that appointee forced HOLLENBECK into suicide, or HOLLENBECK did it to "get away from Reds." He advised further that he also believed appointee "drove Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY to his early grave."

KENNY stated he was glad he did not know appointee personally, because he believed him to be an "out and out Commie, most dangerous kind because he would not admit it, and was one for the power and the money in it," which he described as the dangerous type. He stated he believed the only reason appointee got a job like he has is because of some deal. He could not recall any specific individual ever stating appointee was a "Red" or "Commie" and did not recall anyone who was personally acquainted with appointee ever saying he was a Commie. He noted, however, that

it was generally known, opinion-wise, in the news media that appointee was a "Red." He stated most newsmen after news experience develop an analytical eye, and with his forty years experience, his analytical eye tells him appointment of appointee is a "wrong deal."

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
PHILADELPHIA	BUREAU	2/20/61	2/17 - 20/61

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
EDWARD R. MURROW, aka Edward Roscoe Murrow, Egbert Roscoe Murrow	b6 b7C	EGR
	CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY	

XXXXXX
Synopsis:

REFERENCES

New York teletype to Bureau and Philadelphia 2/15/61.

Bureau teletype to New York, 2/18/61.

Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, 2/20/61.

- RUC -

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1 - Philadelphia (161-57)

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] b6 b7C Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Date: February 20, 1961

Field Office File No.: 161-57 Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1GSL/ck

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: WESLEY PRICE, Associate Editor, Saturday Evening Post, author of article "MURROW Sticks to the News" December 10, 1949, states his impression is MURROW had to "Choke the IWW card down" to get and keep job. Does not know as fact that MURROW had card or who told him about it. His notes on article negative.

- RUC -

Details: At Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. WESLEY PRICE, Associate Editor, Saturday Evening Post, Curtis Publishing Company, Independence Square, advised on February 20, 1961, that he interviewed MURROW and others in preparing Saturday Evening Post article "MURROW Sticks to the News" which appeared in the December 10, 1949, issue. Mr. PRICE said his impression of the statement in his article, "It didn't do to tell the buckers and fallers that he was aiming at college. So he said he was going South to work and carried an IWW card for protective coloration," is that MURROW had to "Choke the IWW card down" to get and keep his job in the timber lands in the State of Washington. He does not recall if MURROW or someone else he interviewed told him about the IWW card. He does not know for a fact that MURROW carried the IWW card.

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Mr. PRICE reviewed notes he retained from preparation of article and he could find nothing indicating the source of the IWW information or any further details.

9

2/23/61

Airtel

To: SAC, Washington Field (BSM)

From: Director, FBI 62-96118

EDWARD R. MURROW
SPI

b6
b7C

Repending report of SA [redacted] dated 2-20-61, at Washington, D.C.

Secure copy of article "The Murrow Myth" which appeared in 7-9-55, issue of "Human Events", mentioned in Bureau teletype to New York 2-16-61, copy for WFO.

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
WASHINGTON FIELD	BUREAU	2/20/61	2/16-20/61

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
EDWARD R. MURROW, aka, Edward Roscoe Murrow, Egbert Roscoe Murrow, Ed Roscoe Murrow	b6 b7C	dil

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPI

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~~XXXXX~~
~~Synopsis~~

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] dated 2/16/61 at Washington, D.C.; Bureau teletypes dated 2/17 and 18/61.

- P -

3/19/84
CLASSIFIED BY: SFKCRL
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
23910

ENCLOSURES

TO BUREAU

One (1) copy of "The New Counterattack" dated 3/19/54 consisting of four pages.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Regarding the appointee's name appearing on the mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, WFO files reflect that some names on this mailing list

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1-Washington Field (161-176)

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9mm

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are very influential persons and are further known for their anti-communist point of view. They have no sympathy with communism or fellow travelers. Under no circumstances should the names be reflected as constituting members of the above committee but should be referred to strictly as on the miscellaneous mailing list.

Information contained in the details of this report regarding WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT appears in WFO file 65-5735.

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Information contained in the details of this report regarding [redacted] appears in WFO file 105-4765.

[redacted]

b1

[redacted]

For information of the Bureau, the ONI file, review of which is in the details of this report, further reflects a memo which stated that EDWARD R. MURROW was reported to have been a member of the Town Hall Club in New York City in 1935. There was no source of information listed. In view of New York teletype dated 2/15/61 reflecting that although the Town Hall Club of Washington was communist, there was no connection between the Town Hall Club of New York and the Town Hall Club of Washington and that the Town Hall Club of New York did not have any affiliation with communists or pacifists organizations. This information therefore is not deemed pertinent, and no additional investigation is being conducted to determine the original source and is not being placed in the details of this report.

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b1

[redacted]

Referenced WFO report 2/16/61 set out information indicating MURROW was known to [redacted] and documentation re [redacted] was also set out. [redacted] contains other miscellaneous references to MURROW; however, these other references were not and are not being set out by WFO inasmuch as the pertinent and more appropriate references were set out and it is felt the additional references are not pertinent and would add nothing to the report.

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WFO file 65-4801-24, report of SA [redacted] 9/25/47 at Washington, D.C., captioned "ALFRED KAUFMAN STERN; ESPIONAGE-R" reflects that STERN was in contact with Dr. IRVING V. SOLLINS in 1946. Background data in this report re SOLLINS reflects he was employed from November, 1933, to October, 1934, by the Commission of Education and Institute of International Education, and worked under the supervision of EDWARD R. MURROW at New York City. This file contains nothing additional re MURROW and since it shows no particular association on the part of MURROW with STERN, it is not deemed pertinent and not being placed in the details of this report.

b1

[redacted]

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b1

WFO 161-176

[redacted]

Page three of a pamphlet "What You Don't See in 'See It Now'", as furnished by the Bureau by airtel 2/15/61, reflects MURROW did a broadcast defending ANNA LEE MOSS. The following information is being furnished re MOSS and is not being placed in the details of this report as it is not known by WFO whether or not this information is pertinent to this investigation:

During 1954 the FBI conducted an investigation regarding ANNIE LEE MOSS, Telegraphic Typewriter Operator, Signal Corps, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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b6

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
[redacted]	100-20943-31

b2
b7D
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b6

WFO 161-176

Identity of Source	File Where Located
[redacted]	100-20947-89
	100-20943-89
	105-4765-2
	100-20947-89

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b1

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will, upon receipt, report the results of the following leads still outstanding:

(1) Interview of WELLS CHURCH, at CBS;

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(2) Contact with security informants;

(3) Passport Office;

b2 b7C b6 (4) [redacted] re appointee, also Bureau airtel 2/9/61 requested specific information re MURROW from [redacted] files which has not yet been made available;

(5) Recheck State Security files for info as requested Bureau airtel 2/10/61;

(6) Submit copies of articles of "Evening Star," dated 3/10/54 and 4/7/54;

(7) If approval granted by Bureau, interview [redacted] re info as furnished to Bureau by airtel 2/17/61.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to:
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b6

Report of: [redacted]
Office: Washington, D.C.

Date: 2/20/61

Field Office File No.: 161-176

Bureau File No.:

Title:
EDWARD R. MURROW

3/19/64

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

b2

CLASSIFIED BY: SP1 GSL/cls
DECLASSIFY ON: [redacted] MADR

#23910

Synopsis:

MC NAMARA advised could make no additional comments on his
b1 letter to "The New Counterattack." [redacted] (S) ONI reflects clearance granted during 1960. MURROW's name appeared on mailing list of "National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill." WINSTON
b7C MANSFIELD BURDETT listed MURROW as reference. According to
b6 informant, MURROW arranged number of appointments for [redacted]
b1 [redacted] (S)

Spec Ltr 9-30-64 6-22-78

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MISCELLANEOUS

On February 16, and 17, 1961, Mr. FRANCIS J. MC NAMARA, Director of Research, United States House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities, advised
b7C SA [redacted] that he does not know MURROW personally
b6 and possesses no additional information concerning MURROW and could make no additional comments on his March 19, 1954, letter to Subscriber for "The New Counterattack" which related to MURROW, other than to make available the file on MURROW which he has maintained over a period of years. He advised that very little, if anything, had been added to the file in the past year or two.

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WFO 161-176

A review of the file furnished by MC NAMARA regarding the appointee, reflected it contained numerous newspaper articles regarding MURROW as well as several transcripts of some of his news broadcasts and television shows. This file contained no additional pertinent information. b1

[redacted] b2

The files of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy were caused to be searched on February 16, 1961, by IC [redacted] and reflected the appointee's date of birth as April 25, 1908, at Greensboro, North Carolina. A memorandum dated September 25, 1959, reflects a record of satisfactory completion of a national agency check by the Office of Naval Intelligence regarding the appointee. He was issued a "Secret" security clearance on May 26, 1960, on a "need-to-know" basis to run until December 31, 1960. This clearance was by the Bureau of Naval Weapons Special Projects Office with regard to a special one-hour television program being filmed by the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS). Access to classified areas was reportedly frequently necessary involving development of this program and the issuance of classified material would not be involved. This file contained no additional pertinent information. b7C b6

[redacted] made available during 1950 the miscellaneous mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. The mailing list is marked "Misc. Indiv." The names listed should not be construed as constituting members of the above committee but should be considered strictly as on the miscellaneous mailing list. Included in the following list appeared the name EDWARD R. MURROW, c/o C.B.S., New York City. b2 b7D b7C b6

On May 23, 1949 [redacted] made available a press release by the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. This press release contained the following information:

"The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, which last year led the successful fight to defeat the Mundt-Nixon Bill, yesterday announced its ~~reaffirmation~~ veto strategy and warned of efforts to sneak the Mundt and Ferguson Bills (S-1194 and S-1196) through the Senate Judiciary Committee without full hearings. Headed by the Honorable JERRY J. O'CONNELL, former Democratic Congressman

Natural Co. the Nat. Defeat Mundt Bill — has been cited as a Communist Front by the HCUA

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from Montana, the Committee has mapped a wide campaign to defeat the pending legislation which Mr. O'CONNELL termed 'direct assaults on the Bill of Rights'..."

On May 18, 1950, [redacted] advised that in his opinion JERRY J. O'CONNELL was a member of the Communist Party; however, the informant pointed out that O'CONNELL may or may not have had a Communist Party card, although the informant stated he knows O'CONNELL was a member of the party because he, the informant, personally met O'CONNELL at a closed party meeting, or his meeting with O'CONNELL was at such a meeting that he concluded that O'CONNELL was a member of the party because other persons present were also members of the party.

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[redacted] has identified ARNOLD JOHNSON as making numerous trips to Washington, D.C., to meet with JERRY J. O'CONNELL, Chairman of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, and stated O'CONNELL otherwise directed and gave advice to the above committee.

"The Worker," Sunday edition of "The Daily Worker," the East Coast publication of the Communist Party, in the July 13, 1958, edition listed ARNOLD JOHNSON as Legislative Secretary to the Communist Party, USA. JOHNSON was convicted on January 21, 1953, in the United States District Court, New York, for violation of the Smith Act. The August 16, 1959, issue of "The Worker" identified ARNOLD JOHNSON as the Communist Party Legislative Director.

The files of the Passport Office, Department of State, as reviewed during 1951 by SA [redacted] regarding WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT reflected that on a passport application during 1949, BURDETT listed as a reference EDWARD R. MURROW, c/o C.B.S., 485 Madison Avenue, New York City. WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on September 20, 1951, at which time he admitted Communist Party membership under the party name of PAUL STRICKLAND from 1937 to 1940. He was re-interviewed on November 1, 1951, and stated portions of his initial interview were false and admitted he served on a brief espionage assignment for Russia while in Finland as a correspondent in 1940. He later executed a signed statement dated July 20, 1953, concerning his Communist Party activities in Brooklyn, New York, from 1937 to 1940 and his espionage activities abroad from 1940 to 1941. On April 19, 1955, he executed a supplementary statement to his statement of July 20, 1953, and admitted certain inaccuracies and omissions in his earlier statement and furnished additional information regarding his Soviet contacts abroad and the extension of his espionage activities until March, 1942.

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SECRET

[redacted] employee of an investigative committee of the legislative branch of government, advised during 1953 that information had been furnished to [redacted] by an individual whom he did not identify, that JULES MENKEN, an independent historian, publicist and broadcaster, who was born in the United States and later became a British subject, came to the United States in 1953 for the purpose of conferring with colleagues in his field and it was reported he may possibly be engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union. According to [redacted] EDWARD R. MURROW, the radio commentator, arranged a number of appointments for MENKEN. b2 b7D b7C b6 b1

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

(5)

(5)

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FD-323 (3-28-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. **161-176**

~~SECRET~~

Washington 25, D.C.
February 20, 1961

Title : **EDWARD R. MURROW**

Character : **SPECIAL INQUIRY**

Reference : **Report of SA** [redacted] b7C b6
dated and captioned as above.

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All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

[redacted] with whom contact has been insufficient to judge the reliability of their information.

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#239101

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU (1)

One copy of "The New Counterattack" dated 3/19/54.
Report dated 2/20/61.

161-296-11

THE NEW
COUNTERATTACK
REGISTERED IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

55 WEST 42 STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-4608

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DATE 3/19/84 BY SP1 Gec/ks
#239101

March 19, 1954
Vol. 8, No. 12

Dear Subscriber:

WHY DOES THE COMMUNIST PRESS PRAISE EDWARD R MURROW SO HIGHLY?

No radio or TV commentator has received as much praise from the Communist Party (CP) press during the last few months as has EDWARD R MURROW. The Daily Worker runs an item on the "Best Bets" on radio and TV each day. MURROW's CBS-TV shows "See It Now" and "Person to Person" have been consistently plugged in this feature, which mentions only a few of the many programs presented each day. His radio news commentary on CBS has recently been getting the same favored treatment.

What is the reason for this? A few examples of what MURROW says and does on his broadcasts and telecasts provide the answer:

MURROW rapped the State Dept last May for not embracing CHURCHILL's proposal of direct talks between MALENKOV, Pres EISENHOWER and himself. MURROW made it clear that he believed "new tides" were running in Russia after Stalin's death (a belief since exploded) and that the President should not let the "hatred and hysteria" of the American people prevent a meeting.

The U S "had better find a better answer" than the one it had given for rejecting a talk with MALENKOV, MURROW said. Actually, the State Dept's answer was an excellent one: Moscow had broken scores of promises; MALENKOV had given no evidence of good faith - so it was foolish to talk with him.

Communists in all parts of the world were screaming for such a meeting. In fairness to them, it should be pointed out that their reasons for wanting one were much more intelligent than MURROW's - although they, naturally, would not reveal what those reasons really were.

MURROW attacked Attorney General BROWNELL on the HARRY DEXTER WHITE case. He said it had been pointed out that "in 1947 a Federal grand jury had studied the matter of Mr White -- all the evidence -- and had failed to return an indictment because it felt there was insufficient evidence to warrant such action". (Note the emphasis on "all the evidence".)

This statement was not true on Nov 9, 1953 when MURROW made it. In 1948 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS produced his "pumpkin papers", among which were notes in HARRY DEXTER WHITE's own handwriting. The grand jury never saw this evidence. MURROW knows that...but for some strange reason neglected to mention it. He repeatedly pooh-poohed the evidence against WHITE.

MURROW accused Pres EISENHOWER and BROWNELL of asserting that a dead man was a spy "without producing evidence". He said this practice, if pursued, may "be applied to you or to me" and would endanger our heritage.

The MURROW program that the CP has praised most highly was his "See It Now" telecast on the case of Lt MILO RADULOVICH, an Air Force Reserve officer who refused to resign his commission when asked to do so because it was decided he was not a good security risk (his loyalty was not questioned).

A 10th Air Force Security Board reviewed RADULOVICH's case. It recommended discharge. The Commanding General of the 10th Air Force concurred.

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Then MURROW went to bat for RADULOVICH in a very cleverly slanted program that produced no evidence that RADULOVICH had been judged wrongly.

A flood of letters descended on the Defense Dept in Washington. A short while later Air Force Sec'y HAROLD E TALBOTT said he did not think RADULOVICH was a security risk...and reversed the Air Force's earlier decision.

The organ of the CP-led Teachers Union hailed MURROW's program on RADULOVICH as "a signal service to our country". The party's organ on the motion picture industry, "Film Sense" (published by the Nat'l Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions), praised it as "an interesting example of TV's new awareness" and as proof that "the best of current television" is superior to the finest productions turned out by Hollywood.

The Daily Worker and its West Coast counterpart, the Daily People's World, joined in the hallelujahs. Two party writers, DAVID PLATT and MILTON HOWARD, turned out articles for the CP press praising the MURROW program.

MURROW's recent "See It Now" program on Sen McCARTHY offers examples of some of the devious techniques he uses to slant his presentations, while appearing to be very objective and fair. MURROW showed a hearing at which Sen McCARTHY asked a witness (REED HARRIS) these two questions:

"You know the Civil Liberties Union has been listed as a front for and doing the work of the Communist Party?"...."Do you know they since have been listed as a front for and doing the work of the Communist Party?"

The Senator's statement about the ACLU was correct. But MURROW wanted to make the Senator look bad. How could he do this? Simple. Just change the Senator's words. MURROW commented:

"Twice he (McCARTHY) said the American Civil Liberties Union was listed as a subversive front."

This was a completely false statement. Sen McCARTHY had not once used the word "subversive". But that word connotes listing by the Dept of Justice...and the phony insertion of it by MURROW paved the way for his next sentence, which was designed to (and actually helped) discredit the Senator:

"The Attorney General's list does not and has never listed the ACLU as subversive nor does the FBI or any government agency."

A neat implication that Sen McCARTHY had lied...by the use of a MURROW lie. The Truth: The ACLU was described as a Communist front in House Report #2290 of the 71st Congress, published in 1931...a year before the ACLU provided defense counsel for REED HARRIS. It was also listed as a front in Massachusetts House Report #2100 (1938), NY State Legislative Report #90 (1939) and in the 1943 and 1948 California Committee reports (on which Sen McCARTHY based his statements). CP leader EARL BROWDER testified in 1939 that the ACLU was a "transmission belt" of the Communist Party.

MURROW deplores "guilt by association". But he used "innocence by association" to try to explain away the fact that he was on the Advisory Council of the Moscow State University for its 1935 summer session and urged students to go there. A Pittsburgh newspaper on Feb 18, 1935, said the university taught "the violent overthrow of the entire traditional social order".

MURROW's reply: He was only one of twenty-five members of the Advisory Council of the Moscow State University summer session that year and most of the others were "distinguished" people. He then named some of them, using their "innocence" to prove his own.

MURROW failed to state that a number of well known fellow travelers were also on the advisory council. Also: He added that some of these persons "are now dead but presumably not yet immune from the Senator's attentions".

This was another underhanded attempt to put the Senator in a bad light. Sen McCARTHY had not named any one else on the advisory council. MURROW was the one who brought their names into the controversy.

MURROW says the project was cancelled by Russian authorities...but that does not change the fact he worked for its success.

MURROW didn't tell all about his promotion of study and travel in the Soviet Union. In 1933 he was on the Advisory Committee of the Bureau of University Travel which was then promoting "The First Russian Seminar". This was a more-than-two-month travel and study tour of the Soviet Union and the Near East, with most of the time spent in Russia -- "under the management of Intourist...the official travel agency of the USSR".

The following are quotes from the brochure for this study trip:

"The Seminar is planned for those who wish 'not only to see but to understand'....Russia today offers to the world a new challenge....

"Those for whom the Seminar will be a success...those who will come away heavily laden with thought provoking experiences and unforgettable memories, will be those...who have entered into the spirit of the Seminar. This may be tersely worded as follows: 'We are interested in seeing and understanding. We desire something more lasting than the memory of deluxe accomodations. For these we do not even need to leave our American homes... but Russia has something to show us. Let us try to comprehend.'"

The obvious pro-Soviet tone here provides all the comment that is needed on MURROW's explanation that he served the Moscow State University in 1935 because he believed then, as he does now, that American students and professors can engage in "the clash of ideas with Communists anywhere under peacetime conditions, without becoming contaminated or converted".

COUNTERATTACK asks this question: When HITLER rose to power did MURROW promote sympathetic study and travel tours in Germany on the basis that Der Fuehrer offered a new challenge to the world, that he had something to show Americans and that we should try to "see and understand"?

OWEN LATTIMORE, a "conscious articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy" according to the U S Senate Judiciary Committee, wrote as follows of MURROW in his whitewash book, "Ordeal By Slander":

"I also owe a very special debt to men I have never met, or had never met before....I must mention at least Edward R Murrow. Even when the hysteria was at its height...he kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by his program technique of using recordings, he gave me a national forum of my own, so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself...."

Despite the obvious slant in MURROW's programs, he has been the subject of favorable articles in many magazines (Newsweek, Look, McCall's, etc).

CHARLES WERTENBAKER wrote a complimentary profile of MURROW that was published in "The New Yorker" magazine of Dec 26, 1953.

WERTENBAKER tried to have WHITTAKER CHAMBERS fired as foreign news editor of "Time" magazine - because CHAMBERS put anti-Communist material into the news he edited and kept pro-Communist material out.

WERTENBAKER's recently published book "The Death of Kings" is a fictionalized account of happenings at "Time" when WERTENBAKER was there. It is also a slick rehash of the HISS case in a "Time" setting and with "Time" personnel. There are many parallels to actual HISS-CHAMBEERS events in WERTENBAKER's account...which portrays the "HISS" of the story as an innocent man who is framed by the sinister villain (CHAMBERS).

MURROW plugged the New Yorker on his radio broadcast of last May 13 by quoting extensively from verse written for it by staff member E B WHITE. This verse was an attack on loyalty investigations.

MURROW always winds up his radio program with a quotation, usually from some famous person, which helps to drive home his point and gives a tone of wisdom and nobility to his words. One of his recent quotations sheds light on how acute and well-informed MURROW actually is.

He ended his broadcast of last October 27 this way: "Bertold Brecht, German poet — and an exile himself — once put it this way: 'A man can be free even within prison walls. Freedom is something spiritual. And whoever once had it, can never lose it. For while the body can be bound with chains, the spirit can never!'"

Worth noting about this quotation are these points:

1. BERTOLD BRECHT is a leading "cultural light" in the Communist world. As a refugee in this country he supported CP fronts, swore before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1947 that he was not and had never been a Communist - and then went to East Germany and became an active supporter of Moscow's puppet regime (which has given him awards). He wrote the CP song "United Front"...with his long-time colleague, HANNS EISLER.

2. The above quotation is utter nonsense in the context of today's problems...in spite of the pomposity with which MURROW quoted it (do the millions in Soviet labor camps, who once had freedom, have freedom today?)

3. The very idea of quoting a Communist on "freedom" is ridiculous.

It is not at all difficult to see why the CP has praised quite a number of MURROW programs. He has often handled issues involving Communism in a way that helps the party line and makes anti-Communists appear evil.

COUNTERATTACK stated of EDWARD R MURROW on Feb 22, 1952:

"He has defended OWEN LATTIMORE on the air and also those who have joined fronts, taking position that nobody should be blamed for that. Though not pro-Communist, he is confused on Communist issues and defends those involved in Communist causes."

MURROW talks on the side of the angels. He is for the highest democratic and humanitarian ideals. But in actual practice he is not above using slick devices he would denounce if used by others. He is a master at slanting his programs while imparting an aura of great objectivity to them.

MURROW preaches dangerous doctrine. He vastly underrates the domestic Communist Party menace. To do this is as dangerous as to misjudge the menace of Communism abroad. U S will be sunk if it loses to Communism in either place. Even on foreign issues, MURROW advocates a policy of dangerous softness in the face of Soviet intrigue...and he has become hysterical about the issue of Communism vs civil liberties here in the United States.

The great acclaim given to MURROW in many quarters in spite of his unsoundness on vital issues concerning Communism deserves serious thought. It points up the major weakness of the U S on all fronts in the battle against Communism. That weakness is lack of real understanding of Moscow's conspiracy. It is the greatest threat to U S survival.

EDWARD R MURROW, unfortunately, represents the dominant voice in all media of communications. Too few Americans are getting the unbiased news and the intelligent commentary on it they need so badly.

Yours faithfully,

March 19, 1954

COUNTERATTACK

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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FEB 20 1961

TELETYPE

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URGENT 2-20-61 6-21 PM NRB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC LOS ANGELES 161-79

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REMYTEL FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN LAST. ALBERT G. BERRY, DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY, SANTA MONICA, ADVISED FEBRUARY TWENTY INSTANT THAT HE COULD LOCATE NO RECORDS OR NOTES REGARDING MURROW BUT FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM MEMORY. BERRY WAS ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO DANIEL T. O-SHEA, VICE PRESIDENT, CBS, INC., NEW YORK CITY FROM ABOUT MAY, NINETEEN FIFTY TO JANUARY, NINETEEN FIFTY SIX. DURING THIS PERIOD MURROW HAD SOME RADIO PROGRAM NAMES QUOTE THIS I BELIEVE UNQUOTE AND HE ATTEMPTED TO HAVE ON THIS PROGRAM SEVERAL PERSONS WHOM BERRY KNEW WERE MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATIONS LISTED ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL-S LIST OF SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS. ONE OF THESE WAS UTA HAGEN, MOVIE ACTRESS, AND FORMER WIFE OF JOSE FERRER, AND MURROW ATTEMPTED TO HAVE HER ON A THANKSGIVING OR CHRISTMAS EVE PROGRAM BUT WAS UNABLE TO DO SO. MURROW WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN HAVING JOSEPH

END PAGE ONE

WERSHBA EMPLOYED BY CBS OR EMPLOYED DIRECTLY BY MURROW IN CONNECTION WITH SOME CBS PROGRAM. WERSHBA WAS ALSO KNOWN TO BERRY AS A MEMBER OF AN ORGANIZATION, NAME NOT RECALLED ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL-S LIST. CBS NEWS CORRESPONDENT WINSTON BERDETTE BECAME A FRIENDLY WITNESS BEFORE A U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE IN ABOUT FIFTY FOUR OR FIFTY FIVE AND THEREAFTER MURROW REFUSED TO HAVE ANY CONTACT OR ASSOCIATION WITH BERDETTE, ALTHOUGH FRIENDLY WITH HIM. PRIOR TO BERDETTE-S TESTIMONY, MURROW HAD A TELEVISION SHOW CALLED QUOTE SEE IT NOW UNQUOTE AND BERRY RECALLED THAT DURING ONE OF THE SENATOR MC CARTHY DEBATES, MURROW EDITED A NEWS REEL OF THE HEARING FOR USE ON QUOTE SEE IT NOW UNQUOTE. THIS EDITING CONSISTED OF CHANGING SEQUENCE OF QUESTIONS AND TAKING ITEMS OUT OF CONTEXT TO SHOW SLANT OF NEWS RATHER THAN STRAIGHT REPORTING. BERRY ADVISED THAT AN EXAMPLE OF THIS WAS THAT MURROW HAD DELETED AN ANSWER FROM ONE WITNESS IN WHICH THE WITNESS ADMITTED MEMBERSHIP IN THE CP. NEW YORK CONSIDER INTERVIEW OF O-SHEA AND BERDETTE IF FILES REFLECT NO INFORMATION WHICH WOULD PRECLUDE INTERVIEW. NEW YORK REPORT DOCUMENTATION OF UTA HAGEN. REPORT FOLLOWS.

NEW YORK ADVISED

ACK AND HOLD PLS

9-29 PM OK FBI WA RAM HOLDING

2/20/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC, NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. SUTEL WHETHER APRIL TWENTY, NINETEEN FORTY ONE ISSUE OF NEWSPAPER MENTIONED PAGE FIVE SEVEN OF REPORT

b6
b7C

OF SA [redacted] DATED FEBRUARY NINE, SIXTY ONE, AT NEW YORK SHOULD BE APRIL TWENTY, NINETEEN THIRTY ONE. ALSO REFER TO INFO ON PAGE FIVE EIGHT FROM JOHN ROTHSCHILD WHEREIN HE STATED OPEN ROAD WAS THE TRAVEL ARM OF THE NSF. ADVISE WHETHER TERM TRAVEL ARM WAS USED BY ROTHSCHILD AND WHETHER HE INDICATED OPEN ROAD WAS AFFILIATED WITH NSF.

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17

FEB 20 1961

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Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

Evans

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TELETYPE #239101

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bolmes
Mr. C
Mr. Co
Mr.
Mr. Ev
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.

URGENT 2-20-61 4-10 PM GJ

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES /161-79/ 2P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. RE BUREAU TELETYPE TWO TWENTY INSTANT. CSLA THREE ONE EIGHT FOUR DASH S FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON TWO TWENTY SIXTYONE., CINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD, INC., PAREN CEG UNPAREN WAS ORGANIZED IN ABOUT JANUARY FORTYEIGHT AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WITH MYRON C. FAGAN AS ITS NATIONAL DIRECTOR. VARIOUS ITEMS OF LITERATURE ISSUED BY THE ORGANIZATION SINCE ITS INCEPTION ALLEGE THAT IT IS A NONPROFIT CORPORATION, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS COMBATING COMMUNISM IN THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY. CEG HAS PERIODICALLY PUBLISHED AND WIDELY DISTRIBUTED ITEMS OF LITERATURE WHICH PURPORTED TO BE LISTS OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY WITH PAST OR PRESENT COMMUNIST CONNECTIONS OR LEANINGS TOWARD COMMUNISM. CEG HAS PUBLISHED MANY ITEMS WHICH ARE ANTI DASH COMMUNIST, ANTI DASH NEGRO AND ANTI DASH SEMITIC. THE ORGANIZATION IS ALLEGEDLY A NONPROFIT CORPORATION, HOWEVER, THERE IS CONSIDERABLE INDICATION THAT FAGAN USES THE ORGANIZATION AS HIS SOURCE OF

REC-22

END PAGE ONE

LIVELIHOOD. THE BASIS OF STATEMENTS IN THE LITERATURE PUBLISHED BY CEG ARE NOT SET FORTH IN THE LITERATURE AND THERE IS CONSIDERABLE DOUBT REGARDING THE RELIABILITY OF FAGAN AND THE ABILITY OF FAGAN TO PROVE MANY OF THE ALLEGATIONS. AS OF AUGUST SIXTY LITERATURE ISSUED BY THE ORGANIZATION STILL LISTED MYRON C. FAGAN AS NATIONAL DIRECTOR WITH THE ORGANIZATION-S ADDRESS BEING PO BOX FOUR SIX TWO ZERO FIVE, COLE BRANCH, HOLLYWOOD FOUR SIX, CALIFORNIA.

END AND HOLD PLS

TELETYPE

URGENT 2-20-61 11-05 AM CST TJF

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, ST. LOUIS 161-201 1P

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPI. REBUTEL FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN LAST. ON FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN SIXTY-ONE REVIEW OF PERSONNEL RECORDS, FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, FOR EDWARD R. MURROW INDICATED HE RECEIVED AN EXCEPTED APPOINTMENT ON MAY TEN, FORTYSIX, AS A CONSULTATANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, WILLIAM BENTON, WITHOUT COMPENSATION, U.S. DEPT. OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AND CULTURAL RELATIONS, AT WASHINGTON, D.C. THE ACTUAL DATE OF REASON FOR TERMINATION OF THIS APPOINTMENT WAS NOT SHOWN, HOWEVER THE RECORDS REFLECT THAT ON JULY ONE, FORTYSIX, IT WAS PROPOSED TO EXTEND HIS CONSULTANTSHIP FROM JULY ONE, FORTYSIX THROUGH DECEMBER THIRTYONE, FORTYSIX. PERSONNEL OF THE FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER ADVISED THAT NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO ABOVE APPOINTMENT COULD BE LOCATED. THE DATE OF BIRTH WAS NOT SHOWN, HOWEVER THE PLACE WAS SHOWN AS GREENSBORO, N.C., REPORT SUBMITTED.

END AND ACK PLS

12-07 PM OK FBI WA JSA

T U IDS

Mr. Nelson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

161-201-12

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TELETYPE

URGENT 2-20-61 11-02 AM EST MCL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, PHILADELPHIA /161-57/ 1P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. RE NEW YORK TEL TO PHILA. FEB. FIFTEEN.

WESLEY PRICE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR, SATURDAY EVENING POST, TODAY ADVISED HE INTERVIEWED MURROW AND OTHERS IN PREPARING SATURDAY EVENING POST ARTICLE CAPTIONED QUOTE MURROW STICKS TO THE NEWS END QUOTE WHICH APPEARED IN DECEMBER TEN NINETEEN FORTYNINE ISSUE. ARTICLE CONTAINS STATEMENT QUOTE IT DIDN-T DO TO TELL THE BUCKERS AND FALLERS THAT HE WAS AIMING AT COLLEGE. SO HE SAID HE WAS GOING SOUTH TO WORK AND CARRIED AN IWW CARD FOR PROTECTIVE COLORATION END QUOTE. HIS IMPRESSION NOW IS MURROW HAD TO QUOTE CHOKE THE IWW CARD DOWN END QUOTE TO GET AND KEEP JOB IN TIMBER LANDS IN STATE OF WASH. DOES NOT RECALL IF MURROW OR SOMEONE ELSE INTERVIEWED TOLD HIM ABOUT IWW CARD. DOES NOT KNOW FOR A FACT THAT MURROW HAD AN IWW CARD. PRICE REVIEWED NOTES HE RETAINED FROM PREPARATION OF ARTICLE AND COULD FIND NOTHING INDICATING SOURCE OF IWW INFO OR ANY FURTHER DETAILS. FEELS MURROW IS A GOOD MAN, ON OUR SIDE. RECOMMENDS HIMS. REPORT FOLLOWS.

~~CORR LINE 10 DELETE M FROM END OF LINE~~

END AND ACK PLS

1- 11-06 PM//

11-06 AM OK FBI WA NH

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nease
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 2-20-61 7-14 PM PST RNP

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO /161-91/ 1 P

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPI. RE WASHINGTON FIELD TELETYPE FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN LAST. REFER TO A AND B COVER PAGES SAN FRANCISCO REPORT OF [redacted] DECEMBER TWELVE FIFTY EIGHT ENTITLED JOHN PAUL LEONARD, ERP, CHARACTERIZING [redacted] SUBJECT OF SPECIAL INQUIRY FROM BUREAU DATED DECEMBER THIRTY ONE, FOFTY SIX. [redacted] INTERVIEWED THIS DATE PER INSTRUCTIONS RETEL, ADVISED INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION BASED ON RESEARCH AND PUBLIC SOURCE MATERIAL AND NOT THROUGH PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OR ACQUAINTANCESHIP. HE STATED THAT PRIOR TO MAKING ANY STATEMENT CONCERNING HIS TESTIMONY IT IS NECESSARY THAT HE REVIEW HIS QUOTE VOLUMINOUS FILES UNQUOTE WHICH HE WILL BE UNABLE TO DO UNTIL FEBRUARY TWENTY TWO OR FEBRUARY TWENTY FOUR NEXT. STATES HE DEFINITELY RECALLS THAT AFTER HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE REECE COMMITTEE, EXPECTING TO BE RECALLED, HE CONDUCTED INQUIRY AND FOUND THAT MURROW HAD BEEN NAMED ON THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF AMERICAN ADVISORY GROUP CONCERNING NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR AS WELL AS NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE SUMMER SESSIONS AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY BUT THAT THIRTY FIVE SESSION WAS NOT HELD AFTER PUBLICATION OF NAMES IN EASTERN NEWSPAPER OF INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING MURROW, INVOLVED IN THAT ADVISORY COUNCIL AND SUBSEQUENT ADVERSE PUBLICITY. TELETYPE SUMMARY AND REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED IMMEDIATELY UPON REINTERVIEW OF [redacted] AS INDICATED ABOVE.

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b7C

END AND ACK PLS

10-19 PM OK FBI WA RAM

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TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

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URGENT 2-20-61 7-12 PM JFA

TO DIRECTOR 15

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 161-148

EDWARD R. MURROW., SPI. REURTEL, TWO TWENTY SIXTY ONE. DATE APRIL TWENTY NINETEEN FORTY ONE IS CORRECT. THE PROSPECTUS WAS PRINTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE STORY ON ANOTHER PERSON WHOSE NAME APPEARED ON THE LIST. [redacted] USED TERM QUOTE TRAVEL ARM UNQUOTE, AND INDICATED QUOTE OPEN ROAD UNQUOTE WAS AFFILIATED WITH NSF TO THE EXTENT THAT NSF PLANNED TRIPS ABROAD FOR STUDENTS AND ARRANGED FOR THESE TRIPS THROUGH OPEN ROAD.

b6
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END

NY R 15 WA DA

TELETYPE

URGENT 2-20-61 4-20 PM EST PS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MIAMI /161-64/ 4 P

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EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA. EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW, EGBERT ROSCOE MURROW. SPI. RE NEW YORK TEL FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN LAST, MIAMI TEL TO BUREAU FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN LAST. ADMINISTRATIVE. NICK KENNY, COLUMNIST, NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR NEWSPAPER, WHEN CONTACTED FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN LAST, REGARDING APPOINTMENT, ADVISED THE INDIVIDUAL HE WAS TO BE CONTACTED ABOUT WAS APPOINTEE, WENT INTO A TIRADE ABOUT APPOINTEE BEING A RED AND THE WORST KIND OF COMMUNIST BECAUSE HE WAS ONE FOR WHAT HE COULD MAKE OUT OF IT. STATED HE DID NOT KNOW APPOINTEE PERSONALLY, HOWEVER, EVERYONE KNEW HE WAS A COMMUNIST. HE WISHED THE QUOTE FBI HAD AN EXECUTION SQUAD TO HANDLE CHARACTERS LIKE THE APPOINTEE UNQUOTE. DETAILS. FRANK O. PRIOR, PALM BEACH, FLORIDA, FORMER PRESIDENT OF STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA, ADVISED APPOINTEE WAS FORMER COMMENTATOR HIRED BY AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY, STANDARD

END PAGE ONE

OIL OF INDIANA, AND HE DID NOT DESIRE APPOINTEE AS COMMENTATOR FOR AMOCO SINCE THE RESULTS DERIVED FROM HIS PROGRAM WERE NOT COMMENSURATE WITH COST AND APPOINTEE-S GENERAL TREATMENT OF AMERICAN BUSINESS WAS ALWAYS ANTI DASH BUSINESS, AND PRIOR WAS OF OPINION APPOINTEE NOT A GOOD AMERICAN BECAUSE OF RIDICULING FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM. STATED WOULD NEVER RECOMMEND APPOINTEE TO BE CONNECTED WITH USIA. NICK KENNY, COLUMNIST, NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR, NEW YORK CITY, ON JUNE TWENTYTWO, FIFTYFOUR, ADVISED NEW YORK OFFICE HE WAS OF IMPRESSION TV COMMENTATOR DON HOLLENBECK HAD BEEN DRIVEN TO HIS DEATH BY THE QUOTE RED PACK UNQUOTE AND APPOINTEE DICTATED THAT HOLLENBECK-S PROGRAMS FOLLOWED LINE OF SLANTED NEWS. STATED THE QUOTE GAS SUICIDE OF HOLLENBECK MIGHT STAND INVESTIGATION BY THE FBI. IF HE WAS SICK WITH CANCER AND TOOK HIS LIFE FOR THAT REASON, THEN NO INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED. UNQUOTE. HOWEVER, IT MAY BE THAT HOLLENBECK WAS ATTEMPTING TO GET AWAY FROM THE QUOTE RED PACK UNQUOTE. HE MIGHT ALSO HAVE BEEN TRYING TO DIVORCE HIMSELF FROM PHASES OF THE RED PRESS. STATED APPOINTEE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PULLING

STRINGS WHEN HE HAD HOLLENBECK-S BROADCAST TIME SWITCHED FROM SIX P. M. TO THE LATE BROADCAST AT ELEVEN P. M. THAT IT WAS KNOWN THAT HIS SIX P. M. BROADCAST WAS NOT SLANTED BUT UPON HIS HAVING BEEN PLACED IN THE ELEVEN P.M. SPOT, HIS BROADCAST TOOK ON A DEFINITE SLANT. KENNY ADVISED ON FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN LAST, MIAMI BEACH, FLA., WHERE HE IS VACATIONING, THAT HE HAS KNOWN WHO APPOINTEE IS FOR MANY YEARS SEMICOLON HOWEVER HAS NEVER MET HIM AND DOES NOT KNOW HIM PERSONALLY. THAT DON HOLLENBECK, FORMER TV COMMENTATOR HAD A REPUTATION QUOTE WITH ALL NEWSPAPER AND RADIO GUYS OF BEING A COMMIE UNQUOTE AND HIS SUICIDE WAS A SURPRISE WHICH HE BELIEVED MIGHT HAVE BEEN DICTATED BY THE REDS, BECAUSE HOLLENBECK GOT OUT OF LINE. FURTHER, HE BELIEVED THAT APPOINTEE FORCED HOLLENBCK INTO SUICIDE, OR HOLLENBECK COMMITTED SUICIDE QUOTE TO GET AWAY FROM REDS UNQUOTE. HE ALSO BELIEVED APPOINTEE QUOTE DROVE SENATOR JOSEPH MC CARTHY TO HIS EARLY GRAVE UNQUOTE. STATED HE BELIEVED APPOINTEE TO BE QUOTE OUT AND OUT COMMIE, MOST DANGEROUS KIND BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT ADMIT IT AND WAS ONE FOR THE POWER AND MONEY IN IT UNQUOTE, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS A

DANGEROUS TYPE. BELIEVED THE ONLY REASON APPOINTEE GOT JOB LIKE HE HAS IS BECAUSE OF SOME DEAL. DOES NOT RECALL ANY SPECIFIC INDIVIDUAL EVER STATING APPOINTEE WAS QUOTE A RED OR A COMMIE, QUOTE AND DID NOT RECALL ANYONE WHO WAS PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH APPOINTEE EVER SAYING HE WAS A QUOTE COMMIE UNQUOTE. NOTED HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS GENERALLY KNOWN, OPINION WISE, IN THE NEWS MEDIA THAT HE WAS A QUOTE RED UNQUOTE. STATED MOST NEWSMEN AFTER NEWS EXPERIENCE DEVELOP AN ANALYTICAL EYE AND WITH HIS FORTY YEARS EXPERIENCE, HIS ANALYTICAL EYE TELLS HIM APPOINTMENT OF APPOINTEE IS A QUOTE WRONG DEAL UNQUOTE. REPORT FOLLOWS. AIRMAIL INFO COPY NEW YORK.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 4-31 PM OK FBI WA RAM

TU DISC

2/20/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GCK/cls

TO SAC, LOS ANGELES

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REURTEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, LAST. BUREAU HAS RECEIVED COPIES OF A TRACT ISSUED BY CINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD, INC., HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA, IN WHICH MURROW AND NUMEROUS OTHERS ARE DESCRIBED AS QUOTE REDS AND FELLOW TRAVELERS UNQUOTE. REFER TO URFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE ZERO SEVEN EIGHT EIGHT RE CINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD AND MYRON C. FAGAN, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THAT ORGANIZATION. FURNISH CURRENT CHARACTERIZATION OF FAGAN AND CINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. SUTEL FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY REPORT.

OJS:ejf
(3)

NOTE: Cinema Educational Guild, Inc., according to 62-87267, is an anticommunist group in Hollywood, California, allegedly organized to combat communism. Myron C. Fagan has frequently attempted to use the Director's name in the furtherance of his programs.

NOT RECORDED
17

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 20 1961
TELETYPE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
DeLoach
Callahan
Conrad
Loach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 2/20/61

FROM : C. H. Stanley

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
SPECIAL INQUIRY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY OPIGSIC/CTS/M

Special Inquiry being conducted at request of White House concerning Murrow, newly appointed Director of U. S. Information Agency.

On 2/16/61 the Washington Field Office interviewed Francis J. McNamara, Director of Research, House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), who reportedly prepared information concerning Murrow which appeared in the publication "Counterattack" for 3/19/54. The material in this issue of "Counterattack" was critical of Murrow.

b6
b7C

McNamara has advised that [redacted] a self-admitted former communist, recently furnished him the following. Weyl said he knows of a married man in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, (name unknown to McNamara) who is supposedly "running around" with a girl (name also unknown to McNamara). This girl reportedly met a girl friend of hers in Philadelphia who was "all beaten up." It was stated this girl friend said she had been with Edward R. Murrow the previous night and that he "beat her up." She reportedly said, "This is the way he gets his kicks."

[redacted] is an author and a former Communist Party member. During 1933-34 he was a member of the Harold Ware group of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Weyl has been interviewed by the Bureau on numerous occasions since 1950 and appeared before the McCarran Committee on 2/19/52. On 11/20/60, he furnished a copy of his recent book, "Red Star Over Cuba." (101-4750)

Enclosure

OJA:ejf
(5)

REC-47 100-29L-128

NOT RECORDED

17 MAR 22 1961

100-112

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: EDWARD R. MURROW

OBSERVATIONS

It is felt [redacted] should be interviewed concerning the information he furnished Francis J. McNamara of the HCUA and that investigation be conducted to verify or disprove the information in his possession regarding Murrow.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION

Attached is an airtel authorizing WFO to interview [redacted]

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

REC-94

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
LOS ANGELES	BUREAU	2-21-61	2/17 - 2/20/61

TITLE OF CASE
EDWARD R. MURROW

Report made by [redacted] b6 b7C

Typed By: DHA

CHARACTER OF CASE
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

REFERENCES: Dallas teletype to the Bureau and Los Angeles dated 2-17-61.

Bureau teletype to Los Angeles dated 2-20-61.

- RUC -

INFORMANTS:

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and "T" symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

#23910/

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DATE 2/29/84 BY SP/GSK/pb

Approved VGJ/jmm Special Agent In Charge

Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:
1- Bureau (AIR MAIL)
1- Los Angeles (161-79)

REC-94

NOT RECORDED
25 FEB 23 1961

STAT

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

LA 161-79

Source	Location
b2 b7D b7C b6	[redacted]	SA [redacted] 2-20-61 SA [redacted] 2-20-61

b6
b7C

- B* -

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b6
b7C

Report of: [redacted] DHA Office: Los Angeles, California
Date: 2-21-61

Field Office File No.: 161-79 Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1 GDK/cls

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: ALBERT G. BERRY, former Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. employee, advised that MURROW during period 1950 to 1956 hired or assisted several people who were members of organizations on Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. BERRY also recalled that MURROW had edited a newsreel for use on a Columbia Broadcasting System television show by deleting admission of Communist Party membership by a witness before a Senate hearing. EDWARD R. MURROW named on list of alleged "Reds and Fellow-Travelers" in pamphlet issued by Cinema Educational Guild, Inc. Cinema Educational Guild, Inc. organized in 1948 with MYRON C. FAGAN as National Director and organized allegedly to combat Communism in entertainment industry. Basis of information in statements issued by Cinema Educational Guild, Inc. is not known and there is considerable doubt regarding reliability of FAGAN.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

Investigation at Santa Monica, California was conducted by SA [redacted]

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

LA 161-79

On February 20, 1961, ALBERT S. BERRY, Director of Security, Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, California, advised that he was formerly Administrative Assistant to DANIEL T. O'SHEA, Vice-President of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City, from about May, 1950 to January, 1956. He further advised that during part of the period May, 1950 to January, 1956 EDWARD R. MURROW was a Vice-President and member of the Board of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (CBS). Mr. BERRY further advised that sometime before 1956 MURROW gave up his position as Vice-President of CBS but remained a member of the Board.

Mr. BERRY further related that sometime prior to 1956 MURROW had a radio program entitled "This, I Believe." On several occasions in connection with the preparation and production of this program, MURROW attempted to hire or had hired for this program several individuals that he, BERRY, knew to be members of organizations on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. Mr. BERRY stated that one of these individuals that MURROW had attempted to hire was UTA HAGEN, the movie and stage actress. Mr. BERRY stated that MURROW had attempted to hire UTA HAGEN for a Thanksgiving Eve or Christmas program but was not able to do so.

Mr. BERRY further related that MURROW was instrumental in hiring or having hired by CBS, Inc. a man by the name of JOSEPH WERSHBA. He advised that he did not recall whether WERSHBA was an employee of MURROW's directly or an employee of CBS, Inc. BERRY further related that WERSHBA was a member of some organization, name not recalled, listed on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

Mr. BERRY stated that he was unable to recall the names of any other individuals hired or assisted by MURROW who were members of organizations listed on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

Mr. BERRY related that prior to 1954 ot 1955 MURROW had been very friendly with a CBS news correspondent named WINSTON BURDETTE. Sometime in 1954 or 1955 BURDETTE was a friendly witness before a U.S. Senate Committee investigating Communism and related activities. Mr. BERRY further stated that after BURDETTE was a friendly witness before this committee, MURROW refused to have any further contact or association with BURDETTE.

Mr. BERRY stated that MURROW also had charge of a television program entitled "See It Now." He stated that he recalled that in connection with a showing of a newsreel on the program "See It Now" MURROW had gone to some length to edit the newsreel in order to slant the newsreel rather than just show it for straight reporting purposes. Mr. BERRY stated that this newsreel pertained to a hearing before U.S. Senator MC CARTHY and MURROW had edited the newsreel by changing the newsreel to show a changed sequence of questions of a witness. Mr. BERRY also stated that MURROW had changed the newsreel by deleting an answer from one witness in which the witness admitted membership in the Communist Party (CP).

Mr. BERRY stated he was unable to recall any other specific information regarding these incidents in relation to MURROW.

On January 19, 1961, ANGUS GRAHAM, 14435 Hamlin Street, Van Nuys, California, submitted to the FBI, Los Angeles, for information purposes a pamphlet entitled, "The Reds Are Back In Hollywood," which he had recently received. This pamphlet indicates that it was issued by the Cinema Educational Guild, Inc. (CEG), P.O. Box 46205, Hollywood 46, California. This pamphlet is headed "Americans... To Save America From The Communist Conspiracy- Don't Patronize Reds!!!! Keep Them Out Of (TV) Living Rooms- Out of Radio-Off The Screen."

Inside the pamphlet is a list which is described as a list of "The Best Known Of The Reds and Fellow-Travelers..."

Among the names on the list is EDWARD R. MURROW.

On February 20, 1961, [redacted] a representative of [redacted] a municipal agency which maintains information regarding some phases of Communist and related activities in the Los Angeles area, advised as follows: b2 b7D b6 b7C

Files of [redacted] reflect the following information:

> CEG was organized in about January, 1948 at Los Angeles, California with MYRON C. FAGAN as its National Director. Various items of literature issued by the organization since its inception alleged that it is a non-profit organization, the purpose of which is combating Communism in the movie industry and the entertainment industry. CEG has periodically published and widely distributed items of literature which purport to be lists of individuals in the entertainment industry with past or present Communist connections or leanings toward Communism. CEG has published many items which are anti-Communist and also many items which are anti-Negro and anti-Semetic. CEG is allegedly a non-profit organization; however, there is considerable indication that FAGAN uses the organization as the source of his livelihood.
>
> The bases of statements in the literature issued by CEG are not set forth in the literature and there is considerable doubt regarding the reliability of FAGAN and his ability to prove many

of the allegations in the literature issued by CEG. As of August, 1960, literature issued by CEG still listed MYRON C. FAGAN as National Director and the organization's address was listed as P.O. Box 46205, Cole Branch, Hollywood 46, California.

[redacted] further advised that the information in the files of [redacted] had been obtained from sources which are considered reliable and [redacted] declined to disclose the identities of these sources.

b2
b7D
b7C
b6

PLAIN TEXT

2/21/61

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REURFILE 161-148. FURNISH COPY ARTICLE CONCERNING MURROW IN NEW YORK TIMES OF MARCH ONE THREE, FIVE FOUR.

#239101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GEK/CLS

OJA:MAC

-3-

161-2[illegible]-18

NOT RECORDED

17 [illegible]

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

[illegible]VESTIGATION
[illegible] OF JUSTICE
[illegible]NICATIONS SECTION
FEB 21 1961

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

FD-36 (Rev.-12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

#235101

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSK/cls

b6
b7C

Rerep SA [redacted] 2/20/61, at WDC.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are two copies of articles appearing in the "Evening Star", dated 3/10/54 and 4/7/54, as requested by the Bureau.

On 2/20/61, [redacted] Office of Security, Department of State, made available to SA [redacted] the results of a name check on appointee of the general correspondence files of State, from 1945 to date. The telegram, info from which was furnished to WFO by the Bureau by teletype dated 2/10/61, was located, but this name check produced no additional info pertinent thereto. (It was noted that the original source above info is the New York "Herald Tribune", date not indicated). This name check also produced the fact that by telegram dated 9/13/46, Assistant Secretary of State WILLIAM BENTON confirmed appointee's acceptance as member of the National Commission to advise the Department of State on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, its conference scheduled to meet in WDC on 9/23/46 for four days. This check produced nothing additional.

The files of the Passport Office, Department of State, were reviewed by IC [redacted] on 2/17/61, regarding EDWARD R. MURROW. On 6/10/57, he was issued New York Series Passport -

3-Bureau (ENCLS 2)
1-WFO

AIRTEL

JWB:jeg
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

#518506 for the purpose of filming "See it Now" interview with MARSHAL TITO, for one week, and will visit European countries and Yugoslavia.

Listed his date of birth as 4/25/08, at Greensboro, North Carolina, and his permanent residence as 580 Park Avenue, New York, New York.

His parents were listed as follows: Father, ROSCOE C. MURROW born 1881 at Gilford County, N.C. Father deceased. Mother, ETHEL LAMB MURROW, born 11/84 at Bilford County, N.C. Now residing at Bellingham, Washington.

MURROW stated he was married on 10/27/34 to JANET HUNTINGTON BREWSTER, who was born on 9/18/10 at Middletown, Conn. At the time of application she was residing at 580 Park Avenue, New York City.

On 5/12/53, New York Series Passport #6379 was issued to MURROW and authorized him to travel to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syria as a News Correspondent.

On 5/8/59, request for Renewal of Passport #518506, issued on 6/10/57 was made by MURROW. The purpose of the trip was to film interview with the Shah of Iran, and subsequently to travel widely during year of Sabbatical leave: Iran about 2 weeks; others indefinite. He planned to visit Iran, Great Britain, France, Scandinavia, Switzerland, India, Middle East, Far East, USSR.

On 5/5/55, a memorandum mentioned MURROW's last passport was issued on 5/12/53. Subsequently, the Department received adverse information concerning him, however, not sufficient to warrant the taking up of his passport. On 4/13/55, Mr. MURROW applied to the Passport Agency in New York for the renewal of his passport. Because of the information contained in the files, the department authorized the renewal upon the condition that Mr. MURROW execute an affidavit that he is not and has never been a member of the Communist Party. At first Mr. MURROW declined to do this and wrote to the Department on 4/19/55 asking why the request was made of him. On 4/21/55, the Department replied to the effect that the affidavit was requested because of certain derogatory information which had been received since the issue of his passport in 1953. Mr.MURROW called at the Passport Office on 4/28/55 and discussed the matter. Mr. MURROW stated that he has not and had never been a communist and that he would send in an

affidavit to that effect. Mr. MURROW executed an appropriate affidavit at New York on 4/29/55 and sent it to the Department with a letter bearing the same date.

For info Bureau, the above mentioned information in passport files was a Bureau letterhead memo dated 1/8/54 sent to the Passport Office on same date.

On 4/21/55, MURROW requested renewal of Passport Number 6379, for a period of one month for the purpose of gathering background material for news broadcasts. He will be visiting European countries.

On 4/29/55, EDWARD R. MURROW sent a letter addressed to Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS, Assistant Director, Passport Division, Department of State, Washington, D.C. He enclosed a non-communist affidavit. The Affidavit reads as follows:

"EDWARD R. MURROW being duly sworn deposes and says that:

"1. He is not now and he never has been a member of the communist party or any communist organization.

"2. He is not now and he never has been a member of any organization, association, movement, group, or combination of persons which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government, or of an organization, association, movement, group, or combination of persons which has adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States or of seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

"S/ E R MURROW

"Subscribed and sworn to

before me this 29th day

of April, 1955.

s/ PATRICIA A. WILLIAMS

WFO 161-176

"PATRICIA A. WILLIAMS
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 41-9685785
Qualified in Queens County
Cert. filed with New York, Co. Clerk
Term Expires March 30, 1956."

On 4/21/55, Mr. MURROW was informed by WILLIS H. YOUNG, Deputy Director, Passport Office, that once the state department received an affidavit as to whether or not he was or ever had been a communist, his application for renewal of his passport would be given prompt consideration.

On 8/2/54, a REFUSAL was placed in MURROW's file, for renewal of New York Series Passport #6379 for alleged Communist affiliations. S/ R. B. SHIPLEY, Director.

On 7/24/54, the Honorable, CARROLL REECE, Chairman, Special Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations, House of Representatives, sent a letter with the above date on it to Director, Passport Division, Dept. of State, WDC. In the letter REECE stated that testimony was given before our committee concerning Mr. EDWARD R. MURROW, to the effect that his name appeared on an announcement of the Moscow Summer School sessions and the question was raised as to whether he did in fact attend such a school, either during the year in question or in other years. The committee wanted to know whether or not a passport was issued to Mr. MURROW during the years 1931-1935, inclusive, and, if possible, ascertain for us whether or not a Russian visa was requested and obtained.

On 7/28/54, SHIPLEY answered REECE's request: He stated in a letter to REECE that the records of the Department disclose that a passport was issued to Mr. MURROW on 7/12/30. He stated in his passport application at the time that he desired to attend a student conference and study student conditions in England, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland. The passport was unlimited and his travel was not necessarily confined to those countries. The records also reveal that the passport was renewed for another two years on 5/20/32. In his application for renewal he advised that he proposed to visit England, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia and

Switzerland for the purpose of international education work. Again the passport was not restricted and he could have traveled to countries other than those named. On 6/4/35, Mr. MURROW applied for a passport for the stated purpose of a business trip to England, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and the Soviet Union. In the application he described himself as an educator while in his previous applications he said that he was a student. He was issued a passport on 6/8/35, based on the above application. The department does not have the expired passports in its files. It is therefore impossible to ascertain whether they were visaed for travel to Russia during the period in question.

MURROW issued New York Series Passport #6379 on 5/12/53 for the purpose of business - report the Coronation for CBS radio and television, will be abroad two months in England.

MURROW issued renewal on Passport #3707 on 4/26/51, passport to expire 6/6/53.

MURROW issued New York Series Passport #3707 on 6/7/49 for a two week visit to France on business.

On 10/9/47, MURROW requested renewal of Passport #5995. Passport renewed until 2/21/49.

On 2/22/45, at WDC, he was issued Passport #5995 limited till 5/22/45, to travel to the British Isles. On 9/14/45, the above passport was revalidated for travel to British Isles and was renewed to expire 9/14/46. On 10/16/45, at the American Consul, London, England, the above passport was amended to include Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, France, Greece, Hungary, Turkey, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Australia and USSR as a Journalist. On 12/17/45, the above passport validated for travel to the British Isles.

On 5/11/43, at the American Vice Consul, London, England, he was issued Passport #683 for a business trip to the British Isles. He returned to the U.S. on 5/26/43. On 6/16/43, the above passport was revalidated for travel to the British Isles and to expire in 6 months.

On 6/9/42, at the American Vice Consul, London, England, he filed an application for registration as an American citizen.

On 3/31/41, at the American Vice Consul, London, England, he was issued a replacement passport #2025 for trip to the British Isles. On 9/26/41, his replacement passport #2025 was amended to read "This passport expires on 3/26/42. It is not valid for travel in Europe except the British Isles for residence and broadcasting work and one journey by belligerent airplane to Lisbon (Portugal) via Erie and Spain, if necessary, and thence to the U.S.A. by Clipper or Neutral Vessel". On 2/24/42, his replacement passport #2025 was revalidated for travel to British Isles and was renewed to expire 8/24/42.

On 5/10/39, at the American Consul General, London, England, he was issued passport #1499 for travel to England for residence. On 5/19/39, at the American Vice Consul, London, England, he filed an application for registration as an American citizen. On 1/5/40, at the American Consul General his passport #1499 was amended to read - "This passport expires 7/5/40. It is not valid for travel in Europe except England for residence and work and for Holland, Belgium and France for business". On 7/24/40, at the American Vice Consul, London, England, his passport #1499 was amended to read "This passport expires 1/24/41. It is not valid for travel in Europe except England for residence and commercial business". On 11/26/40, at the American Vice Consul, London, England, his passport #1499 was amended to read "This passport expires on 1/24/41. It is not valid for travel in Europe except for one journey to Lisbon, via Spain if necessary and return to British Isles - Commercial Business". On 1/17/41, at the American Vice Consul, London, England, his passport #1499 was renewed to expire 5/10/41. On 3/31/41 at the American Vice Consul, London, England, his passport #1499 was renewed to expire 9/31/41.

On 6/8/35, at WDC, he was issued passport #207893 for a 3 months business trip to England, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Soviet Union. On 4/6/37, his passport #207893 was renewed to expire on 6/8/39.

On 7/12/30, at WDC, he was issued passport #293544 for a 3 months' trip to England, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland to attend student conferences and study of student conditions. On 5/20/32, his passport #293544 was revalidated for travel to England, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland for International Education Work, and was also renewed to expire 7/11/34.

This file contained no additional pertinent info.

LEADS

b2

For info Bureau, leads are still outstanding at [redacted] re appointee, check of Security Informants, interview of Wells Church at CBS, and interview of NATHANIEL WEYL.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1G5U4/CLS

ENCLS TO BUREAU (2)

2 cppies of articles appearing in the "Evening Star", dated 3/10/54 and 4/7/54, as requested by Bureau.

WFO 161-176

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

BY AIRTEL DATED 2/21/61.

161-296-131

ENCLOSURE

McCarthy Charges H-Stalling; 'No Delay,' Declares Truman

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 7.—Senator McCarthy Republican, of Wisconsin says research on America's hydrogen bomb was deliberately stalled for 18 months in the face of reports that Russia was "feverishly" pushing a similar project.

"If there were no Communists in our Government, why did we delay?" Senator McCarthy asked last night in a telecast billed as a reply to criticism of the Senator by CBS Commentator Edward R. Murrow.

The H-bomb reference was interjected into an attack in which Senator McCarthy termed Mr. Murrow "the leader and the cleverest of the jackal pack which is always found at the throat of any one who dares to expose Communists and traitors."

"Who caused it?" Senator McCarthy demanded of the alleged H-bomb delay. "Was it loyal Americans or was it traitors in our Government? Our nation may well die because of that 18-month deliberate delay."

No Delay, Truman Says.

Former President Truman said today in Kansas City there was "no delay" in development of the hydrogen bomb.

"The order was issued as soon as the scientists were ready to go to work," he said. "I got an appropriation of $1 billion to proceed with it."

"It took two years after the British had turned their atomic efforts over to us before we could produce the A-bomb. It took almost as long to get the hydrogen bomb ready."

Senator McCarthy's statement was called "absolutely ridiculous" by Representative Price, Democrat, of Illinois, a member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee.

"He doesn't know what he's talking about," Mr. Price said in Washington. "He showed complete ignorance."

Mr. Price added that there may have been some delay in getting the H-bomb project started, but "certainly not for the reasons" Senator McCarthy indicated.

Representative Cole, Republican, of New York, chairman of the joint Committee, said this country took "a long time" on the decision to go ahead with the hydrogen bomb.

"But that does not mean there was anything sinister necessarily," he added.

The Atomic Energy Commission declined to comment.

Replies to Murrow.

The H-bomb statement was a by-product of Senator McCarthy's reply to charges by Mr. Murrow that he has abused his authority as a Senate investigator.

Mr. Murrow attacked Senator McCarthy on March 9. He offered to turn his 30-minute "See It Now" show over to the Senator in order that he might reply. The answer was [redacted] the week-end and telecast while Senator McCarthy was in Arizona.

Senator McCarthy spoke, seated at a desk, with a globe of the world to his right and behind him. He spoke calmly, occasionally stressing a word or a phrase as he read from a prepared text.

Although the film was kept secret until shortly before air time, Mr. Murrow, through sources he declined to divulge, obtained knowledge of the charges and drew up a reply which was published before [redacted] Mr. Murrow made no comment during the program, but reserved the right to answer on a later program.

CBS said first listener reaction, via telephone calls and telegrams, was "overwhelmingly" in favor of Mr. Murrow.

The charges and answers included:

Senator McCarthy: That Mr. Murrow "as far back as 20 years ago has engaged in propaganda for Communist causes . . ." The March 9 attack "followed implicitly the Communist line laid down in the last six months" by various Communist publications.

Mr. Murrow: "McCarthy's reckless and unfounded attempt to impugn my loyalty is just one more example of his typical tactic of attempting to tie up to communism anyone who disagrees with him."

Senator McCarthy: That as acting director of the Institute of International Education in the 1930s, Mr. Murrow "sponsored a Communist school in Moscow. In the selection of American students and teachers, who were to attend Mr. Murrow's organization, 'Mr. Murrow' acted for the Russian espionage and propagandist organization known as Voks—V-O-K-S. Many of those selected were later exposed as Communists.

Mr. Murrow: "In 1934, the Moscow University had organized an Anglo-American institute which proposed holding summer sessions in Moscow for English and American students. . . . I, as a representative of the institute . . . was one of the 24-member National Advisory Council which was set up to advise the director of the American group. . . . The only contact which YOKS had with the American group was in connection with procuring living and travel facilities for the group while it was in Russia . . . contact with it was necessary if the students were to sleep and eat. . . . The Soviets refused, after the 1934 Summer session, to have anything more to do with the institute. . . ."

(Arthur K. Loughlin, U. S. chairman of the board of trustees of the institute, commented: "Senator McCarthy's remarks . . . are so irresponsible and so far from actuality as to be undeserving of a reply . . .").

Senator McCarthy: Mr. Murrow, by his own admission, was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, "a terrorist organization" of the early 20th century.

Mr. Murrow: "A false charge . . . manufactured by Senator McCarthy."

Senator McCarthy: Owen Lattimore, now under indictment for alleged perjury before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, said in a book: "I owe a very special debt to man I have never met—I must mention at least Edward R. Murrow."

Mr. Murrow: Mr. Lattimore made this reference only after paying tribute to other newspaper and radio reporters for reporting which was "clearly based upon the ancient principle that I (Lattimore) was innocent until proved guilty."

Senator McCarthy: "Harold Laski, admittedly the greatest Communist propagandist of our time in England," dedicated a book to Mr. Murrow.

Mr. Murrow: Mr. Laski "was a friend of mine. . . . He was a Socialist. I am not." Mr. Laski made the dedication in tribute to Mr. Murrow's broadcasts from England during World War II.

Senator McCarthy noted that in the March 9 telecast Mr. Murrow said, "The actions of the junior Senator from Wisconsin have given considerable comfort to the enemy."

"That is the language of our statute of treason—rather strong language," Senator McCarthy said.

"If I am giving comfort to our enemies I ought not to be in the Senate.

"If, on the other hand, Mr. Murrow is giving comfort to our enemies, he ought not to be brought into the homes of millions of Americans by the Columbia Broadcasting System. This is the question which can be resolved with very little difficulty. . . .

"What do the Communists think of me and what do the Communists think of Mr. Murrow. One of us is on the side of the Communists—the other is against the Communists. . . ."

He then said that on numerous occasions since the March 9 telecast the Communist Daily Worker has attacked him while praising Mr. Murrow.

Says Reds Aided Senator.

Mr. Murrow replied:

"I cannot take responsibility for what the Daily Worker or any other publication has to say about my program or about me personally. I can say that I had no knowledge that I was to be the subject of notice by the Daily Worker. . . . This is more than Senator McCarthy can say about the Communist support he

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The Evening Star
April 7, 1954

CBS Says Murrow's Blast at McCarthy Is Backed by Viewers

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Mar. 10.—Thousands of telephone calls and telegrams poured in on the Columbia Broadcasting System today in response to a denunciation of Senator McCarthy by Commentator Edward R. Murrow.

CBS officials said the reaction was overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Murrow, but that the calls were coming in too fast to total them immediately.

Mr. Murrow declared on his "See It Now" television program last night that the Wisconsin Republican repeatedly overstepped the line between investigation and persecution.

He offered Senator McCarthy an opportunity to reply on a later "See It Now" program.

CBS said it had not yet received any indication from Senator McCarthy, who is in Washington, as to whether he would accept the offer.

Senator McCarthy's wife said he had gone to bed early and that he did not hear the program.

Used Films of Speeches.

Mr. Murrow, who is a member of the CBS Board of Directors, rapped Senator McCarthy in the midst of a fight by the Senator to force CBS and NBC to give him free time to answer a Saturday night speech by Adlai E. Stevenson.

Mr. Murrow used films and tape-recordings of McCarthy speeches and statements and declared they showed that the Senator employed half-truths as a "staple."

He accused Senator McCarthy of confusing the public between internal and external threats of communism.

The CBS switchboards in New York lit up immediately after the program.

The network reported that 2,365 calls were received in four hours, all but 151 approving Mr. Murrow's views.

By that time, 1,089 telegrams were received with only 14 upholding Senator McCarthy, CBS said.

This morning the flow of telephoned and telegraphed comments resumed.

One CBS spokesman said he personally answered 41 telephone calls today, and that 39 favored Mr. Murrow.

He said he did not know whether this 20-to-1 ratio applied to the total number of responses received but that the vast majority sided with Mr. Murrow.

A CBS spokesman said Margaret Truman and Senator Monroney, Democrat, of Oklahoma were among those who telephoned congratulations to Mr. Murrow.

Says Senator Oversteps Line.

In his program Mr. Murrow said the usefulness of congressional committees such as that Senator McCarthy heads cannot be denied.

"It is necessary to investigate before legislating," he said.

"But the line between investigating and persecuting is a very fine one and the junior Senator from Wisconsin has stepped over it repeatedly."

"His primary achievement," Mr. Murrow added, "has been in confusing the public mind as between the internal and the external threats of communism."

March 10, 1954

A-4 THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1954

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DATE Apr 2/28/54 BY SP1 GSK/CKS

THE EVENING STAR

MARCH 10, 1954

accepted in aid of his 1946 campaign for the U. S. Senate.

"Senator McCarthy has said he knew of no Communist support for him."

The Columbia Broadcasting System issued an advance statement praising Mr. Murrow for his "passionate devotion to his country and to the fundamental principles upon which it was built. . . ."

The network said that its most immediate gauge of public response to the telecast was "overwhelmingly in favor of Murrow." It listed the following score for telephone and telegraphed messages:

New York—a two-hour period after the program—2,013 for Mr Murrow, 977 for Senator McCarthy.

Los Angeles—two hours—941 Mr. Murrow, 144 Senator McCarthy.

Chicago—76 minutes—454 Mr Murrow, 147 Senator McCarthy.

Washington—390 Mr. Murrow, 56 Senator McCarthy.

While Senator McCarthy was given free air time to answer Mr. Murrow, he apparently will get a $6,000 bill because he did it on film.

The commentator said there had been no request that CBS pay the fee for making the movie. He added that he "certainly would not pay for it personally."

Fox Movietone News, which filmed the reply, said that as far as it was concerned Senator McCarthy would be billed as just another customer.

The film was left in the custody of Ray Kiernan, a McCarthy aide, after being prepared over the week end. Its contents were kept secret until a preview only two hours before air time. A CBS spokesman said it was not actually turned over to the network until 10:16—14 minutes before it went on the air.

The preview of the film was witnessed by Mr. Kiernan, a CBS attorney and a third party, identified as a neutral libel expert. This fulfilled a legal requirement that CBS examine matter which is to be telecast as a guard against objectional matter.

A CBS spokesman said that "a few names and one brief statement" were cut out of the film before it was aired. It was added, however, that the action was taken with full consent of Senator McCarthy's representative. The nature of the "few names and brief statement" was not disclosed.

PRO AND CON—New York.—Senator McCarthy (left) is seen as he appeared to television viewers last night as he replied to charges brought by Edward R. Murrow (right) of CBS.—AP Wirephotos

President Has Known Murrow for Years; Calls Him a Friend

President Eisenhower said today he has known Edward R. Murrow for many years and considers Mr. Murrow among his friends in the news-gathering profession.

At his news conference the President recalled that during the war, when Mr. Murrow was broadcasting from London, he always thought of him as a friend.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 22 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Miss [illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/2/84 BY SP1 USC 10/5

URGENT 2-22-61 2-32 PM HMC

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 11 AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 1P

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA. SPI. REURTEL FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE. IT IS NOTED THAT INFORMATION REFERRED TO IN RETEL REFLECTS THAT [redacted] ATTENDED A PARTY GIVEN BY AN INDIVIDUAL ATTACHED TO U.S. EMBASSY, WARSAW, POLAND, WITH A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT, ED MURROW. WFO REPORT DATED FEBRUARY SEVEN NINETEEN FIFTY FIVE, CONCERNING [redacted] FILE NUMBER ONE ZERO FIVE DASH SIX ZERO EIGHT TWO, REFLECTS INFORMATION FROM ANOTHER INFORMANT WHO RECALLED THAT [redacted] CAME TO WARSAW IN DECEMBER, NINETEEN FORTY NINE, APPARENTLY TO SEE EDWARD MORROW, NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT. IT APPEARS THAT PERSON REFERRED TO IN RETEL IS EDWARD A. MORROW, WHO ACCORDING TO NEW YORK FILES AS OF NINETEEN FIFTY FIVE, WAS A REPORTER AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES. THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT APPOINTEE WAS EVER ASSOCIATED WITH A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER.

b6
b7C

END AND ACK

NY R 11 WA JSA

TWO COPIES WFO

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/23/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 CBC/pls

#235110

Remyairtel 2/21/61.

On 2/22/61, Mr. WELLS CHURCH, Director of News, Columbia Broadcasting System, 40th and Brandywine Street, N. W., advised SA [redacted] that he has known appointee both socially and professionally since 1934, and considers him one of his best friends. He stated it is his opinion that appointee knows as much about international radio propaganda as anyone in the United States, and he was delighted when he learned that President KENNEDY had selected appointee to serve this country. He stated that appointee is a remarkable American, who is loyal and trustworthy, and who has exhibited an excellent character at all times. He stated he has never heard anything unfavorable regarding the appointee's character, associates, and loyalty and he would highly recommend the appointee for any position of trust and confidence with the United States Government. b6 b7C

b2 For information of the Bureau, checks are still outstanding re appointee at [redacted] and with security informants. Also a lead is still outstanding to interview [redacted] b6 b7C

P
3-Bureau
1-WFO

JWB:nld
(4)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 2/23/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (161-148)

EDWARD R. MURROW aka
SPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1/GTSK/CLS

Reurtel, 2/21/61.

Attached hereto is a Photostat of an article concerning MURROW that appeared in the "New York Times" of 3/13/54.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (REGULAR MAIL)
1 - New York (161-148)

RECORDED
1961

JJR:imcl (#43)
(5)

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Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE - 1 - BUREAU

NEW YORK FILE 161-148

RE: EDWARD R. MURROW aka
SPI

1 Photostat of article which appeared in "New York Times" of 3/13/54.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GEK/CS

161-386-154

ENCLOSURE

MURROW REPLIES, DEFENDS '35 ROLE

Says He Was One of 25, Some of Them Leading Educators, on Moscow School Council

Edward R. Murrow said last night that he would plead "neither ignorance nor youth" for having served on the advisory council for a summer session in Moscow University in 1935.

In rebuttal to a charge made Thursday night by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, the Columbia Broadcasting System news commentator said he was only one of twenty-five persons, most of whom were distinguished educators, who served on the advisory council.

At the time Mr. Murrow was 27 years old and an assistant director of the Institute for International Education. Among others who served on the council were the late philosopher John Dewey, Robert M. Hutchins, then the president of the University of Chicago, and former Senator Frank P. Graham, then president of the University of North Carolina.

Mr. Murrow devoted the closing half of his regular night news broadcast to a discussion of his exchange with the Republican Senator. This section of the broadcast is customarily given over to his commentary on the leading issues in the daily news.

"Some of the persons on that list are now dead," Mr. Murrow said, "but presumably not yet immune from the Senator's attentions. It was and is a rather distinguished list and I plead neither ignorance nor youth as the reason for my name being on it."

Russians Halted Project

The Institute for International Education, he explained, "dealt primarily with the exchange of students and professors between this and foreign countries." He said the board of trustees of the organization, which included John Foster Dulles, created the advisory council in 1935 for a proposed Moscow University summer school.

But the school was "abruptly and without satisfactory explanation, canceled" in the spring by the Russian authorities and no effort was made to revive the venture.

The Institute still functions at 1 East Sixty-seventh Street, and one of its most important jobs is the selection of the American students and professors to study abroad under the State Department's Fulbright Fellowships. Mr. Murrow is one of its trustees.

Others on the board are Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State College and brother of President Eisenhower; Millicent C. McIntosh, president of Barnard College; Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, and George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Ilinois.

"I believed nineteen years ago and I believe today," Mr. Murrow said, "that mature American graduate students and professors can engage in conversation and controversy, the clash of ideas with Communists anywhere under peacetime conditions, without becoming contaminated or converted."

Mr. Murrow played a series of recordings reviewing his exchange with Senator McCarthy, which began with a network television "documentary" on the Senator. The Senator gave his rebuttal in a radio interview with Fulton Lewis Jr. broadcast by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

He described Mr. Murrow as a member of "the extreme left wing, bleeding-heart element of radio and television." Mr. Murdow countered last night that "if the Senator means I am somewhat to the left of his position and of Louis XIV, he is correct."

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The New York Times
March 13, 1954

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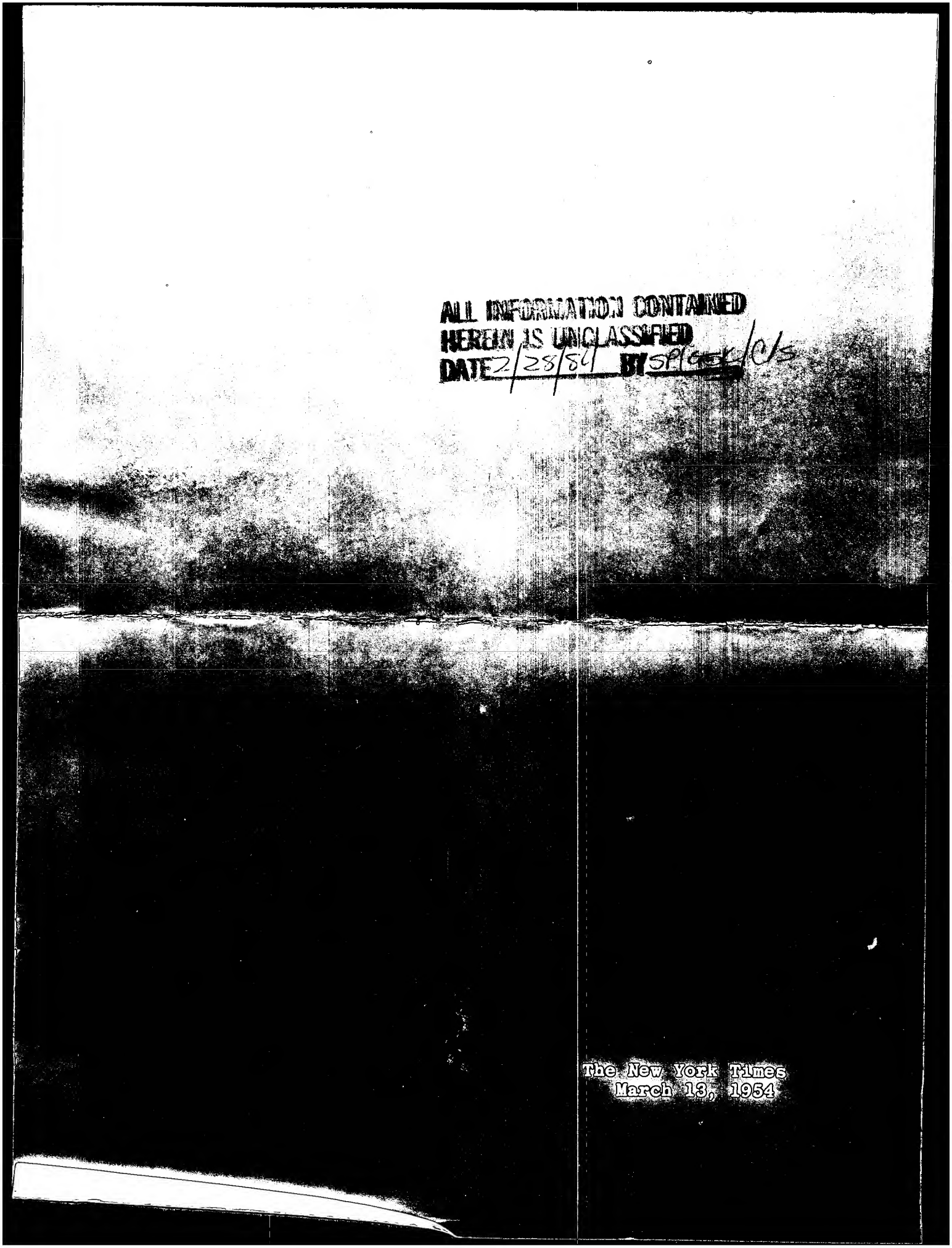
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 CEK/CS



The New York Times
March 13, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/28/84 BY SAGSL/CIS

The New York Times
March 13, 1954

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DATE 2/25/84 BY SP1 GSC/cs

The New York Times
March 13, 1954

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55.)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	BUREAU	2/24/61	2/16-24/61

TITLE OF CASE

EDWARD R. MURROW aka

Report made by

Typed By: jbb

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPECIAL INQUIRY

b6
b7C

Synopsis:

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] dated 2/17/61.

-RUC-

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is noted that [redacted] furnished a number of clippings concerning MURROW from various sources. These clippings were reviewed and only those deemed pertinent are being forwarded to the Bureau.

[redacted]

b1

[redacted]

C

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

1-Bureau (Encls.4)
1-New York (161-148)

#234101

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DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
5/28/84

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NY 161-148

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File No. Where Located
b1 (C)	100-127315-17
b2 b7D b7C b6	100-3642-1982 p. 19
b1 (C)	

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

b6
b7C

Report of: [redacted]

Office: New York

Date: February 24, 1961

Field Office File No.: NY 161-148

Bureau File No.:

Title:

EDWARD R. MURROW

#23101
CLASSIFIED BY: SP1G5K/ds
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
2/25/81

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Miscellaneous interviews concerning appointee set out. Information concerning MADELINE KARR, UTA HAGEN, JOE WERSHBA and WINSTON BURDETT set out.

-RUC-

Enclosures

Photostat of February 17, 1961 "Human Events".
Photostat of article entitled "The Murrow Myth" by VICTOR LASKY.
Photostats of pages 1609, 1610, 1611 and 1612 of the "Congressional Record - House" dated February 2, 1961, containing remarks concerning "The Harvest of Shame".
Photostat of an article from the "Indianapolis Star" dated February 7, 1961.

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NY 161-148

DETAILS

On February 16, 1961, Mr. VICTOR LASKY, Press Officer, Radio Liberation, 1657 Broadway, New York, New York, identified a story that appeared in "The Tablet", July 30, 1955, which was made available by Captain [redacted] United States Navy (retired) who was mentioned in a previous report in this case, entitled "The Murrow Myth" as a story that had originally appeared in "Human Events" in 1955. Mr. LASKY also made available a copy of "Human Events" dated February 17, 1961, which consists of an article entitled "Edward R. Murrow - New USIA Chief". Mr. LASKY said that he wrote the latter article which brings up to date his previous article entitled "The Murrow Myth". A Photostat of each of the foregoing is enclosed with this report.

b6
b7C

Mr. LASKY advised that the foregoing articles are based on newspaper clippings, his general knowledge of the communication industry and his interpretation of some of MURROW's radio and television shows. He said that he has met MURROW on one or two occasions, but that he has no personal knowledge concerning him. He said he has no reason to suspect MURROW of being disloyal to the United States, but that he regards him as an "Ultra-Liberal" in that he has defended persons who vidated government security rules and has tended to exaggerate the faults in our society without showing the great benefits of our society. Mr. LASKY advised that the appointee's "Political Philosophy" is opposed to his, LASKY's, and that his objections to the appointee have been put in writing in the enclosed articles. He said that the appointee's record, which is also considered in the enclosed articles, is such that he does not approve of him as Director of the United States Information Agency, representing the United States. Mr. LASKY summarized by stating that his objections to the appointee are based on such things as the following:

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NY 161-148

1. MURROW testified as a character witness for JOE JULIAN who had brought suit against "Red Channels". Mr. LASKY said he does not know JULIAN but that "Red Channels" is an anti-Communist publication.

2. MURROW is in favor of admitting Red China into the United Nations, a point which he tried to put across in a subtle manner on a program called "Years of Crisis". He tends to exaggerate faults in our society as he did on the "Harvest of Shame" show and the "Business of Sex" which LASKY said was picked up by radionMoscow and broadcasted in Russia.

3. MURROW is against the government security program and Mr. LASKY questioned whether or not MURROW will follow government security regulations completely.

4. He does not believe MURROW will be able to follow policy laid down for his agency but will attempt to initiate the policy.

5. He believes MURROW does not know what the Communist menace is all about. Mr. LASKY advised that he based his foregoing conclusions on his general knowledge of MURROW which as previously stated he obtained through newspaper clippings, his general knowledge of the communication industry and watching MURROW on radio and television.

On February 7, 1961, Mr. LASKY made available pages 1609 through 1612 of the "Congressional Record-House", dated February 2, 1961, which contains a speech by Mr. MICHEL concerning "The Harvest of Shame" and by mail he forwarded a clipping from the "Indianapolis Star" which he dated February 7, 1961 concerning MURROW. Photostats of the foregoing are submitted as enclosures with this report.

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On February 20, 1961, Mr. JOSEPH REAM, Vice President In Charge of Program Practices, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), Television Network, 485 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, advised that he came to CBS in December, 1934, and the appointee came shortly thereafter. He stated that he has known the appointee since that time in a professional and social manner, but that he was never closely associated with him, nor did he work in the same area as the appointee. He said however that their association has been casual and friendly and that it has been continuous over the period of 25 years except for a period from 1952 to 1957 when he, REAM, was in retirement. He said that the appointee after returning from Europe in about 1946 was made Vice President In Charge of News, a position he held for about two years when he gave it up of his own volition. He said he never discussed the reason for the appointee giving up this position but it was his general feeling that the appointee (1) was not happy handling the details required in executive work, and (2) he liked the feeling of importance attached to being in the public eye through his radio and television shows.

Mr. REAM advised that he thinks there is no one quite as good as the appointee. He said the appointee is probably not the greatest intellect in the news business, but that he is very close to it and that he has no equal in expressing succinctly, graphically and forcefully thoughts and concepts in writing and on the air. He said it is his opinion that the appointee is the most forceful radio and television personality in the business. In regard to his administrative and executive ability, Mr. REAM advised that he was never in a position to judge the appointee in those areas. He said that he had no reason to believe that the appointee did not do a good job when he was Vice President at CBS, but that he knows that he did not like performing many of the details that an executive is required to handle. He said that handling these details was irksome to the appointee.

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Mr. REAM said that the appointee is a person of excellent character, habits and associates and that he has never seen or heard anything that would reflect adversely on the appointee's honesty or integrity. He advised that the appointee is entirely loyal to the United States and described him as a "great Democrat" who is violently and highly emptionally opposed to totalitarianism in any form. He said the appointee is violently anti-Nazi and anti-Communist and he feels that the appointee makes no distinction between the two philosophies. Mr. REAM advised that there is no question that the appointee is a "liberal" and he stated that he used the term liberal in the best sense of the word. He said he used it in the sense that the appointee is against all forms of totalitarianism, that he does not like "to see people pushed around", that he exposes hypocrisy and that he is a great fighter for the rights of the individual. Mr. REAM said that in the same sense he referred to the appointee as a "great Democrat".

In regard to the appointee's loyalty, Mr. REAM further stated that in 1950 or 1951, it was well recognized that a problem existed in the industry in connection with "Communist" or fellow traveling writers, producers and performers. He said CBS had been more sympathetic to innovation than other networks and a number of this type seemed to gravitate to CBS. Mr. REAM said he concluded that broadcasting was a sensitive area and that some type of loyalty form should be signed by the employees of CBS. He said that he discussed this with the appointee among others and his reaction was that he did not like it, but that he thought there was no choice but to do it. Mr. REAM said that although they had trouble in several parts of the company over these forms, he had no trouble in the news department.

Mr. REAM said that some of the television and radio shows on which the appointee appeared have caused considerable controversy but that he did not believe these shows reflected adversely upon the appointee's character or loyalty to the United States.

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He commented that the show "Harvest of Shame" and the radio show "The Business of Sex" were narrated by the appointee but that they did not originate with him. He said, however, that he feels the appointee was in agreement with what he said on those shows otherwise he would have had it changed. He noted that the company has received considerable criticism on the program "Harvest of Shame" and pointed out that it was designed primarily to set forth the evils of migrant labor. He said this topic is a continuing matter of discussion and a debate on this topic is being planned for the near future.

He nommented also that 90% or more of the mail received concerning that program was from farmers and farm organizations. Mr. REAM said that he had nothing to do with the show "Business of Sex" and could comment no further on it.

Mr. REAM said that the appointee's sabbatical leave had nothing to do with any conflict within the company and that it was the appointee's desire to take this leave so he could do a lot of things that he always planned to do, but was unable to do because of his hectic schedule. He advised that the appointee had the usual differences of opinion with other members of the company as to what should be done. Mr. REAM pointed out that the practicality of running a business is not always consonant with what ought to be done in a business and that this is very common in a business that deals with creative things. He stated that because of Mr. MURROW's standing, any small situation is greatly magnified. He commented however that in the fall of 1959, the company put into effect a number of rules because of the quiz program scandals. He said in effect these rules stated that a program had to do exactly as it proposed to do that is if it was supposed to be spontaneous it had to be so. If there was discussion before hand with the participants that also had to be shown. Mr. REAM said that the following explanation was added to the Person to Person show "The preceding program was pre-recorded. The production of Person to Person has involved advanced planning with the guest as to what to show and what to discuss".

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Mr. REAM said that although Mr. COLLINGWOOD had taken over this show, the appointee apparently felt that he still had an interest in it inasmuch as he made it famous. The appointee was in Europe on [redacted]atical at the time the aforementioned was added to the show and some how or other he received word of it in a garbled or true fashion. The appointee got the impression that through the addition of this explanation his integrity was being impugned and he sent a message to FRANK STANTON, the President of the company which was absolutely "nasty", indicating that Mr. STANTON knew little about the production of television shows. Mr. REAM said that he saw the appointee several months later and he got the impression that the appointee greatly regretted his "blast" at Mr. STANTON.

Mr. REAM said that there is no friction between the appointee and the executives of CBS except for the aforementioned incident and the normal differences of opinion between executives in a company, and that he left the company to take this position with the United States Information Agency under the best circumstances.

Mr. REAM advised that there is no reason for the appointee taking this job as Director of the United States Information Agency except that he wants to do something important and make a contribution to his country and that he feels this is an opportunity for him to do so.

Mr. REAM concluded by stating that he recommended the appointee highly.

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On February 21, 1961, Mr. ARTHUR HULL HAYES, President, CBS Radio, 55 East 52nd Street, New York, New York, advised that he has known the appointee since 1935, on a close professional basis and a casual social basis. He stated that he never had the slightest reason to question the appointee's loyalty to the United States in any way. He said that the appointee has been a controversial figure because of his programs which dealt with controversial subjects and that he would be subject to criticism from some quarter no matter how he handled the subject matter. He stated that, in his opinion, you cannot do something worthwhile on radio or television without stirring up feelings and the appointee concentrated on doing worthwhile things. Mr. HAYES pointed out also that MURROW is such a "big name" that what he says or does naturally arouses people and gets more attention from the Press. He said, however, that much of the criticism is unfair and in some cases should not have been borne by MURROW. He stated that the radio show "Business of Sex" aroused a storm of criticism directed at MURROW whereas it should have been directed at CBS. He said this program was conceived by one of the executives at CBS, investigators were sent out to gather facts and then MURROW was called in to narrate and write the script. He said MURROW agreed with the show and would not have done it if he did not but the show did not originate with him. He said that Mr. MURROW with the assistance of some of the staff writers, whose names he did not recall, wrote the material to be narrated by MURROW. The whole show was produced under the supervision of another CBS officer. Mr. HAYES said he firmly believed that this show was a genuine, honest documentary show.

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Mr. HAYES advised that the appointee was of the highest integrity, that he reports facts and sticks only to facts and that he would rather resign a job rather than do something he believed not to be true. He said that the appointee is an excellent broadcaster and writer. He stated that when the appointee was a Vice President at CBS, he never heard any criticism of the way his department was run and he resigned this job entirely on his own volition to return to broadcasting, which he preferred to do. Mr. HAYES said that he was happy to hear of the MURROW appointment and recommended him highly.

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Concerning the show "The Business of Sex", a check of the transcript reveals that the cover page indicates that the narrator was EDWARD R. MURROW, producer-writer was GEORGE A. VICAS and the associate producers were BILL GEIB and MADELINE KARR.

[redacted] (C) b1

[redacted] (C)

Information concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE is set forth in the New York report dated February 16, 1961, in this case.

On April 14, 1960, DAVID KARR, 114 East 73rd Street, New York, New York, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force. During this interview, he stated that he was divorced from MADELINE KARR nee BAROTZ over five years ago, and that he heard it said that she was a Communist or Communist minded, but that to his certain knowledge, while she looked at the liberal side of things, he never found her to be pro-Soviet. He said he was married to her from 1942 to 1955.

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On March 23, 1960, MADELINE KARR, 239 Central Park West, New York City, employed as an associate producer for "Your Information Program", CBS, 545 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, advised she married DAVID KARR on September 5, 1942, and divorced him in May of 1956. She said DAVID KARR was never a Communist Party member or a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) as far as she was concerned. She said that on New Year's eve in either 1939 or 1940, she went to either a "New Masses" or "Daily Worker" dance with KARR. She denied that she had ever been a member of either the Communist Party or the YCL.

Information concerning "New Masses" is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In 1943, HOWARD RUSHMORE, now deceased, advised he was a former member of the Communist Party and a reporter for the "Daily Worker". He said that DAVID KARR was known to him by his real name, DAVID KATZ, and that KATZ was employed in 1937 by the "Daily Worker". RUSHMORE said he had been told by an individual on the editorial staff of the "Daily Worker" (whose identity is not known), that KARR was a Communist Party member. RUSHMORE also said that KARR admitted being a member of the Communist Party unit at the "New York Mirror".

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On September 14, 1949, HOWARD C. RUSHMORE gave sworn testimony before the United States Senate Special Sub-Committee to Investigate Immigration and Naturalization of the Committee on the Judiciary at Washington, D. C. He stated he was on the staff of the "Daily Worker", the official organ of the Communist Party in New York City, was a member of the YCL during the years 1935 and 1936, and was a member of the Communist Party for three years in 1937 to the latter part of 1939. He stated that he knew a person by the name of DAVE KATZ, whom he believes uses the name of KARR, when he was on the "Daily Worker". He said he used to give KATZ assignments. He said that KATZ was working on one of the New York non-Communist newspapers and he had to show RUSHMORE his party card to get these assignments. RUSHMORE advised that anyone working for the "Daily Worker" even on that basis had to be a member of the Communist Party. He stated that KATZ later became a "leg man" or a reporter for DREW PEARSON. He said at the time that he knew KATZ, KATZ was a Communist.

On September 16, 1955, ASHLEY J. NICHOLAS, Assistant Director, Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., furnished the following information to SA [redacted] b6 b7C

On October 10, 1955, NICHOLAS received from DAVID KARR a sworn signed affidavit, dated September 30, 1955. A review of this affidavit reflects that KARR denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party though he admitted having had articles written by himself published in "The Worker" and/or the "Daily Worker" between September, 1938 and January, 1939.

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In the affidavit, KARR stated he became associated with the "Daily Worker" through one LOWELL WAKEFIELD, a reporter for the "Daily Worker" who was a specialist on Bund activities and who was a member of the Communist Party until 1939. One of the exhibits submitted with this affidavit is a sworn statement by WAKEFIELD to the effect that KARR was never a member of the Communist Party. Further review of this affidavit revealed that KARR came into contact with many individuals in the course of his newspaper assignments. Some of these individuals were either sympathetic to or members of the Communist Party.

"The Worker" is an East Coast weekly Communist newspaper.

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On February 21, 1961, Mr. DANIEL T. O'SHEA, Attorney, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, advised that he was a Vice President at Columbia Broadcasting System from about 1951 to 1955, and that during that period he was in charge of ferreting out Communists, Communist sympathizers and fellow-travelers. He said that during this period he always found the appointee to be cooperative and submissive in carrying out the policy of the company in regard to ridding itself of Communists and pro-Communists. He said that he developed some information concerning JOE WERSHBA's connection with CP activity, the exact nature of which he does not now recall, which was cause for terminating his employment. He said that WERSHBA worked for MURROW and, when advised, MURROW apparently regretted losing his talent but voiced no objection to his dismissal. He said he recalled also that UTA HAGEN was to appear on a MURROW program and he (O'SHEA) objected to her because of her activity with a number of Communist Front groups. He said MURROW did not try to keep her on the program when her record was called to his attention but was cooperative in seeing that the company's policy in this regard was carried out. Mr. O'SHEA said he did not know whether or not MURROW knew of HAGEN's activities but, it was his opinion, that MURROW was only interested in her as a talent and had no ulterior motives in having her appear on his show.

Mr. O'SHEA said that he was instrumental in having WINSTON BURDETT appear before a Senate Committee in about 1954 to furnish the committee with information concerning his, BURDETT's, espionage and CP activity. He said, however, that he had no knowledge of the relationship between BURDETT and MURROW either before or after BURDETT appeared before the committee.

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Mr. O'SHEA said that he always found the appointee to be fair and just in the foregoing matters and there was never any reason to question or suspect his loyalty to the United States. Mr. O'SHEA said that he was of the opinion that MURROW editorialized on the controversial MC CARTHY show but that this was not inspired by any political motives but because MURROW and MC CARTHY were engaged in a personal feud at the time.

Mr. O'SHEA stated that his personal relationship with MURROW was always cordial and friendly but that he was not closely associated with him. He said the appointee, as far as he knows, is of good character and habits and that he is intelligent and capable.

The following concerns UTA HAGEN:

On July 27, 1950, [redacted] mentioned in a previous report in this case, advised that UTA HAGEN in either 1944 or 1945 had joined the Communist Party (CP). He said that after that time, she was active in various Communist fronts and before that time she had been pro-Communist.

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b7D
b7C
b6

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On August 14, 1956, UTA HAGEN BERGHOF was interviewed and advised that at no time has she been a member of the CP and no one has ever invited her to join the CP. She also said that she has no direct knowledge any individual is or was a member of the CP and, further, no one ever told her that they were a member of the CP.

With regard to CP front activity she said she supported many organizations. However, she was unable to determine whether these organizations were acting on behalf of the CP or were legitimate organizations with respectable aims and purposes.

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She said she supported several organizations because she personally felt that she was acting as a public-minded American citizen and was actually helping the people of America and of the world. She said she has always considered herself a liberal and progressive American and the activities of these organizations appealed to her because they appeared to operate for the benefit of the people of the United States. She believed that many of these organizations were doing important things for the country. However, she later realized that she was being used by some of these groups and ignored the mail coming to her from these organizations. She named the following organizations as those she could recall to which she lent support:

New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (NYCASP)

Progressive Party (PP)

Civil Rights Congress (CRC)

American Council for Democratic Greece (ACDG)

American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB)

Information concerning the NYCASP is set forth in a previous report in this investigation.

Information concerning the PP is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

The CRC, ACDG and the ACPFB have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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The following concerns JOE WERSHBA:

On April 5, 1954, OSCAR BRAND, 300 West 12th Street, New York City, advised SA JOHN S. TODD that a friend of his had expressed surprise that MC CARTHY (Senator JOSEPH MC CARTHY) had been unable to pick up information concerning the pro-Communist leanings of two top men in the CBS Television News Bureau. He told BRAND one of these men was JOE WERSHBA, whom he believed was chief reporter for the News Bureau and that WERSHBA was decidedly "left-wing". BRAND said he also knew WERSHBA from about 1938 to 1940 when they attended Brooklyn College together. BRAND recalled that WERSHBA was on the staff of the college newspaper, was somewhat radical in his views, and engaged in campus activities of a definite "left-wing" character.

[redacted] b1

[redacted] (C)

[redacted]

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] advised in December, 1946, that JOE WERSHBA, City News Editor of the CBS, was sympathetic to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC) and that WERSHBA wanted this fact kept confidential. b2 b7D b7C b6

The JAFRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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The following concerns WINSTON BURDETT:

WINSTON BURDETT is a self-admitted **former** member of the Communist Party in Brooklyn, New York, from 1937 to 1940, and he performed espionage assignments abroad from 1940 to 1942.

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APPENDIX

NY 161-148

NEW MASSES

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the publication "New Masses":

"New Masses

"1. A 'Communist periodical.' (Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.)

"2. 'Nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party * * * whose ownership was vested in the American Fund for Public Service' (Garland Fund). (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 75; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 80; and H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, pp. 4 and 21.)"

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Progressive Party:

"Progressive Party

"1. 'Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the Progressive Party. * * * The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

FD-323 (3-28-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 24, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 161-148

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title EDWARD R. MURROW

Character Special Inquiry

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated
and captioned as above

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All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDE~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (4)

NY file 161-148

Enclosed are:

Photostat of February 17, 1961 "Human Events".
Photostat of article entitled "The Murrow Myth" by VICTOR LASKY.
Photostats of pp. 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612 of the "Congressional Record - House" dated 2/2/51, containing remarks concerning "The Harvest of Shame".
Photostat of an article from the "Indianapolis Star" dated 2/7/61.

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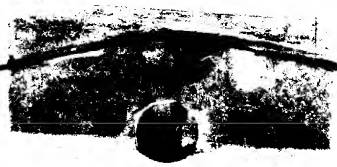

161-396-135

ENCLOSURE

Poor Choice

The appointment of newscaster Edward R. Murrow to the important post of head of the United States Information Agency, which serves as the nation's overseas public relations arm, raises some disturbing questions. Not about his ability as a proved performer—there can scarcely be doubt about that—but whether that ability has been used wisely during his news career. After analyzing the highlights of that career, we believe not just that Murrow is a poor choice for the USIA position. Perhaps with the exception of one or two others of the news fraternity, he is probably the worst choice possible.

As the nation's highest paid newsman, the somber Mr. Murrow is not apt to be awed by his new post. But neither is he apt to adopt or carry out the tough anti-Communist stance his position necessarily demands. For time after time, Murrow has taken the "soft-on-communism" approach in his role as newsman, using the purported objectivity of CBS's cameras to grind out grist for his propaganda mill.

Most Murrow propaganda efforts are generally well known. One of his more infamous ones was his TV interview with J. Robert Oppenheimer, right after the pro-Communist physicist's security clearance was revoked by the government. During the show (which the Fund for the Republic paid to have distributed throughout the world) Murrow did all he could to whitewash Oppenheimer. So blatant was his approach that Dorothy Schiff, extreme leftist publisher of the extreme left New York Post, complained: "Murrow asked Oppenheimer only questions that tended to put him in the best possible light. The impression left with the uninformed viewer was that of a hero and a martyr. Murrow did not ask anything which would have raised doubt concerning the character of his protagonist."

Carefully selecting pictures and statements heavily weighted in a left-wing direction, Murrow has similarly editorialized on dozens of other subjects. His anti-McCarthy telecast was so obviously loaded against the Wisconsin senator that even anti-McCarthyites, like Commonweal's John Cogley and Saturday Review's Gilbert Seldes, criticized the way it was edited.

Not once, during an interview with Gen. George C. Marshall, did Murrow see fit to ask the general a single question about China, even though Marshall's efforts to secure a "coalition government" (similar to that which Dag Hammarskjold is now forcing on Laos and the Congo) greatly aided the Communist takeover of that nation. When Annie Lee Moss was accused of being a Communist, Murrow developed an entire program seeking to win sympathy for her and hatred for investigating committees. Later, when it was proved conclusively that Annie Moss had indeed been a Communist, Murrow said not a word.

Murrow has consistently defended people like Alger Hiss, John Stewart Service, Harry Dexter White, John Paton Davies, and Owen Lattimore. He has seldom missed an opportunity to smear Chiang Kai-shek. He has time and again attacked those few men in public life who ever took a tough stance against communism. Two years ago, after a Murrow telecast accused businessmen of using call girls to land customers (a kind of "hidden persuaders" technique), Murrow—who often criticized government agencies for refusing to reveal their sources of information—refused to reveal the sources of his information on prostitution to the New York district attorney.

But perhaps the most damning charge that can be leveled against Edward R. Murrow is that he has never yet thought it necessary to devote a telecast to the internal Communist menace, despite the number of Communist spies unearthed in the government, and despite the irrefutable proof of Communist operations in the United States. Because he has not done that, and because of his inability to recognize the enemy he is supposed to fight in his new position, we consider him a poor choice for the job.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

FEBRUARY 7, 1961

PAGE 14

THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty
II Corinthians 3:17

INDIANAPOLIS NEWSPAPERS, INC.
807 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis 6, Ind.
EUGENE C. PULLIAM, *Publisher*

"Let the people know the facts and the country will be saved."—Abraham Lincoln

Poor Choice

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THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

FEBRUARY 7, 1961

Vol. XVIII, No. 7 — Section IV HUMAN EVENTS February 17, 1961

Edward R. Murrow—New USIA Chief

He Promises to Tell the Truth, Even When Not Flattering to the US

SOMEWHAT STARTLING was the announcement that President Kennedy had named Edward R. Murrow to head the United States Information Agency and to direct the broadcasts of the Voice of America to the world.

The announcement promptly sent shivers down the spines of hardened anti-Communists. For the services which Murrow will now direct have been operated by the US Government for the major purpose of combatting the gigantic Communist propaganda efforts to tarnish America's "image" abroad.

Yet, the record clearly demonstrates that Edward Roscoe Murrow has consistently presented biased, one-sided accounts of life in America which, not surprisingly, were frequently given further global circulation by Soviet agents for their own devious ends.

And he has done all of this in the name of "truth."

Which, Murrow now says, he intends to do with the USIA. "Whatever is done," he observed, "will have to stand on a rugged basis of truth." And he proposed to have the USIA tell the truth "even when it's not very flattering" to ourselves.

These remarks give rise to the following questions: Is Murrow contending that the USIA has not been telling the truth? And what is there in Murrow's career which would indicate that he, himself, has ever stood on "a rugged basis of truth"? And what does he mean by the "truth" anyway?

These are not just philosophical questions. For they go to the heart of Edward R. Murrow's capacity to lead a truth-telling venture against the around-the-clock Communist defamation of America.

For the truth is that if a foreigner had relied solely on Edward R. Murrow's "social documentaries" for a picture of America, that picture would undoubtedly have been of a nation dominated by witch-hunting "McCarthyites," where prostitution is a prop to merchandising in American business, where evil landowners exploit helpless migratory laborers, etc., etc., etc.

Moreover, Edward R. Murrow has rarely shown any clear understanding of the cruel adversary against which this nation has been pitted all these years in a life-and-death struggle. Yet, through a clever build-up based on his saturnine good looks and a taut doomsday voice, he has managed to project a virile authority on world affairs. But it is an authority based on left-wing cliches picked up from associations with the likes of V. K. Krishna Menon, whom Murrow has known since the late thirties.

The most recent example of his muddled thinking on communism was provided last December in CBS's annual "Years of Crisis" talkfest in which the network's correspondents were questioned by Murrow.

"Howard," Murrow asked Howard K. Smith, "it is now possible, don't you think, in this country to engage in a serious discussion regarding the recognition of Communist China?"

And Smith, obligingly, said that it was, noting that "Mr. Chester Bowles has spoken very boldly on the subject in the past and I presume he will . . . speak more boldly on it in the future."

"It's less a recognition of Red China than a recognition of reality," chimed in Alexander Kendrick.

And here you see the Ed Murrow technique. His question, of course, was based on an absurdity: his frequently-expressed thesis that such topics as recognition of Red China have been ruled out by what he once described as "self-appointed fear-breeding arbiters of what is right and what is wrong." (The truth is that the subject has been passionately discussed for years—and even on Murrow's own programs.)

YET ED MURROW, himself, is a self-appointed arbiter of what is right and what is wrong. He has, through the years, taken it on himself to deliver unfair, generalized attacks on veterans organizations, American businessmen and his own industry. He has constantly bemoaned the fact that Americans are too affluent. "We haven't had the experience in the last two wars of the other countries, nor the scars of the British, French and Russians," he declared in 1958. "Not having had the experience, we need the understanding to make ourselves a little more sensitive, apprehensive and generous and this is a terribly difficult thing to do. It may be impossible. I don't know."

One wonders what Murrow is talking about—particularly when one realizes that he has been earning over $200,000 a year, living in a seven-room Park Avenue apartment and on a farm in Pawling, N. Y. Non-conformity has paid off quite well in Murrow's case.

It was in 1959 when Murrow narrated an expose of the use of sex in business, in which anonymous voices, identified only as those of call girls, press

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agents and businessmen, described how prostitutes were engaged to help swing business deals. The hour-long production became known as "Murrow's call-girl show." The National Association of Manufacturers accused Murrow of the same smear tactics that "he alleged were used by the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, a man whom he pilloried unmercifully and unfairly." It also charged that the "chief beneficiary" of the broadcast was the labor unions "who desperately need something to divert the public spotlight from their own wrongdoings to the sins of business, even if, as in this case, the 'sins' turn out in the end to be mostly a hoax." And the NAM repeated the New York *Journal-American*'s contention that the broadcast was "a prize package for the propaganda machine of international communism."

Which, indeed, it turned out to be.

As did the more recent Murrow telecast on migratory farm workers entitled "The Harvest of Shame," an hour-long documentary of US farm conditions which provided a major windfall for Iron Curtain apologists. The production was labeled more fiction than fact by the American Farm Bureau Federation, which said, among other things, that it was "shocked at the lack of responsibility demonstrated by the Murrow clique." And the other day, Congressman Robert H. Michel (R.-Ill.) published an exhaustive analysis of the Murrow-narrated documentary in the *Congressional Record*, winding up with this observation:

"And finally, Mr. Speaker, since Edward R. Murrow, a co-producer of this show, has recently been appointed by President Kennedy as Director of the US Information Agency, I hope that he will not find it necessary to distort the facts so grossly as was done in 'Harvest of Shame' when he enunciates our position and policies to the rest of the world."

Ed Murrow's penchant for distorting the facts in his search for his version of the "truth" was once noted by—of all people—Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the ultra-liberal New York *Post*. In fact, back in 1955, Mrs. Schiff actually criticized Murrow—one of eggheadery's outstanding heroes—as "biased."

And—praise be the mark!—Mrs. Schiff, in the process, also belted another of eggheadery's sterling characters, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Occasion for this untoward event in the history of US "liberalism" was a 1955 decision by the Alcoa Co. to cancel sponsorship of Murrow's "See It Now" show.

Ordinarily the event would have aroused passionate denunciations of Alcoa for capitulating to the "know-nothings," the New York *Post*'s favorite term for anti-Communists. Instead, Mrs. Schiff pointed out that Alcoa had continued sponsorship for a year after Murrow's telecast ripping the late Senator McCarthy to pieces, about which the female publisher apparently had no qualms. The "proverbial straw," she wrote, may have been the "sympathetic interview conducted by Murrow . . . which seemed biased in favor of Oppenheimer."

By all ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) rules, Murrow had no choice but to be "sympathetic" with Oppenheimer, objectivity notwithstanding. To respectable conformists, lack of objectivity is sin only when indulged in, say, by a Fulton Lewis or a George Sokolsky. It was perfectly proper in the case of an Ed Murrow.

Mrs. Schiff, whose newspaper rarely could be accused of ever reporting a fact straight, nevertheless was troubled by Murrow's Oppenheimer telecast. It "worried" her, she reported, "because the Oppenheimer case does not seem to me and other liberals, such as former Senator Benton and Secretary for Air Finletter, a clear-cut issue on which liberals can make a fight."

Thus, Mrs. Schiff conceded the government might have acted wisely in suspending the physicist's "Q" clearance. She added:

"Murrow asked Oppenheimer only questions that tended to put him in the best possible light. The impression left with the uninformed viewer was that of a hero and a martyr. Murrow did not ask anything which would have raised doubt concerning the character of his protagonist. Why, for instance, was Oppenheimer in favor of research on the H-bomb in 1944 but opposed in 1949? Was not the moral issue the same?"

Many a New York *Post* reader, inured to a steady diet of hair-raising tales of villainous "McCarthyite" activities, by now must have swallowed their ADA buttons in amazement. For Mrs. Schiff went on to criticize the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic for distributing film versions of the interview.

"I deplore this," she wrote, "because those who see it will not have read the huge amount of material in the case. They will leave reinforced in what many of them would prefer to believe—that a great man has been grievously wronged."

It is one of those ironies that through the years Edward R. Murrow's "objectivity" has been highly touted. A gushing *New Yorker* profile actually reported in late 1953 that "among the public men who have commended Murrow for his fairness is Senator Joseph McCarthy."

An admiring associate was quoted as asserting that Murrow is "too much a fanatic about being a reporter to throw in a lot of opinions when he thinks the facts will make the point by themselves."

AND THERE, in a nutshell, is the Murrow technique—the painstaking selection of facts which "will make the point" he wants made. Murrow is a master at this technique, having employed it for years on radio. On TV, he has perfected the technique of editing film in a manner shrewdly calculated to illustrate any point he wants made. Yet, as he sits back, puffing a cigarette, he is able to appear the acme of objectivity.

For example, in his TV coverage of a dispute between Indiana's American Legion and the American Civil Liberties Union, the Legionnaires were made to look like a collection of Fascist-minded crackpots, while the civil libertarians appeared like decent small-town folk. As the New York *Herald-Tribune*'s John Crosby summed up the total effect: "Mr. Murrow showed the two meetings—the Legion's and the Civil Liberties Union—jumping back and forth from the regimented atmosphere of the Legion's to the democratic reasonableness of the Union's . . . Murrow simply presented the facts (and the faces) and let them speak for themselves."

Murrow's selection of faces is typical of his technique. Writing of another "liberal-conservative" imbroglio, telecast by Murrow, the New York *World Telegram and Sun*'s Harriet Van Horne commented on a New Jersey right-wing women's group as consisting of "American Gothic-types, grim as granite." Apparently, Murrow's liberal gals would put Marilyn Monroe to shame.

Murrow's unfair use of film never was more vividly demonstrated than in his telecast which made McCarthy look like a giggling psychopath. Even the Senator's most vehement critics will admit he was anything but that. The *New Yorker*'s Dick Rovere, for example, called him "a political figure of the first rank . . . quite possibly an authentic genius."

For the most part, liberals applauded the hatchet-job. But there were a few significant exceptions. The *Saturday Review*'s Gilbert Seldes, for example, as much as he despised McCarthy, nevertheless was troubled. "The people who roared with delight," he wrote, "should ask themselves quickly how they would have felt if the same technique had been applied to someone they liked—for example, to the Stevenson whom McCarthy so coyly called 'Alger—I mean Adlai.'"

McCarthy, of course, made his "coy" observation as a political partisan during a political campaign. Whatever his merits, McCarthy never claimed to be "impartial."

Murrow, however, claimed to be an "impartial" commentator who aimed at presenting all sides of an issue.

The fact is, as the anti-McCarthy *Commonweal*'s John Cogley pointed out, certain other commentators, through a different selection of film, easily could have shown McCarthy to be "a man on a shining white steed—infinitely reasonable (and) wholly without self interest . . . I believe film footage could be found to suggest these noble attributes."

Cogley pointed out that the "Murrow show has set a potentially dangerous precedent which those who are now applauding it may find good reason to regret in time to come."

The wonder is that Murrow has been able to get away with it. In 1955, for example, when the then Senator Knowland suggested a blockade of Red China as a method of freeing imprisoned US flyers, Murrow recorded a Stanford University lecture by Professor Thomas Bailey, who had declared that blockades, at best, were futile, and, at worst, could lead to war. Murrow's only editorial comment was that Bailey was not famous. "But after all," he added, "knowledge and judgment are not necessarily linked to fame."

The New York *Post*'s Jay Nelson Tuck gushed over this exhibition of "courage." Murrow, the TV critic contended, "had cut [Knowland] into small, gory splinters." The fact Murrow did not present Knowland's side of the argument appeared unimportant.

This telecast demonstrated still another facet of the Murrow technique—that of letting others, like Professor Bailey, do his fighting for him. Murrow has even dipped into the classics and has quoted such figures as Lincoln, Diogenes, Mark Twain or Holmes on contemporary affairs about which none of them could possibly have been expected to have had advance judgments. Quoting the ancients, however, permitted Murrow to make his points without appearing to be giving his own opinions.

ONCE Murrow concluded a broadcast, thusly: "Bertold Brecht, German poet—and an exile himself—put it this way: 'A man can be free even within prison walls. Freedom is something spiritual. And whoever once had it, can never lose it. For while the body can be bound with chains, the spirit can never!'"

Few listeners probably knew that Brecht was then Soviet Germany's leading "cultural light." Needless to say, quoting a Commie on "freedom" is absurd.

Murrow has occasionally even voiced opinions directly. As when he pooh-pooched then Attorney General Brownell's charges against the late Harry Dexter White, insisting the "practice" of accusing a dead man of espionage "without producing evidence" could well "be applied to you or to me." In effect, he accused Eisenhower of condoning "false accusations." (Curiously, Ike later was to defend Murrow as a "friend," when McCarthy struck back at the commentator.)

Murrow long has been in the forefront of those opposed to "harsh" security measures. He has defended Alger Hiss, John Stewart Service, John Paton Davies and Owen Lattimore. The latter acknowledged Murrow's assistance in June, 1950, when he published *Ordeal by Slander*.

"Before I could speak for myself," wrote Lattimore, Murrow "kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by . . . using recordings, he gave me a national forum for my own,

so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself, in excerpts from my testimony."

In private life, Murrow has gone to bat for others suspected, with cause, of left-wing sympathies. He testified in behalf of one Joe Julian, a radio writer who brought a libel suit against "Red Channels" for listing him among "pro-Communist" show folk. (The suit eventually was dismissed by Judge Irving Saypol.)

Although Murrow has persistently berated anti-Communists in government, including Richard M. Nixon, Senator Mundt and Scott McLeod, he has never devoted much time to exposing the evils of communism. He constantly underrates the Red menace, both internationally and at home.

"I yield to no one in my desire to root out subversion," he declared in 1954 on receiving the Freedom House Award. (According to a recent count, Murrow has received over 150 awards from various liberal organizations.) "But I insist on a broad definition for subversion. I call subversion anything that subverts our political order, whether it be giving active aid to an enemy or curtailing the freedom of the democracy to deal with its own imperfections."

What Murrow was saying, in effect, was that those who fought subversion were as subversive as the subversives they were fighting. You figure it out!

In February, 1955, when debate was raging on the Formosa issue, Murrow interviewed Prime Minister Nehru for "See It Now." A "great statesman" in Murrow's book, Nehru, as was to be expected, urged a sell-out of Chiang Kai-shek.

Previously Murrow had leaped on the US Military and US Naval Academies for refusing to permit cadets and midshipmen to debate the question of recognizing Peiping. And Senator A. Willis Robertson, a Democrat, told the Senate he "regretted" Murrow's attitude. The Virginian pointed out it was US policy to oppose UN admission of Peiping. Since every boy who enters a service school is subject to military regulations, he added, "they have no more right to publicly challenge the foreign policy of the Commander-in-Chief than do the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"Mr. Murrow's word for today that it is better to debate a decision before it is reached than to debate the decision afterward is a good theory when properly applied," Robertson concluded.

NEEDLESS TO SAY, the *Worker* has frequently praised Murrow. This, of course, does not make him a Communist. But the Communist rag does not usually praise anti-Communists. The *Worker*, for example, was particularly exuberant over Murrow's telecast of the case of an Air Force Reserve Lieutenant adjudged a security risk. Following the telecast the Defense Department was flooded with protesting letters. Consequently, the then Air Force Secretary reversed the Air Force's earlier decision.

In 1955, the *Worker* praised Murrow for his telecast on "book-burning." Murrow had dug up a Los Angeles housewife, Mrs. Anne Smart, who had been circulating a list of books she considered objectionable in school libraries. Admittedly some of the listings were debatable. But it was Mrs. Smart's contention that the unguided distribution of certain books could do damage to the mentally immature and emotionally volatile. This is pretty much what Senator Estes Kefauver, no book-burner he, had been saying in his then current pornography probe.

Although Mrs. Smart had her say for a few moments, the net effect of the Murrow telecast was to hold her up to ridicule. Murrow apparently did not realize that, in protesting, Mrs. Smart was exercising her rights as an American. Only in a dictatorship is a private citizen prevented from making such criticism.

Whatever the merits of her argument, Mrs. Smart was willing to stand up and fight for her convictions—unlike the school librarian whom Murrow's cameras showed in silhouette, supposedly frightened lest her identification lead to reprisals.

Murrow's sophisticated summation of the results of the Los Angeles controversy was: "Five banned books have been returned to the shelves; ten are still missing. We can only deduce from this operation that some of our books are missing."

And, a good thing, too, considering that one of the "missing" books is one in which Pearl Buck interviews Mrs. Paul Robeson—an anti-US treatise, naturally.

Murrow, of course, has every right to defend pro-Communist books. And he is fully entitled to his left-wing views. He has no right, however, to claim to be a disinterested observer. As he himself once stated to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "I have never known a completely objective reporter. Each man is to some extent a prisoner of his own experience."

But all of this hardly qualifies him to represent American opinion abroad as Director of the US Information Agency.

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The Murrow Myth

The Truth About the $150,000-a-Year CBS Commentator

By VICTOR LASKY

(In "Human Events," 1835 K St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

WILL wonders never cease?

So rarely do "liberals" admit anything which might create havoc with anti-anti-Communist mythology that, with a low bow, it must be recorded that the publisher of the New York "Post," Dorothy Schiff, has just criticized Edward R. Murrow as "biased."

Since Murrow is one of egg-headery's outstanding heroes, having had the "courage" to demolish Joe McCarthy with craftily-edited film, the fact he was criticized by Dorothy Schiff is news, indeed.

Big news, too, considering Mrs. Schiff, in the process, also belted another of egghead ery's sterling characters. Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Mrs. Schiff, whose apparently unedited copy appears weekly in the "Post," referred June 19 to Alcoa's recent decision to cancel sponsorship of Murrow's "See It Now" TV show.

Ordinarily, the event would have aroused passionate denunciations of Alcoa for capitulating to the "know-nothings," the "Post's" favorite term for anti-Communists.

Instead, Mrs. Schiff pointed out that Alcoa had continued sponsorship for a year, after Murrow's telecast on McCarthy, about which apparently she has no qualms. The "proverbial straw," she wrote, may have been the "sympathetic interview conducted by Murrow . . . which seemed biased in favor of Oppenheimer."

By all ADA rules, Murrow had no choice but to be "sympathetic" with Oppenheimer, objectivity notwithstanding. To respectable conformists, lack of objectivity is sin only when indulged in, say by a Fulton Lewis or a George Sokolsky. It's perfectly proper in the case of an Elmer Davis or an Ed Murrow.

Mrs. Schiff Is 'Worried'

For example, the "Herald Tribune's" TV critic, John Crosby, has frequently assailed Fulton Lewis as a "biased" observer. Yet, last year, he actually praised the fact that Murrow, in committing mayhem on McCarthy, "did it without even a pretense of impartiality."

Mrs. Schiff, whose newspaper —according to some unkind wits —never could be accused of ever reporting a fact straight, nevertheless, was troubled by Murrow's Oppenheimer telecast. It "worried" her, she reported, "because the Oppenheimer case does not seem to me and other liberals such as former Senator Benton and Secretary for Air Finletter, a clear-cut issue on which liberals can make a fight."

Mrs. Schiff, thus, conceded the government might have acted wisely in suspending the physicist's "Q" clearance. And, lest she stand alone in her heresy to "liberal" conformity, she pointed out two other ADA-approved celebrities were in agreement. (Mrs. Schiff's occasional disclosures of sentiments privately expressed, though usually disapproved by the persons quoted, often are refreshing, indeed.)

"Murrow," she said, "asked Oppenheimer only questions that tended to put him in the best possible light. The impression left with the uninformed viewer was that of a hero and a martyr. Murrow did not ask anything which would have raised doubt concerning the character of his protagonist. Why, for instance, was Oppenheimer in favor of research on the H-bomb in 1944 but opposed in 1949? Was not the moral issue the same?"

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"I deplore this," she wrote, "because those who see it will not have read the huge amount of material in the case. They will have reinforced in what many of them would prefer to believe —that a great man has been grievously wronged."

If, say, an American Legion Post had protested the Ford's film in this manner, the "Post" undoubtedly would have cried, "censorship."

Touted by 'New Yorkers'

It is one of those ironies that through the years Edward R. Murrow's "objectivity" has been highly touted. A gushing "New Yorker" profile actually reported in late 1953 that "among the public men who have commended Murrow for his fairness is Senator Joseph McCarthy."

And an admiring associate was quoted as asserting that Murrow is "too much of a fanatic about being a reporter to throw in a lot of opinions when he thinks the facts will make the point by themselves."

And there, in a nutshell, is the Murrow technique — the painstaking selection of facts which "will make the point" he wants made. Murrow is a master at this technique, having employed it for years on radio. On TV, he has perfected the technique of editing film in a manner shrewdly calculated to illustrate any point he wants made. Yet, as he sits back puffing a cigarette, he is able to appear the acme of objectivity.

For example, in his TV coverage of a dispute between Indiana's American Legion and the American Civil Liberties Union, the Legionnaires were made to look like a collection of Fascist-minded crackpots, while the civil libertarians appeared like decent small-town folk. As John Crosby summed up the the total effect: "Mr. Murrow showed the two meetings—the Legion's and the Civil Liberties Union—jumping back and forth from the regimented atmosphere of the Legion's to the democratic reasonableness of the Union's. . . . Murrow simply presented the facts (and the faces) and let them speak for themselves."

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He Gets Away With It

McCarthy, of course, made his "coy" observation as a political partisan during a campaign. Whatever his merits, McCarthy never claimed to be "impartial."

Murrow, however, claims to be an "impartial" commentator, who, working in a new medium, supposedly aimed at presenting all sides of an issue.

The fact is, as the anti-McCarthy "Commonweal's" John Cogley pointed out, certain other commentators, through a different selection of film, easily could have shown McCarthy to be "a man on a shining white steed — infinitely reasonable (and) wholly without self interest. . . . I believe film footage could be found to suggest these noble attributes."

Cogley pointed out that the "Murrow show has set a potentially dangerous precedent which those who are now applauding it may find good reason to regret in time to come."

The wonder is that Murrow has been able to get away with it, despite such recent criticism. He still is able to present one-sided bias as objective radio-TV coverage. A few months ago, for example, when Senator Knowland suggested a blockade of Red China as a method for freeing imprisoned U. S. flyers, Murrow recorded a Stanford University lecture by Professor Thomas Bailey.

Bailey told his students that blockades, at best, would be futile, and, at worst, they could lead to war. Murrow's only editorial comment was that Bailey was not famous. "But after all," he added, "knowledge and judgment are not necessarily linked to fame."

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At times, Murrow will quote the living, as when he read some "New Yorker" verse by E. B. White, attacking loyalty investigations. Or when he recalled President Eisenhower's urging to Dartmouth students "not to give in to the book-burners."

Once Murrow concluded a broadcast thusly: "Bertold Brecht, German poet—and exile himself — put it this way: 'A man can be free even within prison walls. Freedom is something spiritual. And whoever once had it, can never lose it. For while the body can be bound with chains the spirit can never!'"

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Opposes 'Harsh' Security

Murrow long has been in the forefront of those opposed to "harsh" security measures. He has defended Alger Hiss, John Stewart Service, John Paton Davies and Owen Lattimore. The latter acknowledged Murrow's assistance in June, 1950, when he published "Ordeal by Slander."

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Although Murrow has persistently berated anti-Communists in government, including Vice-President Nixon and the State Department's Scott McLeod, he has yet to devote a single telecast to the evils of Communism. He constantly underrates the Red menace, both internationally and at home.

Long before Ike decided to go to the Summit, Murrow was urging negotiations with the Kremlin, claiming in 1953 "new tides" were running in Moscow following Stalin's demise. He was particularly critical of the State Department's refusal to accede to Winston Churchill's proposal for a meeting with Malenkov. Murrow said American "hatred and hysteria" should not be permitted to prevent the Big Three meeting.

Although Murrow as yet has refrained from declaring for recognition of the Peiping regime, he has done everything but.

Last February, when debate was raging on the Formosa issue, Murrow interviewed Prime Minister Nehru for "See It Now." Nehru, who is a "great statesman" in Murrow's book, urged a sell-out of Chiang Kai-shek, as was to be expected. Murrow, as usual, avoided asking any embarrassing questions of Nehru.

Prior to that, Murrow leaped on West Point and Annapolis for refusing to permit cadets and midshipmen to debate the question recognizing Peiping. Senator A. Willis Robertson, a Democrat, told the Senate he "regretted" Murrow's attitude.

The Virginian pointed out it was United States policy to oppose U.N. admission of Peiping. Since every boy who enters a service school is subject to military regulations, he added, "they have no more right to publicly challenge the foreign policy of the Commander-In-Chief than do the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

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More recently, the "Worker" praised Murrow for his telecast on "book-burning." Murrow had dug up a Los Angeles housewife, Mrs. Anne Smart, who has been circulating a list of books she considered objectionable in school libraries. The list included books by Richard Wright, Carl Sandburg, Mark Van Doren, Bill Mauldin, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Pearl Buck and others.

Admittedly some of the listings are debatable. But it was Mrs. Anne Smart's contention that the unguided distribution of certain books could do damage to the mentally immature and emotionally volatile. This is pretty much what Senator Estes Kefauver, no book-burner he, has been saying in his current pornography probe.

Although Mrs. Smart had her say for a few moments, the net effect of the Murrow telecast was to hold her up to ridicule. Murrow apparently did not realize that, in protesting, Mrs. Smart was exercising her rights as an American. Only in a dictatorship is a private citizen prevented from making such criticism.

Whatever the merits of her argument, Mrs. Smart was willing to stand up and fight for her convictions — unlike the school librarian whom Murrow's cameras showed in silhouette supposedly frightened lest her identification lead to reprisals.

The telecast inadvertently pointed up some real "book-burning." It seems librarians don't like to read the books. Anyway, the unidentified librarian objected to a new Los Angeles regulation requiring that a book has to be read before it is purchased. The librarian was "shocked" with this, insisting that librarians usually follow "expert" recommendations made by the American Library Association. As reported in "Human Events" for June 11, 1955, the recommendations usually veer leftwards, while conservative books are discounted.

Murrow's sophisticated summation of the result of the Los Angeles controversy was: "Five banned books have been returned to the shelves; ten are still missing. We can only deduce from this operation that some of our books are missing."

And, a good thing, too, considering that one of the "missing" books is one in which Pearl Buck interviews Mrs. Paul Robeson—an anti-United States treatise naturally.

Murrow, of course, has every right to defend pro-Communist books. He is fully entitled to his left-wing views. He has no right, however, to claim to be a disinterested observer. As he himself only recently stated to the New York "Herald Tribune," "I have never known a completely objective reporter. Each man is to some extent a prisoner of his own experience." And that goes double for Edward R. Murrow!

Filipino Reds to Infiltrate Catholic Organizations

MANILA (NC)—Philippine Communists have been instructed to join or infiltrate the ranks of the Legion of Mary and Catholic Action, according to captured documents recently declassified by Army intelligence here.

The documents, presented to members of the Senate committee on national defense and security, also show that the Reds have been told to try to infiltrate the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., student organizations and other youth groups, the "lower brackets" of the government and of the Army.

The following are some extracts from the documents:

"Contact men . . . should be instructed to join or infiltrate Catholic organizations like the Legion of Mary, Catholic Action, etc."

"The organization of a Communist Youth League answers one of the basic needs of our movement. . . . The infiltration of the C.Y.L. into existing mass youth organizations would be done also with the view of setting up a fractional branch. The Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., fraternal societies and social clubs are some of those which might be entered into for this purpose."

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am hopeful that we can gain early hearings on this legislation and that we shall have the measure before the House promptly.

SELF-HELP FOR EDUCATION

(Mr. POFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced again this year the same bill I introduced in the last Congress incorporating the essentials of what has come to be known as the Scrivner plan. The bill bears the number House Joint Resolution 63.

In the last Congress I opposed the Federal grant-in-aid program for public school construction. I did so for a number of reasons. First of all, according to the reports of the Education Study Committee of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and the White House Conference on Education, there is no crisis in the school construction program which the States individually cannot meet without Federal money gifts. Secondly, I became convinced that Federal aid grants would delay rather than stimulate school construction by local school districts and that a Federal grant program would penalize local school districts which have already built all of the schools they need. In a speech on the subject, I pointed out the grave policy issues with reference to private and religious schools which such a grant program would raise.

Primarily, however, my reason for opposing the program was my fear that Federal dominion and control, either immediately or by progressive future steps, would follow as an unavoidable consequence of money gifts. Believing as I do that the Federal Government should not control our local school systems in any measure, I was unwilling to lend my support to such a dooropener.

Entirely aside from the foregoing reasons, there is yet another compelling reason why the Federal Government should not launch itself upon this new aid-to-States program. The Federal Government can give to the States nothing which it does not first take from the citizens of the States, and the amount it gives back is the difference between what it takes and what it costs to administer the program, which cost has been estimated as high as 30 to 35 percent of total appropriations.

The bill which I have introduced would save these overhead expenses, preclude the danger of Federal control and enable the individual States to build their own schools, according to the judgment of their own officials with money collected from their own citizens. My bill provides in part as follows:

> That 1 per centum of all income taxes collected on individual and corporate income under Federal statutes shall be deemed to be revenue for the State or territory within which it is collected, for use, for educational purposes only, without any Federal direction, control, or interference.

My bill further instructs the Federal Internal Revenue Directors in each State to transfer this money to the State treasurer Thereafter, no Federal official would have any control over it whatsoever, and it would be spent under the exclusive direction of State education officials for educational purposes only.

In fiscal year 1956, the Federal Government collected from all the States and territories in personal and corporate income taxes a total of $62,972,969,000. Under this plan, $629,729,690 would be returned to the States for school purposes every year so long as needed. Virginia's share, based on 1956 income taxes paid, would be $7,387,070.

I understand that the principles of this bill have been incorporated in bills introduced or to be introduced by several Members of the House. I earnestly trust that the committee which has these bills in charge will give them a sympathetic hearing and that this plan will be substituted as an alternative to the proposed Federal grant program which cannot fail to thrust our local school systems into the handcuffs of Federal control.

"THE HARVEST OF SHAME"

(Mr. MICHEL (at the request of Mr. BARRY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD).

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, last November 25 the CBS Television Network produced a show by Ed Murrow and Fred Friendly entitled "The Harvest of Shame." Following this presentation I received a number of calls and communications from my constituents expressing their consternation that such conditions as presented in this so-called documentary should exist in this country.

Recently the AFL–CIO sponsored a showing of this TV production for Members of Congress. As a matter of fact it took place on Monday, January 30.

I have asked for this time today, Mr. Speaker, to point up some obvious misrepresentations and inexcusable omissions of this CBS presentation, "Harvest of Shame." The American Farm Bureau Federation did an excellent analysis of the film and using this as a basis, together with other information researched by my office, I should like to set the record straight to answer those constituents of mine who have expressed their concern, and to let all the American people for that matter, know precisely what the true picture is concerning our migratory farmworkers.

In the first place, throughout this production, the term "migratory labor" is employed as though it included local workers who are not migratory, or that the term is synonymous with the total number of farmworkers. Actually, the domestic migratory labor force constitutes only about one-ninth of all such laborers in the United States. Another one-ninth are from Mexico.

I feel that it is a serious and inexcusable omission that this broadcast does not give credit for the progress that has been made in recent years, namely, in housing facilities, the adoption of more modern laws by the States, valiant efforts made by local authorities, the uptrend in the farm wage rates, and other very important factors. Failure to cite these improvements gives false impressions.

The opening scene is what this show calls a shapeup for migrant workers in Florida and the opening comment is: "This is the way the humans who harvest the food for the best fed people in the world get hired." Then, one farmer looks at this and says, "We used to own our slaves. Now we just rent them."

Now, in the first place in these days, only a very few people are hired through the procedure just described, so it is not at all typical. In the second place, under the circumstances involved in this particular situation, how else can harvest workers be employed; that is, particularly when many farmers need only a few workers or need help for only a few days and many persons are seeking such emploment? A more common, and certainly a more judicial term for such work is "day haul."

Why did not these show producers explain that the U.S. Employment Service, in cooperation with State employment offices, promotes this type of employment? Would it have spoiled their show? As a matter of fact, the Department of Labor requires farmers to cooperate in day-haul programs whenever feasible as a condition of eligibility for interstate recruiting of domestic workers and/or the hiring of Mexicans.

This is a strange type of reporting—the cub type—especially in a show that purports to be a documentary presentation. This is a far cry from the popular and accepted professional understanding of what a documentary is and should be.

Even more surprising is the realization that if this is a slave-labor practice, is it not odd that it is sponsored and endorsed by the U.S. Department of Labor?

An old and commonly used propaganda trick resorted to in this show is the quoting of a person or persons without naming them. This presents an image to the viewer without backing it with facts. Furthermore, it is used by those who want to avoid responsibility for the accuracy of the quotation.

In the introduction, the statement is made that "it is the 1960 grapes of wrath that begins at the Mexican border in California and ends in Oregon and the State of Washington." Now, I feel it only right to recall that the people depicted in the "Grapes of Wrath" were homeless and came from the Dust Bowl area. They were seeking any kind of work at all—at the depth of the depression—when no work was available. Certainly this is, to say the least, out of date, and one can only think, deliberately so in view of the information now available to anyone who takes the trouble to ask for it.

Now, let us look at today's scene. On the west coast in these days farm migrant workers not only are looking for work, but finding it easily, and at fairly decent wages, as I shall show presently. In fact, average pay in the three States aforementioned, as of July 1, 1960, as

At this point I find it difficult to improve upon the phraseology of the American Farm Bureau Federation release sent to my office. It says:

As indicated in the above table in a different connection the wage data shown are cash wages only and are substantially understated because (1) they include no valuation for housing, room and board, meals, food, transportation, water, electricity, fuel, and other prerequisites provided to farmworkers and (2) these official estimates do not include earnings of piece-rate workers who commonly earn more per hour or day than workers employed on a time basis.

It certainly is misleading, and grossly so, to represent what one woman said that she made and to fail to balance this statement with readily available average wage data from official sources.

Some of these wage rates may not be high compared with wages paid to skilled industrial workers, but they are high in relation to what the farmer earns from employing them; accounting for the rapid adoption by farmers of new technology which is reducing migratory labor employment at a rapid pace.

Whatever the situation relative to farm wage rates may be, it certainly is also inadequate reporting to fail to note, whatever the situation may be, that it is improving. Between 1950 and 1960 farm wage rates increased 47 percent according to reports of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, despite declining farm prices and incomes. It is a fair assumption that the woman just cited above who was presumed to have earned $1 a day was apparently not working very hard. The minimum rate for picking beans, the work that she was engaged in, in that area was 60 cents a hamper. Most workers will have little difficulty picking two hampers or more an hour.

The worker was questioned during the Murrow-Friendly production concerning her children whom she said she had not left in a nursery because it would have cost her 85 cents and she did not have the money to pay for it.

What the picture failed to note is that this worker's husband has had a full-time permanent job at the Okeelanta Sugar Refinery since 1956 and earns $83.50 a week as reported by the Tampa Tribune of December 7, 1960.

Still another instance of inadequate reporting is brought to my attention in the Murrow-Friendly production which referred to the regulation of transportation of produce and cattle, and then goes on to say that—

Only six States have laws providing for the safe transportation of migrants within their borders.

Failure of the show to note that the existing regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission relative to the transportation of workers by motor vehicle seems an inexcusable oversight.

Legislation authorizing this has been in existence since 1956 and fairly comprehensive ICC regulations have been in effect for several years. To fail to mention this cardinal fact is certainly error by omission and gives a distorted untrue picture of the situation. Incidentally, no agricultural organizations opposed the enactment of the legislation authorizing the issuance of these regulations. This also is not mentioned. How could the producers of this show overlook the fact that Secretary of Labor Mitchell has commented on the number of serious accidents in which people have been killed purely because there is no interstate standard with regard to safety? Although it is understandable that Secretary Mitchell might be misinformed in this respect, it is inconceivable that the producers of "Harvest of Shame," having devoted 9 months to this subject, would not know of the existing regulations.

Another misleading scene appears in this show. It depicts overloaded trucks filled with farm workers, but it fails to note that these are trucks hauling workers to nearby fields near their homes, leaving the viewer to supose that they are trucks heading for distant points. The trucks pictured would not be in compliance with ICC regulations for interstate travel. Had this scene and these facts been cited, this scene would have had no useful part in the show.

And still another point. The film pictures an accident involving a truck in which 21 migrants were killed. This accident occurred 3 years ago. Every form of transportation is subject to accident. Yet the film gives no evidence that injuries to migrant workers per mile traveled runs any higher than for other groups of travelers.

At still other points in the script the narrator interviews workers who invariably turn out to be persons with large families. One has 9 children; another has 14; still another, 5; and still another, 8 or 9 girls; and finally, one with 9 children. It really taxes the imagination to understand how it is possible to avoid a social problem when people who do not own their own homes and who do not have a permanent job have families as large as these. In any event it is a little hard to understand why some people think farmers are to blame for this situation. Yet that is the implied inference running through Mr. Murrow's production.

Mr. Murrow says in his production that there are 600,000 of these migrant children who must be educated. At this point may I point out the testimony before a subcommittee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee given on May 2, 1960, by Mr. Ralph C. M. Flynt, Assistant Commissioner of the Office of Education, who said:

No accurate national figure of the total number of migrant children exists, but estimates range from 350,000 to 500,000.

A still lower figure is cited in the following quotation from Farm Labor Fact Book, page 111, by the U.S. Department of Labor:

Approximatley 400,000 different individuals at some time of the year engage in migratory farm work. This figure excludes some 150,000 dependents who travel with the migrant workers.

I call your attention to a paper dated September 4, 1959, entitled "Employment and Child Labor of Migrant Children," which is furnished to the Farm Bureau Federation and is cited by me in this extension. It was issued by the Office of Education and it says the Department of Agriculture estimates that in 1954 there were about 320,000 children under 18 years of age who were dependent upon the earnings of migrant farmworkers. Nearly half of these migrated with their families, including about 100,000 children less than 14 years of age.

Even if we recognize the fact that a serious problem of education of migrant children exists, we see no valid purpose in exaggerating the size of the problem.

The film's portrayal of large migrant families is another distortion of facts. Some migrant families may be large; but obviously most are not. The official estimates cited above regarding the number of migrant children compared with correct data relative to the number of migrants discloses this fact beyond the shadow of a doubt.

As to Mr. Murrow's assertion that—

The U.S. Office of Education reports that the migratory workers have the highest rate of illiteracy in the country. Approximately 1 out of every 500 children whose parents are still migrant workers finishes grade school. Approximately 1 out of every 5,000 ever finishes high school. And there is no case upon the record of the child of a migrant laborer ever receiving a college diploma.

We have inquired of the Department of Education concerning the source of this information. But we have not been able to find it. The Farm Bureau Federation furthermore reports that they have read a mass of reports furnished to it by the Office of Education without finding anything to support these estimates. Further inquiry shows that even the Secretary of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor and the staff of the Senate Migratory Labor Subcommittee cannot give us the source of this information. Mr. Harvey Poole, a Negro leader of Belle Glade, Fla., deeply resentful of this slur, has completed a list of children of migrant workers who have received college degrees. Furthermore, according to Sam Mase, a staff writer of the Tampa Tribune, by December 5 Mr. Poole's list of migrant children who had received college diplomas had grown to more than 100 persons; and this is only a small segment of the migratory farm labor force. Further interesting light is thrown upon this subject according to the Farm Bureau Federation who advises us that the records at Lake Shore High School in Belle Glade, Fla., showed that more than 30 percent of the graduates of that high school during the past 5 years have been migrant children—and that more than 20 percent of them have gone on to college.

I further call to your attention the fact that the Friendly-Murrow production fails as usual to reflect the major progress that has been made in this respect in recent years. I call to your attention the Report to the President on Domestic Migratory Farm Labor of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor, which says on page 17 to 18:

There is a definite trend, particularly since 1954, of increased and sustained interest on the part of State departments of education, local school districts and communities,

reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture are as follows:

Basis for wage payments	California	Oregon	Washington
Per month with house	$295.00	$246.00	$264.00
Per month with board and room	215.00	189.00	206.00
Per hour with house	1.14	1.15	1.21
Per hour without board and room	1.22	1.21	1.26
Composite rate per hour	1.182	1.162	1.213

Real earnings are substantially understated by the foregoing figures for two main reasons: They are merely cash wages received, and not do not reflect any valuation whatever for the prerequisites that are provided to workers, such as housing, meals, transportation, a supply of water, electricity, fuel, and so forth, and they do not include estimates of piece-rate earnings even though workers paid for piecework commonly earn more than those paid by the hour.

And now, here is another great big surprise. The next sentence of the script says:

It is the story of men and women and children who worked 136 days of the year and averaged $900 a year.

When improperly used without explanation, these statistics, from the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, are grossly misleading. It reminds me of the city editor who said to his newest reporter, "Did you check the facts? If you did not, and evidently you did not, you simply have not got a story unless the facts stand up under close investigation. They don't, so you haven't got a story."

A breakdown of these figures shows that the total hired farm labor force varies from 900,000 persons in winter months to 2,800,000 during the last summer harvest season. It is important to note here that the harvest labor force includes hundreds and even thousands of local people who never migrate to seek farm work. Among them are children, retired persons, housewives, and others. These people work only a few weeks a year on farms at the harvest period and are not in any sense of the word members of the farm labor force. Most of them are interested only in local jobs of a temporary nature and never have been, nor are they now, migratory workers. Others in considerable numbers seek employment on the farms of neighbors after their own harvesting is done and then call upon their neighbors to help them bring in their own crops.

To add all these groups together and give the impression that all are constantly migrating is little short of outright, criminal misrepresentation. And the producers of this show have cited these data without making any reference whatever to available statistical information. Nor have they interspersed any explanatory interpretations, although they easily could have done so.

Another gross inaccuracy occurs when, part way through the script, the narrator says:

From towns like this throughout Florida and throughout the South, the 2 or 3 million move out on their annual migration, which ends in late November. They carry with them whatever they possess.

And near the end of the script, Mr. Murrow asks:

Must the 2 or 3 million migrants who help feed their fellow Americans—

Here we have still another surprise. Not only is this statement totally inaccurate, but the producers of this show knew it was inaccurate. A Columbia Broadcasting System press release dated October 20, 1960, announcing the broadcast referred to the estimated 3 million workers who migrate with America's ripening crops. The next day, the press relations director of the American Farm Bureau Federation wrote to a certain Mr. David Lowe—who actually filmed the production and who, I am told, has previously contacted the Farm Bureau Federation—and informed him that the total number of migratory farm workers was far fewer than 3 million and even provided him with references to verify the facts.

It is interesting to note at this point that page 111 of the Farm Labor Fact Book, published by the Department of Labor, and cited in a press release sent out by the Farm Bureau group over the signature of then Secretary of Labor Mitchell reports:

Approximately 400,000 different individuals at some time of the year engage in migratory farm work. This figure excludes some 150,000 dependents who travel with the migrant workers, and a roughly equivalent number who remain in the home base areas.

More recent and detailed data is reported monthly by the U.S. Department of Labor in Farm Labor Market Developments in which monthly estimates of the estimated employment and origin of seasonal hired agricultural workers are reported. Data for the latest 12-month period are as follows:

Employment of seasonal farmworkers

		Total seasonal farm labor employment	Foreign (mostly Mexican workers)	Domestic workers		
				Total	Local	Migrant
		Thousands				
1959	November	823	185	638	493	145
	December	399	97	302	248	54
1960	January	343	77	265	223	42
	February	328	72	256	218	38
	March	309	71	238	205	34
	April	417	81	336	284	52
	May	766	109	657	543	114
	June	1,225	137	1,089	867	222
	July	1,200	123	1,077	784	293
	August	1,112	133	979	716	263
	September	1,282	184	1,099	848	251
	October	1,316	236	1,079	823	256

Now please not that, although there might have been a few thousand more persons looking for work—but not many more than that because July is a peak harvest month in most areas during which almost all farmers who grow crops have a high requirement of labor—the greatest number of domestic migratory workers employed in any month during the 12-month period shown in the foregoing table, was 293.000 in July 1960. Assuredly this is a sizable difference from the 2 to 3 millions cited by Mr. Murrow.

The Farm Bureau people tell me that their letter to Mr. Lowe calling his attention to the error was acknowledged by telephone accompanied by a promise that they would take another and closer look at their statistical data. Another disappointing surprise, at least, to me, was that the only apparent result of the protest was that the 3 million cited in the press release was scaled down to 2 or 3 millions in the Murrow-Friendly television production itself.

I protest that this is not honest reporting and I submit that this also is an understatement. The facts were available. The error was pointed out. I cannot come to any other conclusion than that this was gross misrepresentation and that the explanation offered was anything but a lame one.

Still another inconsistency comes to my attention. At one point the narrator asks a migrant: "How much did you earn?" The reply was: "One dollar." The presumption here, although not clearly stated, was that the dollar was all that worker earned for that day. I submit that the average viewer could with understandable justification assume that this pay situation was normal.

Furthermore, in the opening scene, a man trying to assemble a crew of workers is quoted as saying, "Over here—75 cents a day we're paying today."

Actually, the facts are quite different and they are readily verifiable to anyone who wants them. Data on farm wages are reported in great detail by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This data, for July 1, 1960—presumably about the date when most of the pictures in "Harvest of Shame" were filmed—are as follows—from Farm Labor, U.S. Department of Agriculture, July 11, 1960:

U.S. average wage rates paid by farmers as of July 1, 1960

Basis on which wages are paid:	
Per month with house	$200.00
Per month with board and room	149.00
Per week with board and room	36.75
Per week without board and room	47.50
Per day with house	5.30
Per day with board and room	6.90
Per day without board and room	6.50
Per hour with house	.92
Per hour without room or board	1.02
Composite rate per hour (calculated from above data)	.812

and private organizations to provide for the educational needs of migrants.

The producers of this show must have looked far and wide to discover the most dilapidated type of housing that they could find for the script, and it shows a number of views of tumbled-down housing facilities occupied by migrants. The television production does not balance this showing of the worst housing with comparable presentation of relatively good housing provided to farm workers in many areas, nor does it adequately reflect the fact that the provision of good housing for a period of a few weeks is a tremendous financial burden that farmers have sought to meet as best they can and are meeting to an extent not made clear at all by the picture. This in spite of the fact that improvements in migratory labor housing which have been and are being made are recognized easily by anyone who is at all close to the situation. To quote from one of the numerous sources, the U.S. Department of Labor, in a publication titled "This Is How 12 Camps for Migratory Workers in Agriculture Are Operated," the preface says,

The responsibility (for providing adequate housing) is being met with steady and progressive improvement in housing for migratory workers.

At one point Mr. Murrow said that—

Some migrants have tried to leave the endless migratory stream.

And he adds:

Wherever this happens, the local slum areas expand.

Although a substantial number of migratory workers do settle down every year and become permanent residents of many communities resulting in the creation of slum areas, most of them do so without any adverse effect on the community. Such migrants commonly become permanent farm employees' supervisors and many of the farmers for some find jobs outside of agriculture.

Another fallacy which we noted with some surprise is the idea given by this production that the migrant somehow is caught in a trap from which he cannot extricate himself. This may be true of some workers who have limited skills, but to many the door is open and many use it. The facts brought to my attention also show that as far as finding permanent farm jobs is concerned about the only absolute prerequisite beside physical is willingness.

The number of misstatements and inferences that occur in this production seem endless. And still another point, the narrator asserts that the employment of Mexican and other foreign workers "depresses the wage scale of the domestic migrants." The only inference that can be drawn from this incomplete statement is that the use of the word "depresses" makes one feel that farm wages are being driven down by the presence of these workers. Actually, nothing could be further from the truth.

Farm wages in the decade between 1950 and 1960 increased 47 percent according to official reports by the Department of Agriculture, and in all areas farm wages increased by approximately the same percentage; and please note that this was during a period in which farm prices and farm incomes actually were declining. We find another improbable suggestion of facts at another point in this production when the narrator questions a minister about his crew leaders. The minister says that—

The grower pays them 45 cents to pick a crate of tomatoes and then they go around and pay the laborer 12 cents at the most.

Of course, it is quite true that some crew leaders do not treat their workers fairly, but it is equally true that many farmers get blamed for the practices of their crew leaders.

The facts, so wildly improbable, that are stated in this production lead me, and would lead anyone, to the general assumption that the producers of the show question many people and carefully select the most extreme adverse reactions and conditions and then report them in such a manner that they mislead the viewer to suppose that this situation is normal.

As to the breadline scene toward the end of the program, the commentary says that this happened in the United States in 1960 and that this is a line of human beings waiting for a ration of canned goods, milk, and bread. The facts are that the breadline of hungry migrants appearing in this documentary was not a current situation according to Sam Mase writing in the Tampa Tribune, who said the two representatives of the sponsors, Philip Morris, Inc., were sent to Florida to investigate complaints of the Murrow-Friendly production. This scene, it was learned, represented instead a period several years ago when a big freeze destroyed most of Florida's vegetable crops leaving migrants unemployed.

Certainly the public is entitled to unbiased and factual presentation of the issue in any television production that is proclaimed to be a documentary. In summary, I can only say that the producers of this show shirked their elementary responsibility of honestly reporting what they depicted. It is a highly colored propaganda job, not only does the production mislead the public but the farmers are irreparably damaged by the image given to the general public by this production. I cannot express too strongly my conviction that the public and the farmers have a right to expect our television broadcasting companies to do a more objective presentation of any factual situation and certainly to be more objective than they were in their presentation of "Harvest of Shame."

And finally, Mr. Speaker, since Edward R. Murrow a coproducer of this show has recently been appointed by President Kennedy as Director of the U.S. Information Agency, I hope that he will not find it necessary to distort the facts so grossly as was done in "Harvest of Shame" when he enunciates our position and policies to the rest of the world.

POLARIS WEAPONS SYSTEM

(Mr. HOSMER (at the request of Mr. BARRY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I need not remind this body of the many hopes which bore fruit with the completion at the first Polaris submarine and of its successful missile tests last summer—2 years ahead of schedule. This revolutionary concept has incited the acclaim of the free world—and the envy of those who would bury us. It has been lauded at home and abroad as the atomic war deterrent which should restore a degree of stability between nations on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

It is an instrument of war, but conceived, developed, and perfected by a nation whose greatest desire is to live in peace with all nations. But in these times to live in peace is to live in strength. Our strength can be maintained only as long as we are receptive to new ideas and new developments.

The recent decision by the Secretary of Defense to arm our first nuclear-powered cruiser, the U.S.S. *Long Beach*, with the Polaris missile demonstrates that our Defense Department is going ahead with new ideas and exploiting technological progress.

But what does this mean in terms of our national defense posture? First, Mr. Speaker, it signifies a determined effort to maintain part of our nuclear retaliation on the high seas, free to move on 70 percent of the world's surface—with no fixed address—but away from our populated cities and industrial centers.

No longer will our fixed missile sites be the sole concern of our antagonists—now he must also deal with an illusive foe at sea whose precise location is not known.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Navy has some older ships, including World War II cruisers now in mothballs which could be readily configured and armed with Polaris missiles. By utilizing these ships and the proven Polaris missiles we can create a mobile, well dispersed fleet of considerable strength and versatility.

I strongly endorse the extremely important decision to place Polaris missiles in the atomic-powered U.S.S. *Long Beach*. The new administration and this Congress certainly will realize the value of the Polaris-*Long Beach* marriage and will insure that many other weddings of this type are consumated in the future.

THE POLARIS PROJECT

(Mr. BELL (at the request of Mr. BARRY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with remarks just made by my colleague from California. He was one of the original supporters of the Polaris project when some did not share his enthusiasm or foresight. He knows of what he speaks. We now have two Polaris submarines at sea—on station ready to respond to our Nation's needs.

The New York Times—November 16, 1960—published excerpts from Admiral

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 57
Page 36 ~ Duplicate
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Page 125 ~ Duplicate
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Page 266 ~ Duplicate

17-1 (Rev. 8-11-03)

ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

☐ FOIA/PA ☐ Litigation ☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester: _____
Subject: _____
Computer or Case Identification Number: _____
Title of Case: _____ Section _____
* File _____
Serials Reviewed: _____

Release Location: *File _____ Section _____

This file section has been scanned into the FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) prior to National Security Classification review. Please see the documents located in the FDPS for current classification action, if warranted. Direct inquires about the FDPS to RIDS Service Request Unit [ ] b2

File Number: 161-HQ-296 Section 4
Serial(s) Reviewed: ALL
FOIPA Requester:
FOIPA Subject:
FOIPA Computer Number: 1015702

File Number: _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed: _____
FOIPA Requester: _____
FOIPA Subject: _____
FOIPA Computer Number: _____

File Number: _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed: _____
FOIPA Requester: _____
FOIPA Subject: _____
FOIPA Computer Number: _____

THIS FORM IS TO BE MAINTAINED AS THE TOP SERIAL OF THE FILE, BUT NOT SERIALIZED.

SCANNED BY DocLab (RMD)

DATE: _____

ATTENTION

LAST SERIAL: _____

DO NOT REMOVE FROM FILE

1 - Mr. Simpson

REC- 96 161-296-[illegible]

November 13, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1GSK/CJS
#239101

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 13 4 33 PM '61

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Pleasanton, California

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter dated November 6, 1961, and your interest in affording me the benefit of your observations is indeed appreciated.

I am enclosing several items of literature concerning the menace of communism available for distribution by the FBI which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 20
NOV 13 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning the correspondent.

Edward R. Murrow is the Director of the United States Information Agency. In early 1961 he was the subject of a Special Inquiry investigation. He was highly criticized by a number of individuals as being an "ultra liberal" who exaggerated faults in our society. (161-296)

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

RDS:pw
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

edm

Mrs. F. R. Moon

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

Correspondent's letter is apparently written to object to Murrow being in a position of importance in our Government and is based upon a supposed list of communists brought home by her daughter. This list, while not identified by correspondent, is probably one prepared by the Cinema Educational Guild listing approximately 200 persons in the entertainment field who are alleged to have communist affiliations. This list includes Murrow.

The Cinema Educational Guild, Incorporated, is allegedly an anticommunist organization which has also been responsible for the distribution of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro material.

Correspondent's two inquiries at the end of her letter are extremely controversial and appear to be more in the nature of observations by her rather than specific questions to which she expects a reply. It is not felt we should make an effort to comment on these controversial inquiries and they are being intentionally ignored.

The following items of literature were sent to the correspondent:

1. "The Communist Party Line."
2. "The Deadly Contest."
3. "What You Can do to Fight Communism and Preserve America."
4. Director's Statement Dated April 17, 1961, Regarding Internal Security.

13 Fairway Lane in
Castlewood
Pleasanton, Calif.
November 6, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Several years ago when my daughter was in school in Oregon, she wrote home that she had seen a list of American communists which included Edward R. Murrow. I ignored it as being ridiculous. Now I wonder if there may not be cause for alarm.

About that time, Mr. Murrow resigned from the Net-Work to take time to think his way through. The next time he was in the public eye as far as I knew- he put on a Telecast showing the story of a rocket- how it is put together- how it functions. I've heard it said that the Russians don't need to spy. All they need to do is read our magazines. We tell all we know.

That was a long time ago now. This past week- several days in advance- Mr. Murrow had it announced on Radio networks that they were planning to bombard Russia this week- end- turn on full power to let them know that their country had exploded the 50 megaton bomb and contaminated the atmosphere with radi-active fall-out. I wondered at the time why they were telling them ahead of time.

Last night's radio news- no it was TV- confirmed my reason for questioning. It was reported that Russia had succeeded in jamming and blocking the broadcast.

A child might warn his enemy and say- "Here I come!" Isn't there something rotten when our Intelligence Agency does that? Isn't there any way to insure an investigation of the State Department?

Yours sincerely

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/28/84 BY SP1 CPS/cs
#239101

REC 96 161-296-181

EX-102

NOV 8 1961

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Ack.
Wpnes.
11-13-61
RDS/pw.

0-19 (Rev. 6-1-61)

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
DeLoach ✓
Evans ✓
Malone ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Tele Room ✓
Ingram ✓
Gandy ✓

Murrow Protests Indian and Gang Films Hurt U. S.

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 6 (AP). —American movies have convinced people in many countries that Indians are still on the warpath and Chicago still rocked with gang wars, Edward R. Murrow told representatives of the film industry.

He said films have an extraordinary impact on people in emerging nations.

Mr. Murrow, director of the United States Information Agency, spoke at a meeting last night.

Mr. Murrow suggested Hollywood produce some epics or travelogs which show who Americans are, what they are like, how they live and what they do.

Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, said motion picture producers generally accept the great responsibility imposed on them. He said a survey of the effects overseas of 1,000 United States pictures showed 85 per cent create a favorable attitude toward the United States and only 5 per cent an unfavorable attitude.

The dinner meeting was coordinated by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1GSC/cls

1 CP 296-11
NOT RECORDED
184 NOV 14 1961

64 NOV 15 1961

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date NOV 6 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : **W. C. SULLIVAN** WCS 2e -3/6 DATE: **March 2, 1962**

FROM : **R. W. SMITH** RWS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1 GPL/CLS #239101

SUBJECT: **EDWARD R. MURROW**
DIRECTOR
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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b7C

SA [redacted] spoke on the evening of February 28, as scheduled, before the National War Committee of the Reserve Officers Association (ROA) at the Sheraton-Park Hotel on the subject of Communism in the United States.

Prior to his appearance on the program, [redacted] had a discussion with Commander J. P. Chase, who is chairman of the National Warfare Committee. In discussing the various topics the Committee hoped to deal with during the ROA convention, Chase revealed that he particularly planned to press an issue involving Edward R. Murrow, Director of the United States Information Agency. Chase said he had heard that Murrow had been offered a reserve commission in the Navy several years ago and had turned it down, allegedly because he did not want to sign the security questionnaire that was a requisite for it. Subsequently, Chase said, Murrow received the commission, but Chase did not know whether Murrow had signed the questionnaire or whether it had been waived in his case. Chase did not reveal the source of his information and did not indicate that there was documentary proof of it.

Chase said that some time ago he wrote to Murrow asking him if the rumors he had heard were true and, if so, how he justified his position. Chase said he received a reply from an assistant of Murrow's by the name of [redacted] which, in effect, rebuked Chase for implying that Murrow was not loyal to his country. Chase was hopeful of getting the committee to draft some resolution to challenge Murrow on the issue.

CDB:beg
(8)

REC-19 61-276-182

EX-115

9 MAR 8 1962

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. De Loach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - C. D. Brennan
1 - Section tickler

57 MAR 19 1962

MEMO SMITH TO SULLIVAN
RE: EDWARD R. MURROW DIRECTOR UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

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During [redacted] appearance at the program, Murrow's name was not brought up. General Blandford, who is in charge of the Information and Education program of the Department of Defense, was the other guest speaker on the program. Following his [redacted] speech, there was a question-and-answer period for an hour with questions being put to either Blandford or [redacted] depending on the subject matter, but Murrow's name was not injected here either.

The question-and-answer period was significant, however, in that it revealed that members of the committee, some 25 in number in attendance at the program, hold some extreme views. For example, there was extreme condemnation of the Department of State, with implications that it is completely overrun with communists; the view was expressed by several that we have never been in a more perilous situation regarding the potential takeover of this Nation by communists inside our country, and Admiral A. Jackson who happens to be the president of the ROA itself was most vociferous in stating such views. One committee member delivered an emotion packed tribute to Fred Schwarz and his Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, stating that it is the missionary zeal of Schwarz which is the only thing keeping the people of this country alert to the real threat of the internal danger we face.

Judging from the temper of the men as shown by their views, it would not be surprising if they took some form of action aimed at challenging Murrow publicly or otherwise. But after the meeting, General Blandford revealed to [redacted] that he also had learned that Murrow was to be a hot issue at the convention and he said that he doubted if they could go very far with it because they did not have enough facts to take a strong stand on the matter.

You will recall that we conducted a Special Inquiry investigation of Murrow early in 1961 in connection with his appointment to his present position. We ascertained that Murrow had accepted an appointment as a reserve officer in the grade of commander in the Naval reserve on August 25, 1960, but the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence contained no additional pertinent information about him.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

V.

1 - Mr. Flottman

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1 GOU/CK

March 16, 1962

EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW
Born: Greensboro, North Carolina

Reference is made to your request that you be furnished the results of any investigation conducted concerning the captioned person, wherein information of a subversive nature was developed. In response, you are referred to the memoranda entitled "Edward R. Murrow" which were previously furnished to the Office of Naval Intelligence on June 7, 1956; November 27, 1959; and November 25, 1960.

In addition, an applicant-type investigation concerning Edward Roscoe Murrow was conducted by this Bureau in 1961 and the results furnished the White House on February 28 and March 14, 1961. At the request of the White House, you are referred to the office of the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, should you desire the detailed results of this investigation. (161-296)

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Req Rec'd: 3-9-62
ALF:jms
(4)

161-296-113
REC-29
19 MAR 19 1962

NOTE: Mr. C. D. Gauthier, ONI, requested a search for main subversive files only. He advised that only copies of investigative reports of the results of investigation were requested. Reason: Global Strategy Conference to be held in early 1962.

Bufiles reflect that Murrow has been described either as a member, sympathetic to, sponsor of, on the mailing list of, or associated with the following cited organizations: Institute of Pacific Relations, Committee for Care of Young Children in Wartime, Socialist Workers' Party and Industrial Workers of the World.

(Note continued on page 2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

MAR 22 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

In addition, he served on the Advisory Council for the Summer Session in Moscow University in 1935; acted as English narrator for the Russian film "Siege of Leningrad"; was in contact with John Dierke in 1947 while Dierke was attempting to obtain radio time on behalf of Hollywood personalities subpoenaed before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Murrow was a reference on the passport application of Winston Burdett, who allegedly was a contact of Soviet agents, and he was associated with Stephen Laird, who has been identified as a Soviet agent in the United States in 1944.

Murrow has been criticized by "Counterattack," an anticommunist weekly newspaper, in that he allegedly defended Owen Lattimore, a former official of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He has been criticized by George Sokolsky and Westbrook Pegler for his alleged slanted views on leftist activities. The "Daily Worker," a former communist newspaper, has both criticized and complimented Murrow's television programs.

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Munroe, Edward Roscoe (The 2nd.)

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 611 Date 3-12-62 Searcher Initial JG

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
		Edward K.
I	62-86094-48	(Summ 7-8-55
I	" " -54	(Summ 7-12-56
I	" " -64	(Summ 11-27-59
I	" " -65	(Summ 11-25-60
I	" " -68	(Summ 1-28-61
I	62-102319-16	end p. 14 (Summ 7-11-55
I	62-60527-42736	
		Edward
I	121-0-9	(Summ 8-12-47
		Ed Roscoe (AKA)
		SI
		Edgar R. (Var.)
		MR
		Edwin R. (Var.)
		SI
		Egbert Roscoe (Var.)
		SI
	Sees on relatives not listed.	

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of [redacted]stigation
Records Branch

3/12, 1962

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [x] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention _____
- [ ] Return to _____
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [ ] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [x] Main Subv + summaries References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

MAR 14 1962

Subject Murray, Edward Pascal
Birthdate & Place 4-25-08 NIC. (Mo. Tho.
Address MAR 13 1962

Localities _____

R 311 Date 3-12-62 Searcher Initials 729
Prod. 19 mod

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I	62-86094	
I	161-296	
I	62-86094-4 (Summ 4-4-50)	
I	62-86094-19 (Summ 2-14-52)	
I	62-86094-32 (Summ 3-11-54)	
I	62-86094-36 (Summ 4-22-54)	
I	62-86094-46 (Summ 4-22-55)	
I	62-86094-53 (Summ 6-7-56)	
L	100-420468-14 encl. p. 134 (Summ 2-25-57)	
I	100-391697-281 encl. p. 10 (Summ 11-14-57)	
L	100-401767-7 encl. pg 52 (Summ 3-18-59)	
I	161-296-173 (Summ 3-14-61)	
I	161-296-146 (Summ 2-28-61)	

Broadcast

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2-29-84 BY SP6 [illegible]

0-19 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

Murrow Quits Art Preview

Won't Appear at Soviet Exhibit Here

USIA Director Edward R. Murrow has withdrawn as representative of the United States Government at a formal preview of a Soviet exhibition of children's art because it identifies the Baltic republics as part of the Soviet Union.

The exhibition, being held under a cultural exchange

Soviet Children's Art Shown Here.
Page B-1

agreement, is scheduled to open Monday at Wheaton Plaza and continue until April 25. Some 700 guests were invited to a preview at 6 p.m. today.

A statement from the United States Information Agency noted that the United States Government "does not recognize the forceful annexation of the Baltic republics by the Soviet Union."

It said the State Department earlier had informed the Soviet Embassy it considered it inappropriate for the exhibition to contain materials which identified the Baltic states as part of the Soviet Union.

"Since they continue to be emphasized in the exhibition, Mr. Murrow feels that he can-

See MURROW, Page A-2

MURROW

Continued From Page A-1

not participate in the opening ceremony," the USIA said.

At the Soviet Embassy, a spokesman said there was no comment on Mr. Murrow's withdrawal. Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin was scheduled to speak at the ceremony today.

Informative material issued in connection with the exhibition says it includes work of children of "all the 15 national Soviet Socialist Republics," and lists the Lithuanian SSR, the Estonian SSR and the Latvian SSR among them.

"The Department of State and the USIA regret this turn of events but continue to believe that the exchange of exhibitions furthers the aims of the exchange program between our two countries, namely, to acquaint the people of the United States and the Soviet Union with the life, institutions and ideals of one another," USIA said.

161-296

161-296-F1

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 3 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1 GSK/cls
#239101

33 APR 3 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A-1
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 3/30/62

0-20 (Rev. 3-2-62)

Tolson
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UPI-124
(MURROW)
WASHINGTON-EDWARD R. MURROW, DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, IN EFFECT REMOVED HIMSELF TODAY AS A POSSIBLE DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CANDIDATE IN NEW YORK.

"I'M TOO BUSY RUNNING USIA TO RUN FOR ANOTHER POSITION," MURROW SAID.

MURROW'S COMMENT WAS PROMPTED BY PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT MAYOR ROBERT WAGNER OF NEW YORK CITY HAD LISTED MURROW AS ONE OF HIS CHOICES FOR THE SENATE NOMINATION TO OPPOSE SEN. JACOB K. JAVITS, R-N.Y., IN THIS YEAR'S ELECTION.

AIDES SAID THEY WERE SATISFIED THAT MURROW'S STATEMENT MEANT HE WAS NOT LOOKING FOR ANY OTHER JOB OR OFFICE. THEY SAID MURROW WAS FASCINATED WITH HIS WORK OF RUNNING USIA.

5/2--GE151P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1 GSL/ck
#239101

1/61-296-17
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 10 1962

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67 MAY 10 1962

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

March 27, 1963 #239101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1 GSK/CLS

REC- 61

EX-101

Honorable Edward R. Murrow
Director
United States Information Agency
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of March 22nd extending the invitation for me to attend the screening and buffet-reception on the evening of April 2nd.

It was certainly ~~thoughtful~~ kind of you to think of me but a prior commitment precludes my presence. I am sure you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAR 27 3 59 PM '63
FBI
5 CY READING ROO

MAR 2
COM

NOTE: We have had prior cordial correspondence with Murrow.

JET:pjt
(4)

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 22, 1963

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I hope it will be possible for you to join Mrs. Murrow and me at a screening of recent USIA film and television productions on Tuesday, April 2 at 8:30 p.m., and for the buffet-reception which will follow.

As you know, our film and television material is not generally available for screening in this country. We have assembled a representative sampling of our recent productions, and it occurred to me that you might welcome an opportunity to view some of our work.

We hope that you will be free to join us at the Motion Picture Association of America, 1600 I Street, N.W., on this occasion.

Would you please have someone let my office know if we can look forward to having you with us. My office number is CODE 182-5292.

Sincerely,

REC- 61 161-296-

EX-102

Edward R. Murrow

8 APR 2 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EXP. PROC.

MAR 25 1963

NOTED

Carried 3-25-63

1 - Mr. Evans

The Deputy Attorney General April 30, 1964

Director, FBI

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b7C

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT FOR THE JOHN F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Reference is made to your request for information concerning individuals coordinating the captioned project and to my recent replies concerning some of these individuals.

Additional file reviews have been made and revealed that [redacted] was investigated by this Bureau at the request of the State Department in early 1951. [redacted] was investigated under her maiden name, [redacted] This investigation resulted favorably in that no derogatory information was developed concerning her character or loyalty.

With regard to [redacted] this Bureau's files reveal that applicant-type investigations concerning him were conducted during 1951 and 1952, which investigations were brought up to date in 1962. The results of these investigations were furnished to the White House by letter dated February 13, 1962.

Concerning [redacted] it is noted that no investigation has been conducted of her. However, our files indicate that [redacted] was investigated by this Bureau in 1942, 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1960. The results of these investigations have been furnished to the White House.

This Bureau has not investigated [redacted] and our files contain no pertinent information identifiable with him.

Concerning [redacted] an investigation of him was conducted by the FBI in February, 1961, at the request of the White House. Our files reveal that by letter dated February 28, 1961, the Attorney General was furnished a summary of the results of this investigation. Our files contain no additional pertinent information concerning [redacted]

(161-126

JWB:bss
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

NOT RECORDED
102 MAY 4 1964

MAILED 19
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-12-80 BY 3958 Sgl/Rad #23910

APR 30 11 16 AM '64 FBI-NEW ORLEANS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109259-1

The Deputy Attorney General

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b7C

With reference to [redacted] our files reveal that pursuant to the request of the White House an investigation was conducted concerning him during February and March, 1961. The results of this investigation were furnished to the White House by letters dated March 7, 21, and 29, 1961. (161-262) EDWARD R. MURROW

An investigation of Edward Murrow was conducted at the request of the White House in 1961. Summaries of this investigation were furnished to the White House by letters dated March 1 and 14, 1961, and September 14, 1961.

The above information completes the requests which you made concerning thirty-six name checks.

NOTE: Per memorandum Scatterday to Rosen 4-15-64 name checks on the above project are being handled pursuant to Mr. Tolson's instructions as and when the work of the Name Check Section permits.

The investigation of [redacted] resulted favorably. [redacted] has been described as being very liberal and frequently takes the point of view of the communist. However, most persons interviewed during his investigations recommended him highly.

Investigation of [redacted] revealed an allegation that while on business for the Commission on Civil Rights in Alabama, he was running around with women. In addition, he reportedly criticized the manner in which the FBI conducted Civil Rights investigations, although he subsequently indicated he was misquoted and wrote the "Washington Post" so stating. Although [redacted] was on the "Not To Contact" list in 1961, he was removed from this list in 1963, as he had displayed a cooperative and friendly attitude toward the Bureau.

The [redacted] investigation revealed considerable derogatory information apparently identical with [redacted] father, particularly concerning his membership or association with communist front groups. With regard to [redacted] associates described him as strongly anti-communist. He was placed on the Bureau's "Not To Contact" list because he questioned the competency of the FBI in an article and made an unfavorable review of "Masters of Deceit." He is inconsistent in his stand with regard to communism and has also been both critical and favorable to the FBI.

The Deputy Attorney General

Investigation of Edward R. Murrow indicated while with CBS he had hired several individuals who had subversive background. A number of individuals criticized him as being an "ultraliberal" who exaggerated the faults in United States society. He has been criticized by counterattack, anti-communist news letter for defending Owen Latterimore and by Sokolsky and Westbrook Pegler for his alleged slanted views on leftist activities. He has been criticized and complimented by "The Daily Worker." The Director has been invited to be a guest on Murrow's former T.V. program "Person to Person." Invitations have always been declined. Mr. Hoover has noted "I will never have anything to do with anything with which Murrow is connected."

June 25, 1964

EDWARD R. MURROW
Born: Greensboro, North Carolina

In response to your request for a check of the files of this Bureau concerning the captioned individual, you are advised that an investigation concerning him was conducted by this Bureau in 1961. Results of this investigation were furnished to the White House and in the event you desire the results of this investigation, you are referred to the Honorable Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President. (161-296)

#23911C1
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/9/84 BY SP1 GSK/CLS

Original & 1 - CSC
Request Received 6/23/64

GHS:ncb
(4)

1 ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

74 JUL 13 1964 165

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO "CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION" AND REFER TO FILE AND DATE OF THIS LETTER

MURROW, EDWARD R.

DOB: Not shown

POB: GREENSBORO, N. C.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, VOLUME 31, 1960-1961, page 2104

TV, radio broadcasting; b. Greensboro, N. C.; grad. Wash. State Coll., 1930, LL.D. (hon.); LL.D., U. N.C., Muhlenberg Coll.; Dr. Humanities, Rollins Coll.; Dr. Journalism, Temple; m. Janet Huntington Brewster, 1934; 1 son, Charles Casey. Served 2 yrs. as compassman and topographer for timber cruisers in N. W. Wash.; pres. Nat. Student Fed., 1929-32; asst. dir. Inst. of Internat. Edn., charge of foreign offices, 1932-35; with Columbia Broadcasting System since 1935, as dir. of talks and education, 1935-37, European dir., 1937-46; war correspondent, 1939-45; vice president, director public affairs, 1945-47, now dir.; now reporter and news analyst; condr. TV programs: Person to Person, See It Now; has lectured in U. S. and abroad on Internat. relations. Received a Freedom House Award, 1954, Emmy award, 1956. Trustee Inst. of Internat. Edn.; mem. Council on Fgn. Relations, Assn. Am. Correspondents, London (pres. 1945), Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Sigma. Author: This is London; also articles for ednl. jours., etc. Address: Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Av., New York, N. Y.

SII Check

FBI conducted non-loyalty investigation in 1961. No file available.

In response to your request there are attached 1 memo reports which appear to relate to the subject of your inquiry.

64pb

161-296-19

ENCLOSURE

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

☐ Name Searching Unit, Room 6527
☐ Service Unit, Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only
✓ ltr from Summ. 2-28-61.

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Edward R. Murrow
Birthdate & Place 3/9/[illegible]
Address _____

CLASSIFIED BY: SP1 GBK/CJS
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

Localities #239101 Searcher
R# _____ Date _____ Initials

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	62-86094	x
SI	161-296	1
SI	62-102319-16, Ep. 14; Summ	7-55
SI	62-86094- 48, Summ	7-55
SI	54, "	7-56
SI	59, "	4-57
SI	~~60, " "~~	59
SI	~~65, " "~~	60
SI	68, "	1-61
NP	62-56597-1805	
NP	62-87267-358	
NP	-359	
NP	-382	
NP	-385	
NP	-488	
NP	-691	
NP	62-87819-A Evd. Stat	7-13-61
NP	62-96249-8	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Whitten-bo (1)

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: _____

Supervisor _____ Room _____

CONFIDENTIAL

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial _____

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Edward R. Murrow	
NR	62-99359-196	
NR	-233	
NR	-278	
NR	62-104192-10	
NR	62-106364-A (DATE ON CARD 12-26-61)	
NR	62-106954-3	
NR	62-109231-7	
NR	[redacted]	
NR	62-109359-2 ep. 4	
NR	61-190-A NY POST 3-24-61	b6 b7C
NR	65-67669-135 p. 131, 132, 139	
NR	94-49254-353	
NR	94-52975-61	
NR	[redacted]	
NR	100-106670-196	
NR	[redacted] (C)	b1
NR	[redacted]	
NR	105-104952-A Wash. Cap. News Sca. 3-30-62	
NR	[redacted]	
NR	[redacted] (C)	
NR	[redacted] (C)	
NR	[redacted]	

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: _____

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial _____

Prod. _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Edward R. Murrow
NP	100-576-123 sp. 45
NP	116-165494-3 sp. 9, 7, 8, 11, 12
NP	123-15835-8
NP	157-6-53-A WP + TH 5-25-61
	Edward Roscoe
SI	~~62-86094-4 Sum. 4-4-50~~
SI	~~-19 Sum. 2-14-52~~
SI	~~-32 Sum. 3-11-54~~
SI	~~-36 Sum. 4-22-54~~
SI	~~-46 Sum. 4-22-55~~
SI	~~-53 Sum. 6-7-56~~
SI	~~166-391697-284 sp. 10 Sum. 11-14-58~~
SI	~~166-461767-7 sp. 52 Sum. 3-18-59~~
SI	~~166-420168-14 sp. 134 Sum. 3-5-57~~
LT	161-296-146 Sum. 2-28-61
LT	-173 Sum. 3-14-61
	Edward
	~~124-6 Sum. 8-12-47~~
	E.R., Ed., Ed Roscoe
	SI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Written - bs (3)

17-1 (Rev. 8-11-03)

ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

☐ FOIA/PA ☐ Litigation ☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester: _____
Subject: _____
Computer or Case Identification Number: _____
Title of Case: _____ Section _____
* File _____
Serials Reviewed: _____

Release Location: *File _____ Section _____

This file section has been scanned into the FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) prior to National Security Classification review. Please see the documents located in the FDPS for current classification action, if warranted. Direct inquires about the FDPS to RIDS Service Request Unit, [redacted] b2

File Number: 161-HQ-296 Section 2
Serial(s) Reviewed: ALL

FOIPA Requester:
FOIPA Subject:
FOIPA Computer Number: 1015702

File Number: _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____
FOIPA Subject: _____
FOIPA Computer Number: _____

File Number: _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____
FOIPA Subject: _____
FOIPA Computer Number: _____

THIS FORM IS TO BE MAINTAINED AS THE TOP SERIAL OF THE FILE, BUT NOT SERIALIZED.

SCANNED BY DocLab (RMD)

DATE: _____

ATTENTION

DO NOT REMOVE FROM FILE

LAST SERIAL: _____

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY: SP1 GSC/ck
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

3/19/84
#239101

2/17/61

airtel

To: SAC, Washington Field (161-176) (BSM)

From: Director, FBI 161-2796-95

EDWARD R. MURROW
SPI

b6
b7C

Re pending report of SA [redacted] dated 2/16/61 at Washington, D. C.

Administrative pages of rerep contain information as to National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, indicating Murrow was on a mailing list of that organization. Appropriately document this organization. Also furnish documentations of Winston Mansfield Burdette [redacted] mentioned in administrative pages.

Conduct appropriate investigation to determine whether Murrow identical with individual mentioned in last paragraph, administrative page D, in connection with the case regarding [redacted] Set out any necessary leads immediately.

In the event testimony of [redacted] before Special Committee to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations in 1954 indicates he possesses information re Murrow of his own personal knowledge or additional pertinent information, he should be interviewed.

[redacted]

b1

Submit copies of newspaper articles in "Washington Evening Star" issues of 3/10/54 and 4/7/54, mentioned page 9 of rerep.

OJA:mp
(4)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Airtel to SAC, Washington Field
RE: EDWARD R. MURROW

It is noted that Bureau airtels dated 2/8/61, 2/9/61, and 2/10/61, directed the attention of WFO to a number of references to Murrow in WFO files. All pertinent information in these references must be developed and reported together with appropriate documentations where necessary. Any particular items not considered pertinent should be set forth on administrative pages together with your reasons not deemed pertinent.

Buded is past. Expedite completion of investigation.

Report Form
FD-263 (5-18-55)

REC- 94

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
WASHINGTON FIELD	BUREAU		2/6-15/61

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
EDWARD R. MURROW, aka Edward Roscoe Murrow Egbert Roscoe Murrow Ed Roscoe Murrow	b6 b7C	skw
	CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY	

~~SECRET~~

REFERENCES

Bureau teletype dated 2/3/61.
Bureau airtels dated 2/8, 9, 10, and 14/61.
New York teletypes dated 2/7, 8, 9, and 14/61.
St. Louis teletype dated 2/10/61.

- P -

CLASSIFIED BY: SP1 GFS/CJB
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

3/19/84
34101

ENCLOSURES

TO THE BUREAU

Two copies of "Human Events" newsletter dated 2/10/61 and 2/17/61.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		REC- 94

1 - Bureau (Encs - 2)

1 - Washington Field (161-176)

NOT RECORDED

~~SECRET~~

This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

WFO 161-176
JWB:eam ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

b1 [redacted]

[redacted] (5)

WFO file 100-20947-89 is the report of SA [redacted] dated 10/30/50, WDC, entitled, "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL; IS-C." This report reflects that [redacted] made available the mailing list of the above committee. The mailing list was marked "Misc. Indiv." It was noted that some names on this mailing list are very influential persons and are further known for their anti-communist point of view, and have no sympathy with communists or fellow travelers. Under no circumstances should the following names be listed as constituting members of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, but should be referred to strictly as on the miscellaneous mailing list. Included in the following list appeared the name EDWARD R. MURROW, c/o of C. B. S. New York City.

b2 b6 b7C b7D

WFO file 65-5735, report of SA [redacted] dated 4/6/51, at WDC, entitled [redacted] ESPIONAGE-R." This file reflects that files of the Passport Office, Department of State, reflect [redacted] listed EDWARD R. MURROW, c/o of C. B. S., 485 Madison Ave., New York City, as a reference on his passport application. It is noted that [redacted] was employed by C. B. S. and was being sent overseas as foreign correspondent.

The following references in WFO indicate that
b1 MURROW was known to one [redacted] (2)

[redacted] reflects passport records reflect listed EDWARD R. MURROW, 485 Madison Ave., New York City, as a reference on application for Passport Number 547 which was issued during 1947, at London, England.

WFO 161-176
JWB:eam

~~SECRET~~

b1 b2 b7D b6 b7C

(C) [redacted] reflects [redacted] who furnished war correspondent's file or [redacted]) advised on 9/2/43 [redacted] requested certain designated persons be contacted ~~for~~ their recommendations obtained of his anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist sentiments concerning how valuable his knowledge of Germany had been in the fight against the Axis. Among these names was ED MURROW.

(C) [redacted] is the lengthy memorandum prepared by [redacted] in which he stated that EDWARD R. MURROW of Columbia Broadcasting System is among a list of references of those who have known him and he indicated some names on the list have known him very long and very well.

(C) [redacted] reflects [redacted] listed EDWARD R. MURROW, Director, C. B. S., 385 Madison Avenue, New York City, as a reference in 1953, on an application for passport for [redacted] during 1953.

The following information is furnished with regard to STEPHEN LAIRD:

(C) [redacted] reflects [redacted] stated that [redacted] of Time, Incorporated, in 1940, was on the Executive Committee of the Spanish Refugee Relief Committee and on 4/18/40, was in attendance at a meeting of the Washington Chapter during which meeting it was voted to disassociate from the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign and to affiliate with the North American Spanish Aid Committee.

The North American Spanish Aid Committee has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(C) [redacted] reflects in AN affidavit dated 1/13/56, [redacted] admitted expressing pro-communist sentiments in late 1930's and to have attended Communist Party meetings, but denied he was a member of the Communist Party.

WFO file 105-1235-710, page 7, report of SA [redacted] dated 9/5/56, WDC, entitled "YUGOSLAV EMBASSY. (S)

~~SECRET~~

WFO 161-176
JWB:eam

[redacted] b1

(S)

[redacted]

(S)

[redacted]

(S)

WFO 161-176
JWB:eam

WFO file 105-4765, Bureau file 105-23372, entitled, [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted]IS-R and BR," contains information that [redacted] who was born in the U. S. and who later became a British subject, came to the U. S. in 1953 for the purpose of conferring with colleagues in his field [redacted] described as an independent historian, publicist and broadcaster). It was reported that he may possibly be engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union. According to the above report, EDWARD R. MURROW reportedly arranged a number of appointments for [redacted]

Hearings before the House of Representatives, Special Committee to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations held on 5/24/54, at WDC, reflect that [redacted] ttorney, San Francisco, California, provided testimony. Included in this testimony, [redacted] commented regarding an announcement of the Summer Sessions at Moscow University which were reportedly to be held during 1935, and MURROW's name appeared on National Advisory Council of American Advisory Organization.

For information Bureau, investigation in this respect is being conducted during this investigation; see WFO teletype to New York and Boston dated 2/9/61.

During the testimony and questioning of [redacted] U. S. Representative WAYNE L. HAYS, Ohio, stated "The whole point of my objection is that again we have evidence of this business of name dropping which, if left unchallenged, would give the general impression to the public at large that ED MURROW and all these other names mentioned were a bunch of Communist sympathizers who were trying to actively promote communism in the U. S. Now, maybe some of the names mentioned are. I don't know. But I did want the record to show that this is the same old tripe that we had a big hassle over on television a few weeks ago, and I thought then it was pretty definitely disposed of. If we have anything here this gentleman can present that has some bearing on the matter, that is one thing, but to continue this character assassination and so on and so forth by inference and by saying, 'Well, somebody told me so,' that is something else again."

It is noted that MURROW's name was mentioned in the connection as indicated above, and therefore it is not being placed in the details of this report.

-E-

WFO 161-176

~~SECRET~~

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will upon receipt report the results of the following leads still outstanding:

1. ONI
2. [redacted] regarding the appointee and wife. b2
3. Passport Office
4. Will recheck Office of Security, Department of State, regarding the information furnished in Bureau airtel, 2/10/61.
5. Contact with security informants
6. Will interview [redacted]
7. Will interview [redacted] at CBS. b6 b7C

-F*-

~~SECRET~~

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] b6 b7C
Date:

Office: Washington, D.C.

Field Office File No.: 161-176

Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP6 CLS

Synopsis:

No personnel record at USIA. Employed by Department of State in 1946. United States Senator JAVITS recommends favorably. Professional associates recommend favorably. Credit rating satisfactory for brother, negative regarding appointee. No arrest located for appointee or brother. Information at CSC utilized. HCUA and OSI reflect nothing additional. OSD reflects nothing additional. Information contained Department of State security file set forth. AEC, Secret Service, and Army records negative. Appointee is Reserve Officer in Navy. Appointee mentioned in speech by United States Representative REECE. Information contained in newspaper library set forth. Information obtained in 1959 investigation of brother set forth. Residence of brother verified. Copies of "Human Events" attached.

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

EMPLOYMENT

On February 15, 1961, [redacted] Personnel Officer, United States Information Agency (USIA), advised SA [redacted] that his agency has no file on EDWARD R. MURROW. He stated MURROW is a presidential appointee and until the agency receives information that the appointment has been approved by the Senate, no file is set up. b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On February 15, 1961 [redacted] Secretary to the Director, Office of Security, USIA, made available to SA [redacted] the appointee's security file which reflected he had been processed by that agency for a security clearance during 1956 and that national agency requests had been made on June 21, 1956. He advised his files did not reflect the reason for the agency check, in 1956, nor did they reflect whether or not the appointee was ever employed by USIA. These files reflected no additional pertinent information. b6 b7C

On February 15, 1961, [redacted] Chief, Personnel Files Section, Department of State, advised SA [redacted] that there is no file for the appointee for current or past employment.

On February 15, 1961, [redacted] Chief, Presidential Commissions Staff, Office of Personnel, Department of State, advised SA [redacted] that a review of her records and a check of the White House records by her reflect that the appointee has not yet been nominated to the United States Senate by the President.

On February 15, 1961, SA [redacted] determined from the Appointment Clerk, Employment Division, Office of Personnel, Department of State, that there is no record of a recent appointment of the appointee by the Department of State.

On February 14, 1961, [redacted] Clerk, Personnel Locator, Office of Personnel, Department of State, advised SA [redacted] that a service record card for the appointee reflects he was appointed on May 10, 1946 as a Consultant, without compensation, with the Department of State. She stated the card does not indicate the Division in which he was employed and did not reflect a termination date. She advised, therefore, that she would suggest no one at the Department of State who would know him.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

On February 9, 1961, United States Senator JACOB K. JAVITS, New York, advised SA [redacted] that he has known the appointee reasonably well socially and by reputation professionally for a number of years. He stated he has a high regard for him in the news profession and considers

him to be one of the most distinguished newsmen on television. He stated that since his contacts with the appointee have all been satisfactory and his reputation is good, he knows of no reason why his character, associates, reputation, and loyalty should be questioned. He said he knows of no reason why he should not recommend him favorably.

On February 10, 1961, United States Senator KENNETH B. KEATING, New York, advised SA [redacted] that he only knows the appointee personally in a casual way, having met him only a few times. He indicated that since he did not know him well he felt he was unable to comment on him. b6 b7C

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES

On February 14, 1961, Ambassador W. AVERELL HARRIMAN, Ambassador at Large, Department of State, advised SA JOSEPH W. SPEICHER that he has known the appointee socially and professionally off and on since the early 1940's when MURROW was assigned to London as a war correspondent and HARRIMAN was serving in London as head of the "HARRIMAN Mission." He stated that he regarded the appointee as being unquestionably loyal to his country and added that he was a man of the very highest character, reputation, and associations, so far as he knew. Ambassador HARRIMAN recommended the appointee for a government position of trust, commenting that he was an intelligent, personable, capable, conscientious, and discreet individual. He remarked that the appointee, in his judgment, would give a new impetus and vision to the USIA as its new head. Ambassador HARRIMAN mentioned that appointee's wife was a person of a similarly high type. He was unable to furnish further information concerning appointee's relatives.

On February 14, 1961, Mr. THOMAS K. FINLETTER, Ambassador Designate to North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Department of State, advised SA SPEICHER that he had known the appointee, primarily socially, since about 1946 and considers him to be a loyal and devoted citizen of the United States and a man of excellent character, associations, and reputation. He recommended the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the government, remarking that he was an able, conscientious, experienced, and trustworthy man who was very well qualified to head the USIA. He mentioned that the appointee's wife was a very fine person, and added that he was unable to furnish any further information concerning the appointee's relatives.

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On February 14, 1961, Mr. DEAN ACHESON, Former Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., advised SA [redacted] that he has known the appointee off and on socially for many years, since appointee's wife is the daughter of close friends of Mr. ACHESON's parents. He stated that he considers the appointee to be a loyal United States citizen and a man of excellent character, reputation, and associations. Mr. ACHESON recommended the appointee for a government position of trust, commenting that he is a capable, intelligent, sincere, discreet, and reliable individual. He mentioned that the appointee's wife is likewise a person of the highest type. He was unable to furnish any additional information concerning the appointee's relatives.

On February 14, 1961, Mr. DAVID K. E. BRUCE, Ambassador Designate to the United Kingdom, Department of State, advised SA [redacted] that he has known the appointee quite well both socially and professionally off and on since about 1940 when the appointee was assigned to London, England, by the broadcasting company for which he worked. Mr. BRUCE reported that he had no doubts whatever concerning the appointee's loyalty to his country, and he added that his character, reputation, and associations were above reproach, so far as he knew. He recommended the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the government, remarking that he was a man of great ability. Mr. BRUCE was unable to furnish any information concerning the appointee's relatives, other than to comment that his wife was a very fine person.

CREDIT AND POLICE AGENCIES

The files of the Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Washington, D.C., were caused to be searched on February 9, 1961, by SE [redacted] and reflected a satisfactory credit rating for the appointee's brother, LACEY VAN BUREN MURROW. These files failed to reflect a record for the appointee.

The files of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., were searched on February 9, 1961, by SE [redacted] and no record was located for the appointee or his brother; at all times an indefinite number of unidentified records are out of file and not available for review.

The files of the United States Park Police, Washington, D.C., were caused to be searched on February 9, 1961, by IC [redacted] and no record was located for the appointee or his brother.

MISCELLANEOUS

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b7C

The files of the Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission, were reviewed on February 9, 1961, by IC [redacted] and information contained in these files regarding the appointee was utilized during this investigation.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were searched on February 8, 1961, by IC [redacted] and reflected no additional pertinent information regarding the appointee.

The files of the Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force, were caused to be searched on February 13, 1961, by IC [redacted] and reflected no additional pertinent information regarding the appointee.

On February 13, 1961, Mr. M. R. BEASLEY, Supervisor, Security Service Division, Office Secretary of Defense (OSD), made available the appointee's file to SA [redacted] This file reflected no additional pertinent information regarding the appointee.

On February 13, 1961, Mrs. LEAH HIGHTOWER, Chief, Files Section, Personnel Division, OSD, advised SA [redacted] their files contained no record of the appointee.

The files of the Office of Security, Department of State, reviewed by SA [redacted] on February 8, 1961, reflected the following information regarding the appointee.

He was under consideration in April, 1951, by the Division of Exchange of Persons, as a grantee. A national agency check was conducted and the results were favorable, however, on September 10, 1951, the request for such name check was canceled and his services were not utilized.

On October 4, 1956, the Advisory Committee on the Arts, Department of State, requested the Office of Security to do a name check on the appointee as a proposed member of the Advisory Committee of the Arts under Public Law 860, 84th Congress. On October 29, 1956, the Office of Security informed the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, that if MURROW were to be proposed for such an appointment, his case would have to be referred to the Federal Bureau of

Investigation under the provisions of Executive Order 10450, Section 8 (d). (Information in the preceding sentence was classified confidential by the Department of State and the file indicates the basis of such statement regarding Executive Order 10450 was information previously received from the FBI.)

The file also reflects that on April 21, 1959, the Office of Refugee and Migration Affairs, submitted a request to the Office of Security for a name check on the appointee in connection with the White House meeting on refugees. The file indicates the name check was submitted to the FBI and a reply was received but the file does not indicate what further action, if any was taken by the Office of Security.

The file contained the notation that the appointee's status as a Consultant expired on December 31, 1946, however, it contained no further details regarding this status, where he was employed, or for whom he was employed. This file contained no additional pertinent information.

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On February 13, 1961, [redacted] Clerk, Washington Area Security Operations, Atomic Energy Commission, Germantown, Maryland, advised SA [redacted] that there is no record of the appointee ever having been granted a "Q" clearance.

On February 13, 1961, [redacted] Personnel Clerk, Personnel Files, Atomic Energy Commission, advised SA [redacted] that there is no record of the appointee as a present or former employee.

On February 14, 1961, [redacted] Clerk, Personnel Section, United States Secret Service, advised SA [redacted] their files contained no record on the appointee.

On February 9, 1961, IC [redacted] determined that the Personnel Records Branch, Department of the Army, Pentagon, contained no service record of the appointee.

On February 14, 1961, IC [redacted] reviewed the Navy officer's record of EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW, officer's serial number 640057. This record reflecte he was born April 25, 1908, at Greensboro, North Carolina and his place of birth is also shown as Center, North Carolina. MURROW

was appointed a Reserve Officer on March 9, 1960, in the grade of Commander, Restricted Line 1655 (Special Duty - Public Information). He accepted the appointment on August 25, 1960, at the United States Navy Recruiting Station, New York, New York.

These records reflect a statement of prior service dated November 2, 1960, that he was a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army, Officers Reserve Corps, from June 2, 1930 until June 1, 1935, under Army serial number 0-271671. No active duty was performed. He was separated under honorable conditions (termination of appointment) on June 1, 1935. This file contained no additional pertinent information.

A review of the Congressional Record reflects that United States Representative B. CARROLL REECE, Tennessee, commented on July 21, 1955, on the floor of the House of Representatives regarding certain tax exempt foundations. Part of his remarks were regarding the Ford Fund for the Republic. He stated that his committee expressed regret of the entry of the Ford Foundation and its $15,000,000 offspring into the field of civil liberties which he described as "a disputed area already crowded with muddled liberals, pro-communists, anti-anti-communists and designing pressure groupists who scheme constantly to maintain a left-wing balance of power in America by loudly shouting the phony civil-rights issue." He stated that on June 29, 1954, the following hearings which had been conducted by the Gray Personnel Security Board - April 12 to May 6, 1954 - the Atomic Energy Commission announced it had found Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER to be a security risk and denied him access to security data, thus approving the recommendations of the Gray Board and the Atomic Energy Commission General Manager. He continued:

> "The Ford Fund for the Republic was not long in answering the calls for help from the phony civil-rights crowd. Up rushed Dr. HUTCHINS, president of the fund, to the rescue with a $15 million tax-exempt bankroll in his hip pocket.
>
> "But they were subtle and at least had some finesse in the sly manner in which they proceeded to try and disabuse the public mind regarding Dr. OPPENHEIMER's loyalty and security status.

"The Ford Fund for the Republic selected one of the biggest political propagandists in the United States, Mr. ED MURROW, of Columbia Broadcasting System, radio and TV, to do the job of dusting the security risk label off OPPENHEIMER.

"An hour-long interview between Mr. MURROW and Dr. OPPENHEIMER was filmed with sound, and at great expense hundreds of reproductions were made for free distribution to colleges and civic groups, all paid for by Dr. HUTCHINS, with tax-exempt money, your money and my money.

"In typical ED MURROW fashion, the interview was a highly colored propaganda job to present to its viewers Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER as a genius, a towering figure in American science, who had been grossly abused and wrongfully accused of outrageous charges of which he was now and had always been, entirely innocent.

"Ignored entirely in this ED MURROW propaganda film were the details of the charges against OPPENHEIMER, including his own admissions that he lied repeatedly to security officers of the Manhattan District and the FBI regarding his contacts with [redacted] as well as other vital security matters." b6 b7C

On February 13, 1961, [redacted] Secretary to the United States Representative B. CARROLL REECE, Tennessee, advised that Mr. REECE cannot be contacted for a definite period of time inasmuch as he is currently hospitalized and taking radium treatments.

WFO 161-176
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On February 9, 1961, SE [redacted] determined that the Library of the "Washington Daily News" contained no record of the appointee.

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On February 10, 1961, SE [redacted] reviewed material contained in the Library of the "Evening Star" and the following newspaper articles appeared regarding him on the dates indicated:

March 10, 1954, article concerns Mr. MURROW on his "See It Now"Television Program the night before stating that Senator MC CARTHY repeatedly overstepped the line between investigation and persecution. Showing films and using tape recordings of MC CARTHY's speeches and statements he showed the Senator employed half-truths as a "staple." He accused MC CARTHY of confusing the public between internal and external threats of communism.

March 12, 1954, "MURROW, STEVENSON Accused by MC CARTHY In Radio Broadside." MC CARTHY accused MURROW of having been connected with a Moscow school described as revolutionary and ADLAI STEVENSON of dealing in untruths. MURROW was an adviser in an international education experiment the Russians cancelled in 1935, before any school sessions were held.

April,7, 1954, article deals with reply on television by MC CARTHY to earlier statements by MURROW. The charges by MC CARTHY and replies by MURROW were as follows:

Senator MC CARTHY: That Mr. MURROW as far back as twenty years ago was engaged in propaganda for communist causes. The March 9 attack followed implicitly the communist line laid down in the last six months by various communist publications.

Mr. MURROW: MC CARTHY's reckless and unfounded attempt to impugn my loyalty is just one more example of his typical tactic of attempting to tie up to communism anyone who disagrees with him.

Senator MC CARTHY: That as acting director of the Institute of International Education in the 1930's, Mr. MURROW

"sponsored a communist school in Moscow. In the selection of American students and teachers, who were to attend Mr. MURROW's organization, (Mr. MURROW) acted for the Russian espionage and propagandist organization known as Voks - V-O-K-S. Many of those selected were later exposed as communist."

Mr. MURROW; In 1934, the Moscow University had organized an Anglo-American institute which proposed holding summer sessions in Moscow for English and American students. I, as a representative of the institute was one of the 24 members of National Advisory Council which was set up to advise the director of the American group. The only connection which VOKS had with the American group was in connection with procurring living and travel facilities for the group while it was in Russia . . . . contact with it was necessary if the students were to sleep and eat. The Soviets refused, after the 1934 summer session, to have anything more to do with the institute."

Senator MC CARTHY: Mr. MURROW, by his own admission, was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, "a terrorist organization" of the early 20th Century.

Mr. MURROW: "A false charge . . . . manufactured by Senator MC CARTHY."

Senator MC CARTHY: OWEN LATTIMORE, now under indictment for alleged perjury before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, said in a book: "I owe a very special debt to men I have never met - I must mention at least EDWARD R. MURROW."

Mr. MURROW: Mr. LATTIMORE made this reference only after paying tribute to other newspaper and radio reporters for reporting which was "clearly based upon the ancient principle that I (LATTIMORE) was innocent until proved guilty."

Senator MC CARTHY: "HAROLD LASKI, admittedly the greatest communist propagandist of our time in England," dedicated a book to Mr. MURROW.

Mr. MURROW: Mr. LASKI "was a friend of mine . . . He was a socialist. I am not." Mr. LASKI made the dedication in tribute to Mr. MURROW's broadcasts from England during World War II.

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The article goes on with MC CARTHY saying that one of us is on the side of communist - the other is against the communist, claiming the communist "Daily Worker" has attacked him while praising Mr. MURROW. Mr. MURROW replied that he cannot take responsibility for what the "Daily Worker" or any other publication has to say about his program or him personally. He said that he had no knowledge that he was the subject of notice by the "Daily Worker." This is more than Senator MC CARTHY can say about the communist support he accepted in aid of his 1946 campaign for the United States Senate. MC CARTHY replied that he knew of no communists support for him.

During 1959, the FBI conducted an applicant type investigation regarding the appointee's brother, LACEY VAN BUREN MURROW. During the investigation in 1959, the following information was obtained:

A review of the appointee's testimony in the hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, 86th Congress, First Session, under caption "United States Aid Operations in Laos," reflected no information pertinent to this investigation.

Report by the Committee on Government Operations concerning "United States Aid Operations in Laos" under heading "Potential Conflict of Interest - Vinnell Company and General Lacy V. Murrow," which indicated that during part of the time that appointee's engineering firm (Transportation Consultants, Incorporated) was under contract to ICA to make certain studies and recommendations for construction work to be done in Laos, MURROW was also on retainer from Vinnell Company, contained the following conclusion:

"Here was a situation fraught with potential danger to the Government's competitive bidding system as it might be employed by ICA in Laos. However, the subcommittee wishes to state at this point that it has not been any evidence that improper influences were actually exerted in this case to the advantage of the Vinnell Company or the detriment of the Government."

WFO 161-176
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On September 8, 1959, JOHN T. R. REDDAN, Chief Counsel, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Monetary Operations and Monetary Affairs of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, advised SA [redacted] b6 b7C that this subcommittee found some evidence of improper activities on the appointee's part in Laos, in that he was "wooing ICA personnel with job offers with his firm," which action he, REDDAN, felt was improper. He said their investigation had disclosed the following sequence of events:

> MURROW held a contract with the Vinnell Company to obtain business for them at a retainer fee of approximately $1,000 a month. Appointee failed to produce and these payments stopped after about two years. MURROW then obtained a contract with ICA to go to Laos to advise on highway construction problems. Approximately two weeks before this contract was finalized the Vinnell Company paid MURROW $5,000. No evidence ever developed that MURROW did anything for the Vinnell Company or obtained any business for them subsequent to his going with ICA. ICA contacted Vinnell Company relative to appointee and Vinnell indicated MURROW had not been employed by their firm since 1954. Mr. REDDAN stated the subcommittee questioned the appointee who was extremely frank and helpful in his testimony and production of records. Appointee told them that he had worked for Vinnell until September, 1957, and he showed vouchers he had submitted for that period. Vinnell, later fearing perjury, submitted to the subcommittee their records, which had been reported missing which established the correctness of MURROW's testimony.

Mr. REDDAN stated that it was his personal opinion that the appointee is a high principal man, but possibly because of financial need he might have misled Vinnell into the $5,000 fee, thinking MURROW in his new position could throw business his way. He said that he feels the appointee got himself into a more or less unwise situation and was forced to stretch his principles. He stated he is convinced the appointee told them the truth and although the appointee had created a "climate of fraud and corruption" they had not been able to find any evidence of such on MURROW's part.

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On September 6, 1959, Mr. RUSSELL E. SINGER, Executive Vice President, American Automobile Association, (AAA), advised SA [redacted] in part, that appointee at times has had a problem with liquor. He said the appointee was never a steady drinker, but that on occasions of short periods he did drink to excess. He said that to his personal knowledge he knows of no drinking on the part of the appointee in three or four years. He said when appointee was on retainer to the AAA he never evidenced any liquor problem and further that his drink never affected the appointee's professional integrity or trustworthiness. He stated in his opinion the appointee's past drinking should not disbar him from a position of trust and confidence and that he pointed out the above not as unfavorable comments, but felt that anyone who hired the appointee should at least be aware of this. He concluded by highly recommending the appointee for a position of trust and confidence.

On September 21, 1959, CLEMENT V. TROSSEVIN, Treasurer, Transportation Consultants, Incorporated, advised SA [redacted] that when he was associated with the appointee at the Association of American Railroads the appointee did drink to excess on occasion. He said the appointee was not an alcoholic in that his drinking was not a day to day problem, but rather, just on rare occasions. He said since the appointee has had his own business he knows of no excessive drinking on the part of the appointee. He said to his knowledge his former drinking never effected his work, trustworthiness or integrity.

WFO 161-176

On February 15, 1961, Mrs. WALTER SMITH, 3008 Cortland Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., advised SA [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] that Mr. LACEY VAN BUREN MURROW and his wife reside at 3012 Cortland Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. She stated that he is the brother of the appointee.

Attached hereto are two copies of "Human Events," a Washington, D.C., newsletter, dated February 10, 1961, and February 17, 1961, concerning the appointee.

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ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU (2)

Two (2) copies of "Human Events" newsletter dated 2/10/61 and 2/17/61.

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA
Edward Roscoe Murrow
Egbert Roscoe Murrow
Ed Roscoe Murrow
SPECIAL INQUIRY

WFO 161-176

By report dated 2/16/61

161-296-95

Write Your Congressman About The House Rules-Packing Fight.
Every Congressman's Vote Is Reported In "WHAT YOU CAN DO" Section.

Human Events THE WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

Vol. XVIII, No. 6 February 10, 1961 Section 1 — News

RULES: *Severe defeat for conservatives* .....(81)

BRIDGES: *Probes the JFK line on Reds* .....(82)

PRESS: *Is White House applying gag?* .....(82)

EDUCATION: *Kennedy's words refuted* .....(83)

MURROW: *A controversial appointment* .....(83)

Rules Fight: President Kennedy scored an important victory when the House of Representatives gave a hair-line margin to Speaker Sam Rayburn's move to pack the Rules Committee, long the bulwark impeding wild spending and welfare legislation. Many members admit that this means the floodgates are opened now for the ultra-spendthrift proposals of the liberals in Congress, not to mention those of the White House.

Actually, it is recognized in the cloak-rooms, the danger becomes greater to fiscal solvency than publicly advertised. Gallant conservative Rules Chairman Howard Smith cannot now fulfill his traditional role of guardian of the purse. Furthermore, the way is open for very high-handed use of the Rules Committee by Rayburn's puppet majority on the group.

Representative Bruce Alger (R.-Tex.) recently warned that liberal bills can be presented under a "closed rule," that is debate in the House on the merits of a bill can be limited and amendments can be forbidden. Also, others predict that "points of order" can be ruled out, so that appropriation bills can be rammed through without authorization.

Those with long memories today say that Speaker Rayburn has established himself in a position of power over legislation comparable to "Czar" Joe Cannon's, whose powers were clipped by the liberals of a half century ago.

Conservatives, on both sides of the aisle, now lament that the Kennedy victory may spell domination of the Legislative arm by the Executive. Weeks ago, Representative August Johansen (R.-Mich.) warned that if the Rules Committee packing scheme won out, it would make it enormously difficult for the House to maintain the historic "checks and balances" against a "power-hungry Administration." The Michigan legislator recalled Kennedy's reported promise to use his powers "to the utmost." "This comes perilously close to proclaiming the end of the constitutional system of checks and balances and the establishment of Executive dictatorship in the United States," concluded Johansen.

True, Rayburn's margin was thin—a change of only three votes would have defeated his attempt to become "czar." All through the House it is reported that the grass roots pressure was strong; but it is also admitted that the winning factor was "pressure from the White House." Wavering legislators were said to have been threatened with reprisals; one onlooker said a frequent argument used was—"We [the Executive] might reconsider keeping certain military installations in your district."

Also, it was reported that Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges (recently Governor of North Carolina) did yeoman service for the White House in pressuring Southerners to submit to Rayburn on the Rules packing plan. The news removes some lingering hopes that Hodges would prove a conservative influence on the liberal Kennedy Administration.

Yet, conservatives pay high tribute to Representative Howard Smith for his leadership in the resistance to Rayburn and to the steadfastness of many Southerners despite intense White House pressure. This prompts hope that the "old Coalition" may reform its ranks when wild spending bills reach the floor of the House.

As for the GOP performance, many conservative Republicans are dismayed that as many as 22 of their number broke ranks to join the liberal Democrats. (For the benefit of readers, the roll call of all members on the Rules packing vote is given in Section V.)

State of Union: The Kennedy prose in his first message to Congress remained undimmed, but the effects may leave much to be desired in White House circles. (1) It is noticeable how few in the cloak-rooms mention the State of the Union oratory as having any effect on the voting on the Rules packing scheme. (2) Among conservative Republicans (and even liberal ones) and Democrats, it's difficult to find one who agreed with the somber picture he drew of conditions in the US. (3) Republicans, at least, scoff at and resent the White House attempt to win legislation by raising the spectre of a "world emergency."

But the biggest failure of the message was its inability to still fears as to the solidity of the American dollar. Despite an extremely definite and highly emphasized statement on this problem ("This is a commitment"—which might later arise to haunt the young President), the stock market "went through the roof" after the boys at Broad and Wall heard his "reassurances" about the dollar. Wire services reported the leaping stock level—"most

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brokers hailed the President's message as inflationary and said it therefore would benefit the stock market."

Bridges vs. Kennedy: The GOP on Capitol Hill has sloughed off the "honeymoon" inhibitions and moved into straight out criticism of the new President's policies. Senator Styles Bridges, as Chairman of the GOP Senate Policy Committee, has started building up a record of biting comment on the new Administration's course.

Bridges expressed "alarm" and "shock" over Adlai Stevenson's remarks in the UN, in which the latter voiced hope of normal relations with Red China. The New Hampshire Senator bluntly expressed the hope that President Kennedy would "repudiate" Stevenson's remarks—so far Kennedy has not done so.

Bridges, the senior Republican in the Senate, noted on January 26 what the new President said about continuing the ban on U-2 flights over the USSR in the context of the news of the release of our two RB-47 flyers. "Did our new Administration," asked Bridges, "make any concessions to the Russians in order to obtain their release? If so, what? The Administration has a pressing responsibility to keep both the Congress and the American people fully informed of all Soviet overtures that might lead us to be mouse-trapped by Communist deceit and guile."

Finally, the head of the GOP Policy Committee in the Senate accused the Administration of imposing a "gag" on Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, chief of naval operations, forcing him to delete from a speech a criticism of Soviet Russia. And the Senator wanted to know whether the attitude of the Administration toward Russia means that we are "not to criticize or call attention to her out-spoken avowals to conquer us and the free world."

Bridges—there is no doubt—voiced the feelings of many colleagues on both sides of the aisle when he asked, "Does this mean that we are entering an era of appeasement with Communist Russia?" And again he demanded to know whether a "deal" between Moscow and Washington is in process.

Information Gag: Republicans on Capitol Hill are up in arms over what appears to be the Kennedy Administration's policy of clamping an iron mask of censorship over vital information and news.

What makes the GOP doubly indignant is the recollection that the Democrats—Senator John F. Kennedy in particular—made many high sounding pronouncements during the late campaign against alleged Eisenhower Administration information gags. The Democratic platform charged that a "massive wall of secrecy" surrounded the Executive branch and stated that "information must flow freely." At his first Presidential press conference, Kennedy pledged himself to complete press freedom, except in matters involving national security.

But evidence arises that the new President, largely through press secretary Pierre Salinger, is not too eager to dispense information contrary to the New Frontier's image and ideas. Senator Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) says he sees signs that the Administration will tighten up news and deny people the right to know things they should know. GOP Senate leader Everett Dirksen wondered whether we are going to have more rather than less secrecy.

But the man who brought the question out onto the floor of the Senate was Barry Goldwater. The Arizonan stated: "I am very much disturbed over reports appearing in the public print about Kennedy Administration censorship of speeches and statements prepared by the nation's military leaders [see Burke story above]. I want to know what it means in terms of freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of the American people to know what our leaders think about the Soviet menace .... Is this new regime to be a dictaphone-type of 'gag rule' government bent on its own prestige? . . . I say that the danger signal has been hoisted by the White House and must be recognized by us as something repugnant to the American way of life and dangerous to the best interests of our people."

N. Y. Young Republicans: In what amounts to a real revolt against Modern Republicanism, the New York City Young Republicans last week supported a resolution indirectly condemning the three New York Republican Congressmen who voted to stack the Rules Committee. The vote to enlarge the Committee was 217-212. If the three New York Republicans—John V. Lindsay (Manhattan), Paul Fino (Bronx) and Seymour Halpern (Queens)—had not supported the Kennedy-Rayburn packing scheme—the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition would have won.

What touched off the Y.R.'s resolution was a motion—supported by elements grooming liberal Lindsay as a possible candidate for Mayor Wagner's spot—to commend Lindsay for his packing vote. The motion was tabled by almost 3-1. Then a resolution, backed by club president Dudley Devine, was introduced to "commend the courageous stand" of the 148 other Republicans who opposed packing. It passed 57-10 and was interpreted by the moderns as a "direct slap at Lindsay," who, incidentally, was president of the city Y.R.'s in 1952.

On top of this action, the YR's then tabled another motion solely, says one informant, because it praised Governor Rockefeller.

What is particularly surprising about the YR's action is that the club has been consistently liberal and had been deemed a mouthpiece for Lindsay-Rockefeller Republicanism. (In 1959 the State YR's —with city YR backing—opposed the conservative National President of the Young Republicans, Ned Cushing, with a Rockefeller type candidate.)

Farm Front: Farmers have been hurt more by rising costs than by falling prices, according to Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Shuman said recent discussion of farm problems has tended to obscure this fact. "Gross farm income has gone up $3.3 billion since 1947, but production expenses have gone up $9.2 billion and net farm income has dropped $5.9 billion. Our first recommendation is that the government take effective steps to stabilize the value of the dollar, and that possible effects on farm costs be taken into consideration in connection with all government policy decisions."

He voiced the Farm Bureau's objections to "a program of higher price supports and greater compulsion." This would lead to "increased government control of individual farming operations, reduced efficiency, smaller markets, increased export program costs, and the capitalization of program benefits."

He also opposed a multiple price program for wheat. "Wheat producers have a right to compete for a share of the feed market," he said, "but only if they are willing to compete on a fair basis."

The AFBF president said a multiple price program would "have the effect of dumping surplus wheat into the feed market on an unfair, subsidized basis—thus adversely affecting the incomes of all producers of feed grains and livestock, dairy, and poultry farmers .... The wheat program is a classic example of the difficulties involved in any attempt to fix prices and control production relatively." Turning to proposals for compensatory, or direct production, payments to farmers, Shuman said this "approach is unsound and dangerous to our economic and political system."

"There is no magic in the supply management approach," Shuman said. "It is simply another effort to fix prices at artificial levels and to ration the right to produce farm products. Production cannot be controlled effectively by legislation as long as producers are guaranteed attractive prices .... It is fallacious to assume that the producers of a commodity are the only people interested in programs for that commodity."

Kennedy on Education: As was expected President Kennedy tossed a Federal aid for education pitch during his State of the Union address last week. He said our classrooms contain two million more children than they can accommodate and that there are 90,000 non-qualified people now teaching.

Kennedy's figures, most likely provided by the mammoth Federal aid lobby, the National Education Association, don't jibe with the educational pattern. Since World War II the states have built, without Federal aid, 680,000 classrooms—more than half of those now in use. Teachers' salaries have nearly doubled—up 99.8 per cent—in the past ten years, while the cost of living index has increased 23.6 per cent during that period.

In his recently published *Taxes for the Schools*, Federal aid opponent Roger A. Freeman illustrates the job being done at the local level. Freeman had been research director of the Educational Committee of the President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Freeman points out that, over the past two decades, school enrollments grew 43 per cent—but that school funds increased 185 per cent (in price adjusted dollars), and that between 1958 and 1970 enrollments will increase 28 to 30 per cent, while local funds for education, based on present trends, will double. During the last ten years public school spending by the states jumped from $5.8 billion to $15.5 billion—a 167.3 per cent increase.

If Kennedy is right in saying that 90,000 teachers are unqualified (he still hasn't produced the 17 million hungry), it would appear from the facts that Federal money is not the answer.

Freeman concludes in his book that "the most urgent need is not 'more money for education' but 'more education for your money.' Wasteful organization keeps thousands of inefficient schools alive. Federal aid would relieve the pressure to correct such practices and, thus, help to perpetuate them."

Murrow & USIA: The selection of famed newscaster Edward R. Murrow to head the US Information Agency was greeted on Capitol Hill with what the Chicago *Tribune* called "highly controlled enthusiasm." One reason is that Murrow said the USIA should follow a policy of telling the "truth" about America even though it may not be "flattering." Many disagree with Murrow's thoughts on this since it is assumed Moscow and its cohorts will find enough unflattering things to publicize about the United States without assistance from Mr. Murrow.

But Murrow's selection is also criticized on the grounds that he seems singularly unaware of the Communist menace. In 1953, for example, he heaped effusive praise on Theodore F. White's book, *Fire in the Ashes*, which insisted that the allies "provoked" the Berlin blockade and hoped the US would halt the rearming of Western Germany. Murrow's views, in fact, used to be highly recommended by the Communist *Worker* when it was a daily and plugged "See it Now," in a column called "Best Bets."

Murrow, too, has made almost a holy crusade in championing left-wingers and security risks such as Owen Lattimore, Harry Dexter White and J. Robert Oppenheimer. The question seems to arise: Will he support or endorse left-wingers and security risks if they are found to be working in America's propaganda arm, the USIA?

HCUA: Agitators against the House Committee on Un-American Activities have long attempted to

DON L. SHORT, Republican Congressman from North Dakota: "HUMAN EVENTS, in my estimation, goes a long way toward providing the necessary information in order that the citizens of this country may make up their minds on important issues of the day with the true facts."

show that the HCUA is opposed by virtually the whole American Academic community. Last week, the detractors of the committee had this argument tossed back into their teeth when 139 professors and administrators from 17 colleges and universities signed a petition in vigorous defense of the HCUA.

In a statement addressed to Congress, the group urged that the committee "receive all appropriations and powers necessary for a more searching investigation of the international Communist conspiracy in the United States."

Professor Revilo P. Oliver, from the University of Illinois, asserted in a letter accompanying the petition that those who signed "earnestly believe" that the great majority of American college teachers are "loyal to the American Republic," but want "relentless exposure of our nation's secret enemies."

Professor Oliver also implied that many of the professors who signed it were under pressure not to do so by their liberal colleagues. He stated further that many "who heartily approved the purpose of this statement [supporting the HCUA] felt obliged to refrain from signing it lest they jeopardize their careers or even their livelihood." Thus Professor Oliver suggests that the very same liberal educators who have excoriated the HCUA for supposedly violating academic freedom don't mind suppressing freedom of expression when it suits their own purposes.

TV-Anti-Red Show: Much criticism was leveled at the Columbia Broadcasting System last week after that network cancelled an hour-long TV drama depicting Soviet espionage activities in the US. The story was based on factual Soviet spy incidents.

A spokesman for the sponsoring company, Armstrong Cork, told the press that CBS cancelled the show because "it was not in keeping with what the Executive branch [Kennedy Administration] is trying to do at the moment—convey a softer line toward Russia."

Regardless of whether the network cancelled the program on its own or whether Administration sources applied pressure (CBS would not comment), observers see much cause for alarm if communism is to be "swept under the rug" by the new regime in order to cultivate Russian good will. Chairman Walter of the House Committee on Un-American Activities warned last week that there are 25,000 "skilled revolutionaries" in the United States taking direct orders from Moscow.

Noted is that the TV channels are flooded with anti-Nazi programs and movies, but that anti-Communist shows are almost nil.

[STOP PRESS! CBS now backtracks on its cancellation as we go to press—after reportedly receiving a storm of protests. The drama has been rescheduled for February 15. Lesson: political activists can win victories by alert, vigorous protests.]

Capitol Camera: Political analysts note that the ADA's list of "legislative priorities" for this session of Congress, released December 29, runs almost parallel with President Kennedy's demands.

• Inside reports from within the State Department say that Undersecretary Chester Bowles, not Secretary Dean Rusk, is the real shaper of policy. (Bowles has long favored closer ties with Red China, bigger global giveaways, spending and appeasement.) The White House "line" is communicated first to Bowles; and foreign ambassadors seek to see him, not Rusk. The latter apparently concentrates on purely administrative problems.

• *Wry smiles are being directed at the Arkansas House delegation in view of its surprising* 4-2 *vote to support the Rayburn packing plan. Many thought the relatively conservative Razorbacks would be solid against Rayburn. Capitol Hill asks: "What high power political considerations overshadowed the expected anti-Rayburn vote?"*

• Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) has introduced a bill which would require all those appointed to the Supreme Court of the US to have at least five years experience on the bench. Of the current members only Justice Brennan had five years prior experience. Six—Warren of course included—had no prior experience on the bench.

• *The "What America Thinks" national poll announces that a majority of Americans polled believed Red China to be a greater menace than Soviet Russia. The percentages were* 47.1 *per cent and* 41.9 *per cent, respectively. Eleven per cent didn't know.*

• US watchdog satellite Samos II won't be operational for at least another year, maybe two or three. Kennedy's promise to Khrushchev to continue halt of U-2 flights thus leaves interior Russia uninspected. This seems to be Russia's *quid pro quo* for releasing RB-47 flyers.

• *White House said Kennedy "expressed his confidence in Finletter's ability to bring about the strengthening of NATO." But Finletter, new NATO Ambassador, is for decreasing military emphasis in Europe, wants to turn NATO into a giant giveaway project.*

• *Plot by anti-Salazar exiles and Spanish Communist refugees to turn NATO-allied Portugal into a pro-Communist or "neutralist" regime was uncovered one year ago, according to informed Lisbon sources. Those in on the plot were General Humberto Delgado, now exiled in Brazil, and ex-Captain Henrique Galvao, leader of the rebels who seized the Santa Maria.*

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Vol. XVIII, No. 7 — Section IV HUMAN EVENTS February 17, 1961

Edward R. Murrow—New USIA Chief

He Promises to Tell the Truth, Even When Not Flattering to the US

SOMEWHAT STARTLING was the announcement that President Kennedy had named Edward R. Murrow to head the United States Information Agency and to direct the broadcasts of the Voice of America to the world.

The announcement promptly sent shivers down the spines of hardened anti-Communists. For the services which Murrow will now direct have been operated by the US Government for the major purpose of combatting the gigantic Communist propaganda efforts to tarnish America's "image" abroad.

Yet, the record clearly demonstrates that Edward Roscoe Murrow has consistently presented biased, one-sided accounts of life in America which, not surprisingly, were frequently given further global circulation by Soviet agents for their own devious ends.

And he has done all of this in the name of "truth."

Which, Murrow now says, he intends to do with the USIA. "Whatever is done," he observed, "will have to stand on a rugged basis of truth." And he proposed to have the USIA tell the truth "even when it's not very flattering" to ourselves.

These remarks give rise to the following questions: Is Murrow contending that the USIA has not been telling the truth? And what is there in Murrow's career which would indicate that he, himself, has ever stood on "a rugged basis of truth"? And what does he mean by the "truth" anyway?

These are not just philosophical questions. For they go to the heart of Edward R. Murrow's capacity to lead a truth-telling venture against the around-the-clock Communist defamation of America.

For the truth is that if a foreigner had relied solely on Edward R. Murrow's "social documentaries" for a picture of America, that picture would undoubtedly have been of a nation dominated by witch-hunting "McCarthyites," where prostitution is a prop to merchandising in American business, where evil landowners exploit helpless migratory laborers, etc., etc., etc.

Moreover, Edward R. Murrow has rarely shown any clear understanding of the cruel adversary against which this nation has been pitted all these years in a life-and-death struggle. Yet, through a clever build-up based on his saturnine good looks and a taut doomsday voice, he has managed to project a virile authority on world affairs. But it is an authority based on left-wing cliches picked up from associations with the likes of V. K. Krishna Menon, whom Murrow has known since the late thirties.

The most recent example of his muddled thinking on communism was provided last December in CBS's annual "Years of Crisis" talkfest in which the network's correspondents were questioned by Murrow.

"Howard," Murrow asked Howard K. Smith, "it is now possible, don't you think, in this country to engage in a serious discussion regarding the recognition of Communist China?"

And Smith, obligingly, said that it was, noting that "Mr. Chester Bowles has spoken very boldly on the subject in the past and I presume he will . . . speak more boldly on it in the future."

"It's less a recognition of Red China than a recognition of reality," chimed in Alexander Kendrick.

And here you see the Ed Murrow technique. His question, of course, was based on an absurdity: his frequently-expressed thesis that such topics as recognition of Red China have been ruled out by what he once described as "self-appointed fear-breeding arbiters of what is right and what is wrong." (The truth is that the subject has been passionately discussed for years—and even on Murrow's own programs.)

YET ED MURROW, himself, is a self-appointed arbiter of what is right and what is wrong. He has, through the years, taken it on himself to deliver unfair, generalized attacks on veterans organizations, American businessmen and his own industry. He has constantly bemoaned the fact that Americans are too affluent. "We haven't had the experience in the last two wars of the other countries, nor the scars of the British, French and Russians," he declared in 1958. "Not having had the experience, we need the understanding to make ourselves a little more sensitive, apprehensive and generous and this is a terribly difficult thing to do. It may be impossible. I don't know."

One wonders what Murrow is talking about—particularly when one realizes that he has been earning over $200,000 a year, living in a seven-room Park Avenue apartment and on a farm in Pawling, N. Y. Non-conformity has paid off quite well in Murrow's case.

It was in 1959 when Murrow narrated an expose of the use of sex in business, in which anonymous voices, identified only as those of call girls, press

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agents and businessmen, described how prostitutes were engaged to help swing business deals. The hour-long production became known as "Murrow's call-girl show." The National Association of Manufacturers accused Murrow of the same smear tactics that "he alleged were used by the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, a man whom he pilloried unmercifully and unfairly." It also charged that the "chief beneficiary" of the broadcast was the labor unions "who desperately need something to divert the public spotlight from their own wrongdoings to the sins of business, even if, as in this case, the 'sins' turn out in the end to be mostly a hoax." And the NAM repeated the New York *Journal-American's* contention that the broadcast was "a prize package for the propaganda machine of international communism."

Which, indeed, it turned out to be.

As did the more recent Murrow telecast on migratory farm workers entitled "The Harvest of Shame," an hour-long documentary of US farm conditions which provided a major windfall for Iron Curtain apologists. The production was labeled more fiction than fact by the American Farm Bureau Federation, which said, among other things, that it was "shocked at the lack of responsibility demonstrated by the Murrow clique." And the other day, Congressman Robert H. Michel (R.-Ill.) published an exhaustive analysis of the Murrow-narrated documentary in the *Congressional Record,* winding up with this observation:

"And finally, Mr. Speaker, since Edward R. Murrow, a co-producer of this show, has recently been appointed by President Kennedy as Director of the US Information Agency, I hope that he will not find it necessary to distort the facts so grossly as was done in 'Harvest of Shame' when he enunciates our position and policies to the rest of the world."

Ed Murrow's penchant for distorting the facts in his search for his version of the "truth" was once noted by—of all people—Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the ultra-liberal New York *Post.* In fact, back in 1955, Mrs. Schiff actually criticized Murrow—one of eggheadery's outstanding heroes—as "biased."

And—praise be the mark!—Mrs. Schiff, in the process, also belted another of eggheadery's sterling characters, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Occasion for this untoward event in the history of US "liberalism" was a 1955 decision by the Alcoa Co. to cancel sponsorship of Murrow's "See It Now" show.

Ordinarily the event would have aroused passionate denunciations of Alcoa for capitulating to the "know-nothings," the New York *Post's* favorite term for anti-Communists. Instead, Mrs. Schiff pointed out that Alcoa had continued sponsorship for a year after Murrow's telecast ripping the late Senator McCarthy to pieces, about which the female publisher apparently had no qualms. The "proverbial straw," she wrote, may have been the "sympathetic interview conducted by Murrow . . . which seemed biased in favor of Oppenheimer."

By all ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) rules, Murrow had no choice but to be "sympathetic" with Oppenheimer, objectivity notwithstanding. To respectable conformists, lack of objectivity is sin only when indulged in, say, by a Fulton Lewis or a George Sokolsky. It was perfectly proper in the case of an Ed Murrow.

Mrs. Schiff, whose newspaper rarely could be accused of ever reporting a fact straight, nevertheless was troubled by Murrow's Oppenheimer telecast. It "worried" her, she reported, "because the Oppenheimer case does not seem to me and other liberals, such as former Senator Benton and Secretary for Air Finletter, a clear-cut issue on which liberals can make a fight."

Thus, Mrs. Schiff conceded the government might have acted wisely in suspending the physicist's "Q" clearance. She added:

"Murrow asked Oppenheimer only questions that tended to put him in the best possible light. The impression left with the uninformed viewer was that of a hero and a martyr. Murrow did not ask anything which would have raised doubt concerning the character of his protagonist. Why, for instance, was Oppenheimer in favor of research on the H-bomb in 1944 but opposed in 1949? Was not the moral issue the same?"

Many a New York *Post* reader, inured to a steady diet of hair-raising tales of villainous "McCarthyite" activities, by now must have swallowed their ADA buttons in amazement. For Mrs. Schiff went on to criticize the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic for distributing film versions of the interview.

"I deplore this," she wrote, "because those who see it will not have read the huge amount of material in the case. They will leave reinforced in what many of them would prefer to believe—that a great man has been grievously wronged."

It is one of those ironies that through the years Edward R. Murrow's "objectivity" has been highly touted. A gushing *New Yorker* profile actually reported in late 1953 that "among the public men who have commended Murrow for his fairness is Senator Joseph McCarthy."

An admiring associate was quoted as asserting that Murrow is "too much a fanatic about being a reporter to throw in a lot of opinions when he thinks the facts will make the point by themselves."

AND THERE, in a nutshell, is the Murrow technique—the painstaking selection of facts which "will make the point" he wants made. Murrow is a master at this technique, having employed it for years on radio. On TV, he has perfected the technique of editing film in a manner shrewdly calculated to illustrate any point he wants made. Yet, as he sits back, puffing a cigarette, he is able to appear the acme of objectivity.

For example, in his TV coverage of a dispute between Indiana's American Legion and the American Civil Liberties Union, the Legionnaires were made to look like a collection of Fascist-minded crackpots, while the civil libertarians appeared like decent small-town folk. As the New York *Herald-Tribune's* John Crosby summed up the total effect: "Mr. Murrow showed the two meetings—the Legion's and the Civil Liberties Union—jumping back and forth from the regimented atmosphere of the Legion's to the democratic reasonableness of the Union's . . . Murrow simply presented the facts (and the faces) and let them speak for themselves."

Murrow's selection of faces is typical of his technique. Writing of another "liberal-conservative" imbroglio, telecast by Murrow, the New York *World Telegram and Sun's* Harriet Van Horne commented on a New Jersey right-wing women's group as consisting of "American Gothic-types, grim as granite." Apparently, Murrow's liberal gals would put Marilyn Monroe to shame.

Murrow's unfair use of film never was more vividly demonstrated than in his telecast which made McCarthy look like a giggling psychopath. Even the Senator's most vehement critics will admit he was anything but that. The *New Yorker's* Dick Rovere, for example, called him "a political figure of the first rank . . . quite possibly an authentic genius."

For the most part, liberals applauded the hatchet-job. But there were a few significant exceptions. The *Saturday Review's* Gilbert Seldes, for example, as much as he despised McCarthy, nevertheless was troubled. "The people who roared with delight," he wrote, "should ask themselves quickly how they would have felt if the same technique had been applied to someone they liked—for example, to the Stevenson whom McCarthy so coyly called 'Alger—I mean Adlai.'"

McCarthy, of course, made his "coy" observation as a political partisan during a political campaign. Whatever his merits, McCarthy never claimed to be "impartial."

Murrow, however, claimed to be an "impartial" commentator who aimed at presenting all sides of an issue.

The fact is, as the anti-McCarthy *Commonweal's* John Cogley pointed out, certain other commentators, through a different selection of film, easily could have shown McCarthy to be "a man on a shining white steed—infinitely reasonable (and) wholly without self interest . . . I believe film footage could be found to suggest these noble attributes."

Cogley pointed out that the "Murrow show has set a potentially dangerous precedent which those who are now applauding it may find good reason to regret in time to come."

The wonder is that Murrow has been able to get away with it. In 1955, for example, when the then Senator Knowland suggested a blockade of Red China as a method of freeing imprisoned US flyers, Murrow recorded a Stanford University lecture by Professor Thomas Bailey, who had declared that blockades, at best, were futile, and, at worst, could lead to war. Murrow's only editorial comment was that Bailey was not famous. "But after all," he added, "knowledge and judgment are not necessarily linked to fame."

The New York *Post's* Jay Nelson Tuck gushed over this exhibition of "courage." Murrow, the TV critic contended, "had cut [Knowland] into small, gory splinters." The fact Murrow did not present Knowland's side of the argument appeared unimportant.

This telecast demonstrated still another facet of the Murrow technique—that of letting others, like Professor Bailey, do his fighting for him. Murrow has even dipped into the classics and has quoted such figures as Lincoln, Diogenes, Mark Twain or Holmes on contemporary affairs about which none of them could possibly have been expected to have had advance judgments. Quoting the ancients, however, permitted Murrow to make his points without appearing to be giving his own opinions.

ONCE Murrow concluded a broadcast, thusly: "Bertold Brecht, German poet—and an exile himself—put it this way: 'A man can be free even within prison walls. Freedom is something spiritual. And whoever once had it, can never lose it. For while the body can be bound with chains, the spirit can never!'"

Few listeners probably knew that Brecht was then Soviet Germany's leading "cultural light." Needless to say, quoting a Commie on "freedom" is absurd.

Murrow has occasionally even voiced opinions directly. As when he pooh-poohed then Attorney General Brownell's charges against the late Harry Dexter White, insisting the "practice" of accusing a dead man of espionage "without producing evidence" could well "be applied to you or to me." In effect, he accused Eisenhower of condoning "false accusations." (Curiously, Ike later was to defend Murrow as a "friend," when McCarthy struck back at the commentator.)

Murrow long has been in the forefront of those opposed to "harsh" security measures. He has defended Alger Hiss, John Stewart Service, John Paton Davies and Owen Lattimore. The latter acknowledged Murrow's assistance in June, 1950, when he published *Ordeal by Slander.*

"Before I could speak for myself," wrote Lattimore, Murrow "kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by . . . using recordings, he gave me a national forum for my own,

so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself, in excerpts from my testimony."

In private life, Murrow has gone to bat for others suspected, with cause, of left-wing sympathies. He testified in behalf of one Joe Julian, a radio writer who brought a libel suit against "Red Channels" for listing him among "pro-Communist" show folk. (The suit eventually was dismissed by Judge Irving Saypol.)

Although Murrow has persistently berated anti-Communists in government, including Richard M. Nixon, Senator Mundt and Scott McLeod, he has never devoted much time to exposing the evils of communism. He constantly underrates the Red menace, both internationally and at home.

"I yield to no one in my desire to root out subversion," he declared in 1954 on receiving the Freedom House Award. (According to a recent count, Murrow has received over 150 awards from various liberal organizations.) "But I insist on a broad definition for subversion. I call subversion anything that subverts our political order, whether it be giving active aid to an enemy or curtailing the freedom of the democracy to deal with its own imperfections."

What Murrow was saying, in effect, was that those who fought subversion were as subversive as the subversives they were fighting. You figure it out!

In February, 1955, when debate was raging on the Formosa issue, Murrow interviewed Prime Minister Nehru for "See It Now." A "great statesman" in Murrow's book, Nehru, as was to be expected, urged a sell-out of Chiang Kai-shek.

Previously Murrow had leaped on the US Military and US Naval Academies for refusing to permit cadets and midshipmen to debate the question of recognizing Peiping. And Senator A. Willis Robertson, a Democrat, told the Senate he "regretted" Murrow's attitude. The Virginian pointed out it was US policy to oppose UN admission of Peiping. Since every boy who enters a service school is subject to military regulations, he added, "they have no more right to publicly challenge the foreign policy of the Commander-in-Chief than do the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"Mr. Murrow's word for today that it is better to debate a decision before it is reached than to debate the decision afterward is a good theory when properly applied," Robertson concluded.

NEEDLESS TO SAY, the *Worker* has frequently praised Murrow. This, of course, does not make him a Communist. But the Communist rag does not usually praise anti-Communists. The *Worker*, for example, was particularly exuberant over Murrow's telecast of the case of an Air Force Reserve Lieutenant adjudged a security risk. Following the telecast the Defense Department was flooded with protesting letters. Consequently, the then Air Force Secretary reversed the Air Force's earlier decision.

In 1955, the *Worker* praised Murrow for his telecast on "book-burning." Murrow had dug up a Los Angeles housewife, Mrs. Anne Smart, who had been circulating a list of books she considered objectionable in school libraries. Admittedly some of the listings were debatable. But it was Mrs. Smart's contention that the unguided distribution of certain books could do damage to the mentally immature and emotionally volatile. This is pretty much what Senator Estes Kefauver, no book-burner he, had been saying in his then current pornography probe.

Although Mrs. Smart had her say for a few moments, the net effect of the Murrow telecast was to hold her up to ridicule. Murrow apparently did not realize that, in protesting, Mrs. Smart was exercising her rights as an American. Only in a dictatorship is a private citizen prevented from making such criticism.

Whatever the merits of her argument, Mrs. Smart was willing to stand up and fight for her convictions—unlike the school librarian whom Murrow's cameras showed in silhouette, supposedly frightened lest her identification lead to reprisals.

Murrow's sophisticated summation of the results of the Los Angeles controversy was: "Five banned books have been returned to the shelves; ten are still missing. We can only deduce from this operation that some of our books are missing."

And, a good thing, too, considering that one of the "missing" books is one in which Pearl Buck interviews Mrs. Paul Robeson—an anti-US treatise, naturally.

Murrow, of course, has every right to defend pro-Communist books. And he is fully entitled to his left-wing views. He has no right, however, to claim to be a disinterested observer. As he himself once stated to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "I have never known a completely objective reporter. Each man is to some extent a prisoner of his own experience."

But all of this hardly qualifies him to represent American opinion abroad as Director of the US Information Agency.

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TO SAC NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REURFILE ONE SIX ONE DASH ONE FOUR EIGHT. REFER TO URLET JUNE TWO TWO, FIFTY-FOUR RE DON HOLLENBECK, SUICIDE, INFORMATION CONCERNING, SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM NICK KENNY WHEREIN MURROW WAS MENTIONED. MATURE AGENT SHOULD SECURE KENNY'S COMMENTS RE MURROW.

OJA:MAC
(4)

NOTE: Murrow, newly appointed Director of U. S. Information Agency, being investigated at request of White House. Nick Kenny of the "New York Mirror" by letter to the Director dated 6/22/54 commented on the suicide of Don Hollenbeck of CBS. He said he was either very sick or "may have been trying to get away from the red wolf pack" with which he was associated. He stated Hollenbeck used to be "quite a lefty slanted" commentator and remarked that Ed Murrow was believed to have been "pulling the strings to which the slanted CBS puppets danced." On 6/22/54 Mr. Kenny furnished the New York Office the contents of his letter to the Director. Bureau enjoys cordial relations with Mr. Kenny. He was interviewed by New York Office concerning another matter in September 1960. It is believed advisable to secure his comments regarding Murrow.
(100-369550-6; 94-49619)

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TO SAC NEW YORK 21

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END AND ACK

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2/16/61

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TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS, NEW YORK
WASHINGTON FIELD (BSM)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

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EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. RE NEW YORK TEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN LAST. BUFILES INDICATE ARTICLE QUOTE THE MURROW MYTH UNQUOTE BY VICTOR LASKY, APPEARED IN JULY NINE~~TEEN~~ FIFTYFIVE ISSUE OF HUMAN EVENTS.

(62-86094-A)

OJA:MSL
(5)

Note: New York Office contemplates [redacted] concerning Murrow, who is being investigated at the request of the White House in connection with his recent appointment as Director of U. S. Information Agency. Lasky has written articles critical of Murrow, one of which was entitled "The Murrow Myth" in the publication "Human Events" for 7-9-55. Bufiles indicate prior cordial correspondence with Lasky, who is connected with the American Committee for Liberation, New York, New York. During the Alger Hiss trial he was interviewed by the New York Office on several occasions and was very cooperative.
(100-370032)

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FROM DIRECTOR 1P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. RE NEW YORK TEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN LAST.

BUFILES INDICATE ARTICLE QUOTE THE MURROW MYTH UNQUOTE BY VICTOR

LASKY, APPEARED IN JULY NINE, FIFTYFIVE ISSUE OF HUMAN EVENTS.

END ACK PLS

WA R 20 NY JFA

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Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SEATTLE	BUREAU	2/17/61	2/15/61 - 2/17/61

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
EDWARD R. MURROW	SA [redacted]	el

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPECIAL INQUIRY

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b7C

Synopsis:

REFERENCES: Bureau teletype to Seattle dated 2/15/61.

Seattle teletype to Dallas dated 2/17/61.

Seattle teletype to Bureau dated 2/17/61.

STATUS: - RUC -

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b1 [redacted] contacted by SA [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: b6 b7C

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Seattle, Washington
Date: February 17, 1961

Field Office File No.: 161-15 Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

CLASSIFIED BY: SP/GDK/CS
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
2/28/84

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: Former acquaintance in Beaver, Washington area and college classmate of MURROW states Industrial Workers of World were not active in area prior to 1930, and MURROW to his knowledge had no contact with IWW. Confidential Informant acquainted with certain activities of IWW in Seattle, Washington area in early nineteen thirties, stated MURROW not known to him. Five former classmates at Washington State University from 1926 to 1930 commented favorably regarding appointee's loyalty and reputation and recommended him for position of trust. MURROW was President of Student Body at Washington State University and was therefore the college representative to the National Student Federation. 1930 college yearbook and associates indicate that MURROW was elected President of National Student Federation, but no official record of this at Washington State University.

- RUC -

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DETAILS:

Investigation in the State of Washington was conducted as follows:

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At Port Angeles by SA [redacted] b6 b7C
at Spokane and Pullman by SA [redacted]
[redacted] at University of Washington by
SA [redacted] and the interview of JESS
FLETCHER by SA [redacted] both at Seattle.

AT PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON

On February 16, 1961, [redacted] Postmaster, advised that there is no one still living in the Beaver, Washington or Sappho, Washington areas, who was there prior to 1932. He explained that both Sappho and Beaver are now only logging camps populated only during the logging season by transient people.

[redacted] said that he could recall that EDWARD MURROW lived in the Sappho and Beaver area during the period prior to 1926, when he entered Washington State University at Pullman, Washington, and that he returned to the area on summer vacations while he was attending college. [redacted] attended Washington State University with the appointee and could definitely vouch for his loyalty to the United States, as well as his general reputation. He said he knew nothing unfavorable regarding the appointee in any way.

[redacted] added that the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) were not active in the Beaver and Sappho area prior to 1930, and to his knowledge, the appointee never had any contacts with the IWW in that area or at Washington State University.

[redacted] added that he could suggest the names of no other individuals in the area who would recall the appointee personally. [redacted] advised that he, personally, has lived and worked in the area since 1918.

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

[redacted] b1

[redacted] never observed anything which would lead him to believe that MURROW was other than a loyal American of the highest type. He said that MURROW was elected to be president of the Associated Students at Washington State College during his last school year, from 1929 to 1930; that following graduation he accepted a salary paying position with some type of student organization in the East. [redacted] believed that MURROW was elected president of some national student group at the time. [redacted] concluded that he has followed MURROW's career to the present, and he would highly recommend him for a high position of trust and responsibility, based on his acquaintance of thirty years ago.

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SE 161-15

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AT PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

MISCELLANEOUS

NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION
1929 to 1932

On February 16, 1961, [redacted] Associate Registrar, Washington State University, formerly Washington State College (WSC) advised that she was formerly acquainted with EDWARD MURROW about 1929 to 1930, and recalled him as an excellent student of fine character, and morals. She said she certainly had no reason at any time to question his loyalty to the United States. She recommended him for a position of trust. She recalled that he was president of the Associated Students of WSC about 1929. She said that the National Student Federation, as she recalled, was made up of the individual presidents of each Associated Students organization from each college, and that EDWARD MURROW, having been elected as the president of the Associated Students of WSC, was the WSC representative to the National Student Federation. She recalled that MURROW was elected the president of the National Student Federation.

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She advised that the Registrar's Office of WSC, had no record in MURROW's scholastic file of his presidency of the National Student Federation; however, she suggested that the Associated Students of Washington State University might have such a record in the minutes of that organization.

[redacted] produced the 1930 WSC annual entitled "THE CHINOOK". On page 31 appeared a photograph of EDWARD R. MURROW, with the following: "ED MURROW has won singular honors during his year's experience in the pivot position as president of the Associated Students. In addition to inaugurating and carrying out a number of new projects here on the

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campus, he has achieved international prominence for himself and for the college by his election to the highest office in the National Student Federation of America".

"An A plus personality, together with a level head and the ability to see clearly into the problems confronting the college students of the present day, has been the prime factor responsible for his election to the National leadership of the college and university student presidents of the United States".

On February 16, 1961, MILTON L. SMITH, President, Associated Students, Washington State University, produced the minute book of that organization from 1928 to 1940; at which time the organization was known as the Associated Students of the State College of Washington.

The minutes of September 17, 1929, meeting listed ED MURROW presiding as president. The last meeting at which ED MURROW presided as president was on May 28, 1930.

Mr. SMITH advised that he checked the minutes of the organization between September 17, 1929, and May 28, 1930, and he could find no reference to ED MURROW being elected to the presidency of the National Student Federation. SMITH advised that he was not acquainted with the National Student Federation, as an operating student organization as of this time, and that the Associated Students of Washington State University are affiliated with the National Student Association. He said he could suggest no particular place to verify MURROW's presidency with the National Student Federation.

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CONFIDENTIAL

University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

As previously reported there was no record of any attendance by the appointee at this university.

On February 16, 1961, REGINALD ROOT, Dean of Men, stated that he could locate no record of the appointee, and there was no indication of any representation by him with the National Student Federation. He stated his records did not reflect that there was ever any chapter of the National Student Federation on the campus of the University of Washington.

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SE 161-15

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On February 16, 1961, NORMAN H. THUE, partner, Blessing-Thue Music Studio, West 910 - Fourth Avenue, advised that he was formerly a fraternity brother of EDWARD MURROW in the Kappa Sigma Fraternity at Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, from 1926 to 1927 and from 1928 to 1930. He characterized MURROW as a very high caliber individual of excellent character and morals; a person of integrity and ingenuity; a brilliant leader in dramatics and speech activities on the campus; one who was able to master a situation at a glance, and one who mingled only with students on a high intellectual plane. He said he certainly had no reason to question MURROW's loyalty to the United States at any time during the school years above-mentioned; he was not ever employed with MURROW during the summer months. He stated that he was not acquainted with MURROW's membership in student organizations on Washington State University campus. He stated that he would highly recommend MURROW for a position of trust and confidence. He added that he has had no personal contact with MURROW since 1930.

AT PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

On February 16, 1961, RALPH McBRIDE, partner, White's Drug Store, advised that he was well acquainted with EDWARD MURROW from 1926 to 1930 at Washington State College at Pullman. He recalled MURROW as an aggressive, determined, punctual, and intellectual person of excellent character and morals; one who set a goal and then sought to attain it; one who was very choosey about his close personal friends, and one who was certainly a loyal American. He stated that MURROW was elected President of the Associated Students of Washington State College about 1929, and that the National Student Federation was the national organization composed of the presidents of various Associated Student Bodies. He said that there was no local chapter of the National Student Federation at Washington State College; that EDWARD MURROW was the only representative from Washington State College, as he was the only president of the Associated Students at Washington State College.

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[redacted]

The Communist Party and the Industrial Workers of the World have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ASSOCIATES AT WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

AT SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

On February 16, 1961, ROBERT C. BRUMBLEY, in charge, Spokane County Juvenile Probation Department, advised he formerly was acquainted with EDWARD R. MURROW from 1926 to 1928 at Washington State College, now called Washington State University; that they attended many classes together. He said that MURROW was an outstanding young man, scholastically; that he was extremely active in campus affairs in speech and debate, and certainly was a person of excellent character and morals. He considered him to be above average as a leader, a dynamic individual, and he certainly did not question his loyalty to the United States at any time. He recalled that MURROW was elected to the position of President of the Associated Students at Washington State College and believed that he went on to become an officer in a national student group.

BRUMBLEY advised he recalled the National Student Federation by name and believed that it was composed of Presidents of various student groups from different colleges. He could not advise if this organization was locally chartered at Washington State College.

BRUMBLEY added that based on his acquaintance, he would recommend MURROW favorably for a position of trust.

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McBRIDE added that he believed that MURROW, during the school year of 1929-30, was also elected President of the National Student Federation. He said MURROW left Pullman in June, 1930 when he graduated and never did return to reside permanently in Pullman.

He stated that he would highly recommend MURROW for a position of responsibility.

On February 16, 1961, REGINALD A. McKARCHER, proprietor, Reggie's Chevron Service Station, advised he distinctly recalled EDWARD MURROW as a fellow student at Washington State College from 1926 to 1927. He recalled MURROW as an outstanding young man of good character and morals; one who was definitely a brilliant person; one who appeared to be a leader, and a person with an ability to meet others in an easy manner. He said he could recall nothing that would reflect against MURROW's loyalty to the United States. He was not acquainted with MURROW's activities in student associations on the campus. He recommended MURROW for a position of trust.

On February 16, 1961, MERRILL R. EBNER, President, First National Bank of Pullman, advised that he attended Washington State College from 1926 to 1927 and thereafter he managed the soda fountain at the campus book store from 1927 to 1930 and was acquainted with EDWARD MURROW during these years. He commented that in his opinion MURROW was a high caliber type of man of good character and morals, and one who maintained excellent associates among the intellectual set of students on the campus. He stated that MURROW had an inquiring mind, and recalled that he "was always checking books in the bookstore". He stated that MURROW was very aggressive and was extremely determined in what he set forth to accomplish, in that he set a goal and succeeded in reaching the goal. He said that even in college MURROW was interested in politics and professed to be a member of one of the two major political parties in the country at that time.

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SE 161-15
JLK/el

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On February 17, 1961, JESS FLETCHER, 620 - 5th Avenue West, Seattle, Washington, advised that although his recollection is getting vague now with the passage of time, he, FLETCHER, had been associated with the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) from approximately 1918 to 1929. FLETCHER recalled that he had been an organizer with the IWW and had served on a number of IWW Committees in the period above. His activity in the IWW included activity encompassing the areas of Washington, Oregon, British Columbia, and Idaho.

FLETCHER recalled that he may have met MURROW many years ago in passing, but never in any way associated with the IWW or any other organization to which any security significance could be attributed, he said. In fact, FLETCHER said, it was his general recollection that MURROW had not been sympathetic to the views of the IWW as opposed to those of the American Federation of Labor (AFL). FLETCHER mused that the IWW and the AFL were in a state dissension and that MURROW had supported the views of the AFL as opposed to those of the IWW on various issues. FLETCHER could not identify any specific item in this regard.

To FLETCHER's recollection, he could recall MURROW only as an individual having no association or sympathy with the IWW and/or the communist movement at any time.

JESS FLETCHER, born October 22, 1890, in Alabama, now retired, has admitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation being a CP member and leader in the Seattle, Washington area from approximately 1936 or 1937 to 1942 or 1943 - as he so advised the FBI January 24, 1953 and February 16, 1953. At that time also, he stated he had first belonged to the IWW in 1920, without specifying any termination date or positions of leadership.

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FD-323 (3-28-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
February 17, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 161-15

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title EDWARD R. MURROW

Character SPECIAL INQUIRY

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated 2/17/61, at Seattle, Washington.

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All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
ST. LOUIS	BUREAU	2/17/61	2/16-17/61

TITLE OF CASE

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka Edward Roscoe Murrow, Egbert Roscoe Murrow, Ed Roscoe Murrow

Report made by	Typed By:
IC	cjw

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPI

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b7C

Synopsis:

REFERENCE: Washington Field teletype dated 2/15/61.

STATUS: RUC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSK/cls

Approved: _____ Special Agent In Charge

Copies made:

1 - Bureau (AIRMAIL)

1 - St. Louis (161-201)

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NOT RECORDED
15 FEB

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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b7C

Report of: IC [redacted] Office: ST. LOUIS

Date: February 17, 1961

Field Office File No.: St. Louis 161-201 Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GTK/cls

Synopsis:

Records FRC, GSA, St. Louis, Mo., indicated EDWARD R. MURROW employed by Dept. of State, WOC, Washington, D.C. No date or reason for termination shown. Records indicated extension of appointment.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

On February 17, 1961, a review of the personnel records Federal Records Center, General Services Administration, St. Louis, Missouri, for EDWARD R. MURROW indicated that he received an Excepted Appointment on May 10, 1946, as a Consultant to the Assistant Secretary, WILLIAM BENTON, without compensation, U.S. Department of State, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public and Cultural Relations at Washington, D.C. The actual date or reason for termination of this appointment was not shown, however the records reflect that on July 1, 1946, it was proposed to extend his consultantship from July 1, 1946, through December 31, 1946.

Personnel of the Federal Records Center advised that no additional information pertaining to the above appointment could be located.

The date of birth was not shown, however the place was shown as Greensboro, North Carolina.

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	BUREAU	2/17/61	2/17/61

TITLE OF CASE

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EDWARD R. MURROW

Report made by: SA [redacted] Typed By: mac

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPECIAL INQUIRY

~~XXXXX~~

REFERENCE: Seattle teletype to Dallas and Bureau, 2/17/61.
Dallas teletype to Los Angeles and Bureau, 2/17/61.

- RUC -

#23910

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSK/ds

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
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1 - Dallas (161-33)

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] b6 b7C Office: DALLAS
Date: 2/17/61

Field Office File No.: 161-33 Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Associate Justice of Civil Court of Appeals for State of Texas, CLAUDE WILLIAMS, states he has known MURROW and MURROW's family for 40 years and recommends MURROW and all members of his family as being loyal, patriotic American citizens with good habits, character and morals. WILLIAMS of opinion MURROW highly qualified for USIA job.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Associate Justice CLAUDE WILLIAMS, Civil Court of Appeals, State of Texas, was interviewed on February 17, 1961. Judge WILLIAMS advised that he was acquainted with EDWARD R. MURROW and members of MURROW's family and had been for over forty years. Judge WILLIAMS regarded MURROW and members of his family as good, patriotic American citizens with good character, habits and morals. Judge WILLIAMS thought MURROW to be highly qualified for the position of Director of USIA.

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REC- 94

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	BUREAU	2/17/61	2/9-16/61

TITLE OF CASE

EDWARD R. MURROW aka

Report made by

Typed By: mma

CHARACTER OF CASE

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b7C

SPECIAL INQUIRY

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] dated 2/9/61, at New York.

- P -

3/14/84
CLASSIFIED BY: SP1 CBK/MB
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
#235110

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] Re Newark teletype dated 2/10/61, stating [redacted] in 1952 stated EDWARD MORROW, correspondent with the "New York Times", was in Spain with [redacted] and would be able to supply information as to [redacted] identity and activity while he was with the ALB. NY files contain

Approved [redacted] Special Agent In Charge

Copies made:

1 - Bureau (Encl. 4)

1 - New York (161-148)

Do not write in spaces below

REC- 94

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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

a report on EDWARD ANDREW MORROW aka, dated 3/15/55, at Washington, D.C., reflecting that MORROW was then employed as a reporter and foreign correspondent for the "New York Times" and had been so employed except for his period of service in the US armed forces. This report also reflects that MORROW served in the Mac Kenzie Popinlaw Batallion of the ALB from August, 1937, to November, 1938. His passport file also reflects a signed statement by him stating that while he served in the International Brigade and the Spanish Republican Army from July, 1937, to November, 1938, he never swore allegiance to Spain or any other country.

The current address of ORAZIO RAYMOND CARLUCCI, 624 Charters Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, was obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, which requested that CARLUCCI not be advised of the source of his current address because he has previously refused to give his address for fear of reprisals regarding testimony in the deportation case against JOSEPH MATLES. No lead has been set out to reinterview CARLUCCI because it appears that the person he is referring to is EDWARD A. MORROW.

By letter dated 2/9/61 [redacted] Captain, USN retired, furnished 7 items in which MURRO[redacted] is mentioned, two of which are newspaper clippings that are not deemed pertinent and are not being reported. The remaining five consist of two items from "Human Events", one from "National Review" written by FINIS FARR, and a copy of "Counterattack", dated 3/19/54. These are not being reported as coming from Captain [redacted] because these have been set out to have them handled

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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

directly. The 7th item is a letter written by Captain [redacted] which is set out in the details.

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b7C

Efforts to locate [redacted] were unsuccessful. A review of the New York indices failed to reveal a current residence for him and a check of the New York telephone directories fail to reveal a listing for [redacted] or [redacted] his last place of employment.

The aforementioned Captain [redacted] referred to an article by WESTBROOK PEGLER in the January 22, 1959 issue of the "New York Journal American". However, a check of this newspaper by SA [redacted] failed to reveal an article by PEGLER.

The March 19, 1954, issue of "Counterattack" which concerns MURROW quotes the information concerning MURROW in the February 22, 1952, "Counterattack" which is an enclosure and therefore is not being set forth separately in the details.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

The report of SA [redacted] concerning [redacted] Espionage - R, NY file 100-90777-55, reflects that a mail cover on [redacted] on 4/20 and 5/20/54 advised that EDWARD R. MURROW, 485 Madison Ave., NY 22, NY, was a correspondent of [redacted] This is not being set forth in the Details because appointee's contacts with [redacted] and an interview with [redacted] is set forth in the Details. b6 b7C

Information concerning the contact of [redacted] and MURROW as shown in the report of SA [redacted] dated 2/25/57, NY file 65-14740, is set forth in the report of SA [redacted] dated 2/9/61, in this case.

NY file 100-82041, in the report of [redacted] dated 1/14/47, entitled "United Nations News, IS-C" reflects that EDWARD MURROW is a member of the Board of Directors of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation which published union news. It is not being set forth in the Details because the file of the NYO does not contain information to document this organization.

Urtel, dated 2/9/61, refers to copy of letter from Department of Air Force, dated 2/17/55, and report dated 11/26/54, re Major [redacted] This report is the result of an interview of [redacted] in which he furnished information about a number of people. Concerning one Master Sergeant [redacted] stated [redacted] was assigned in August, 1954, to VOUS, Armed Forces Radio Station at Peperell Air Force Base, St. Johns, Newfoundland. He described him as a very intelligent individual who at one time conducted the I and E weekly programs in the base theatre at Peperell. He said [redacted] handling of these programs was so blatantly along Red front lines that he

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CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

registered a verbal complaint against him. [redacted] stated "I have been told he is a nephew of EDGAR R. MURROW, the News Radio Commentator, that he is slated for a job on TV when he leaves the service." The foregoing information is not included in the Details because investigation fails to reveal that MURROW could have a nephew by the name of [redacted] since MURROW has only 3 brothers and no sisters and that his wife has 1 brother and no sisters. This would indicate that any nephews or nieces names would have to be either MURROW or [redacted] his wife's maiden name.

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b7C

Re your tel 2/10/61 referring to Bureau letter dated 3/8/56 regarding [redacted] This letter reflects that BOLMER submitted a newspaper clipping regarding MURROW and suggests that he be watched. The clipping criticizes MURROW's presentation of a TV program in which children were used as a pressure group to obtain large school funds and reports that the "Daily Worker" gave a full column to praising a recent "See It Now" show in which was described a campaign to raise a bond issue for education in Colorado County. This is not included in the details inasmuch as the NYO does not have the clipping and from the foregoing it does not appear to be pertinent.

The files of the NYO reflect that [redacted] also known as [redacted] in 1948, tried to force SA [redacted] who was a tenant of their's, to pay a 15% rent increase after the OPA had voided the lease. Agent [redacted] described [redacted] as a trouble maker. In a letter to the Bureau complaining of Agent [redacted] she displayed a hostile attitude toward FBI Agents, stating that under no circumstances would she rent to an FBI Agent again. For this reason and for the fact there is no indication that [redacted] would have any personal knowledge of the appointee [redacted] is not being contacted.

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NY 161-148

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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

ReButel, dated 2/9/61, captioned "EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI" instructing NY to review certain communications in which appointee was mentioned.

In report of SA [redacted] dated 2/20/45, at NY, [redacted] was interviewed on 1/29/42, as a potential source of information. During the interview [redacted] named EDWARD R. MURROW as one of several persons who would vouch for his reliability. This information not deemed pertinent and therefore not reported. b6 b7C

In report of SA [redacted] dated 3/7/52, at NY, reflects an interview with MURROW concerning [redacted] who was the subject of an applicant investigation and had listed MURROW as a reference. This information not deemed pertinent and therefore not reported.

In NYlet to Bureau, 7/7/54, captioned, [redacted] Sports Commentators, Mutual Broadcasting System, advised that MURROW had been slanting news for years in a very subtle fashion, carrying out the CP line.

Efforts to locate [redacted] through logical sources were negative.

In interview with [redacted] on 2/15/61, he stated that as of 6 months ago, [redacted] was residing in either Palm Beach or Miami, Florida, exact address unknown. [redacted] no longer working in NY area and no further efforts are being made to interview him.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd.)

[redacted] was deleted as an SAC contact on 2/6/59. [redacted] was suspected of sending telegrams containing false information and also suspected of making mysterious telephone calls to the Sports Director at NBC. This information is set out in NYlet to Bureau, 12/10/58, captioned, "UNSUB; Telegram Received By CHRIS SCHENKEL During Broadcast of New York Giants-Detroit Lions Football Game on 12/7/58; Fraud By Wire". b6 b7C

The information supplied by [redacted] is non-specific in nature and is not being reported in the details of this report. [redacted] is not being considered for interview in view of the above described letter.

[redacted] to FRANK STANTON, President, Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, was contacted by SA [redacted] on February 7 and 8, 1961, at which time she advised that Mr. STANTON was prepared to leave the country and that she was doubtful for this reason that an interview could be arranged, but that she would advise this office if an appointment with Mr. STANTON were possible. On February 10, 1961 [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that STANTON had left the country for an indefinite period.

NY 161-148
ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The May, 1954, "Facts About Black List" reflects that the success of the twin aims of the black list (to suppress through intimidation, any opinion or organization opposed in any way to those who black list and ultimately to control mass communications in the interest of that combination of venality and vicious ignorance called McCARTHYISM) has been met with a growing opposition most recently expressed by the forthright and courageous television program "See It Now", produced over CBS by EDWARD R. MURROW and FRED W. FRIENDLY. This program articulated a vast American disgust with the performance of Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY. The public response was overwhelmingly favorable, expressed in a deluge of telephone calls, letters and telegrams unprecedented in CBS history and yet in direct contradiction to what this program meant, the CBS, of which MURROW is a Vice-President, maintains the most rigid black list in the entertainment industry.

This is not being set forth in the details because it does not appear to be pertinent and the editors WALTER BERNSTEIN and SAM MOORE are not further identified.

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NY 161-148

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
[redacted] (By request)	[redacted]
(C) [redacted]	(C) [redacted]
[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau	[redacted]
[redacted] (By request)	[redacted]
[redacted] (By request)	[redacted]
[redacted] (By request)	[redacted]

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b7D
b7C
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b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

[redacted] Will report results of interview with [redacted] and of persons suggested by him.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to:

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Report of: [redacted]

Office: New York, New York

Date: February 16, 1961

Field Office File No.: New York 161-148

Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

3/14/84

CLASSIFIED BY: ~~SP1GSK/cls~~
DECLASSIFY ON: ___ OADR

#239101

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: Information concerning the appointee's connection with Moscow State University Summer Session from records of US CSC and "New York Times" set out. Copies of Counterattack enclosed. Information from "Daily Worker" and "The Worker" concerning appointee set out. Information concerning MILO RADULOVICH, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, OWEN LATTIMORE, LAURENCE DUGGAN, JESUS DE GALINDEZ-SUAREZ set out. b6 b7C [redacted] furnished copy of pamphlet criticizing appointee enclosed with report and interview of DE MESONES set out. Miscellaneous information concerning appointee set out, and interviews criticizing appointee and his method of handling TV shows set out. No derogatory loyalty information developed. Pertinent clippings from "New York Times" set out.

- P -

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Enclosures:

One copy of January 15, 1954 Counterattack.

One copy of March 19, 1954 Counterattack.

One Photostat of column written by JACK O'BRIAN appearing in January 30, 1961 "New York Journal American".

One copy of pamphlet entitled "What You Don't See in 'See It Now' (A Biographical Sketch of Edward R. Murrow)."

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DETAILS

The records of the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., were checked in 1955, and revealed the following information:

A pamphlet entitled "1933 - The First Russian Seminar and Near East Cruise" issued by the "Bureau of University Travel", Newton, Massachusetts, describing a seminar and a tour of Russia "under the management of Intourist, New York City, the official travel agency of the U.S.S.R.". Under the heading of the Advisory Committee was listed EDWARD R. MURROW, Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, Incorporated, New York City.

An exact copy of an advertisement reprinted from the March, 1935, issue of the Journal of the National Education Association includes a photograph of Red Square in Moscow, with the tomb of LENIN in the foreground and invites the reader to attend the 1935 Moscow Summer School from July 16 to August 25. The program of the school is stated to include a "choice of 12 courses conducted in English by Soviet professors on education, art, economics, philosophy, literature, history, psychology, social medicine, and Russian". Further, that it includes "preliminary sessions in Leningrad --- residence study in Moscow ---, travel field work through the U.S.S.R." Under the heading "American Advisory Organization" is listed "International Institute of Education, Incorporated, STEPHEN DUGGAN, Director". Included under the heading of "National Advisory Council" is the name of "EDWARD R. MURROW, Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education".

A 22 page pamphlet entitled "Moscow State University Summer Session, (Anglo-American section) July 16 - August 25, 1935, Moscow, USSR", issued by

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Intourist, Incorporated, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, gives a description of the purpose, origin, plan, program, regulations, cause, etc. of the Moscow University Summer Session (Anglo-American section) for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935. On page two, listed as a member of the "National Advisory Council is EDWARD R. MURROW, Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, Incorporated.

Information concerning the Anglo-American Institute at Moscow is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

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The following article appeared in "The New York Times" on March 13, 1954, page 8, column 4:

"MURROW REPLIES, DEFENDS '35 ROLE

Says He Was One of 25, Some of Them Leading Educators, on Moscow School Council

"Edward R. Murrow said last night that he would plead 'neither ignorance nor youth' for having served on the advisory council for a summer session in Moscow University in 1935.

"In rebuttal to a charge made Thursday night by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, the Columbia Broadcasting System news commentator said he was only one of twenty-five persons, most of whom were distinguished educators, who served on the advisory council.

"At the time Mr. Murrow was 27 years old and an assistant director of the Institute for International Education. Among others who served on the council were the late philosopher John Dewey, Robert M. Hutchins, then the president of the University of Chicago, and former Senator Frank P. Graham, then president of the University of North Carolina.

"Mr. Murrow devoted the closing half of his regular night news broadcast to a discussion of his exchange with the Republican Senator. This section of the broadcast is customarily given over to his commentary on the leading issues in the daily news.

"'Some of the persons on that list are now dead,' Mr. Murrow said, 'but presumably not yet immune from the Senator's attentions. It was and is a rather distinguished list and I plead neither ignorance nor youth as the reason for my name being on it.'

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"Russians Halted Project

"The Institute for International Education, he explained, 'dealt primarily with the exchange of students and professors between this and foreign countries.' He said the board of trustees of the organization, which included John Foster Dulles, created the advisory council in 1935 for a proposed Moscow University summer school.

"But the school was 'abruptly and without satisfactory explanation, canceled' in the spring by the Russian authorities and no effort was made to revive the venture.

"The Institute still functions at 1 East Sixty-seventh Street, and one of its most important jobs is the selection of the American students and professors to study abroad under the State Department's Fulbright Fellowships. Mr. Murrow is one of its trustees.

"Others on the board are Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State College and brother of President Eisenhower; Millicent C. McIntosh, president of Barnard College; Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, and George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois.

"'I believed nineteen years ago and I believe today,' Mr. Murrow said, 'that mature American graduate students and professors can engage in conversation and controversy, the clash of ideas with Communists anywhere under, peacetime conditions, without becoming contaminated or converted.'

"Mr. Murrow played a series of recordings reviewing his exchange with Senator McCarthy, which began with a network television 'documentary' on the Senator. The Senator gave his rebuttal in a radio interview with Fulton Lewis. Jr. broadcast by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

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"He described Mr. Murrow as a member of 'the extreme left wing, bleeding-heart element of radio and television.' Mr. Murrow countered last night that 'if the Senator means I am somewhat to the left of his position and of Louis XIV, he is correct.'"

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On February 9, 1961, Mr. JOHN G. KEENAN 1431 Broadway, New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] that he is President of "Counterattack," a publication dealing with combatting Communism. Mr. KEENAN made available a copy of the March 19, 1954, and January 15, 1954, issues of "Counterattack," containing information concerning the appointee. A copy of each edition is being enclosed with this report.

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Mr. KEENAN stated that the sources for the aforementioned editions of "Counterattack" have been destroyed but made available the following excerpts from the "Daily Worker" which pertained to the appointee.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

The "Daily Worker", dated July 30, 1950, page 6, reflects the following article:

"The CBS news staff has generally been considered of a higher calibre than the staffs of other networks. Men like HOWARD K. SMITH, DON HOLLENBECK, EDWARD R. MURROW and NED CALMER have brought more objectivity to many issues than the usual run of radio reporters. It is interesting to notice, however, in the Korean situation, they lose this objectivity and suddenly accept the empty myths of the red-baiter."

The "Daily Worker", dated October 19, 1951, page 3, reflects the following article:

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ROBERT FRIEDMAN criticized Collier's Weekly for publishing an article entitled, "Russia's Defeat And Occupation, 1952-1960". FRIEDMAN stated, "participating in this gloating anticipation of a new mass slaughter are such old hands at war-in-citement as ROBERT E. SHERWOOD, ARTHUR KOESTLER, LOWELL THOMAS, WALTER WINCHELL, EDWARD R. MURROW and OKSANA KASENLINA".

The "Daily Worker", dated April 15, 1954, page 8, reflects the following article:

"EDWARD R. MURROW, news commentator, yesterday won a Peabody award for his fair-minded radio and television programs. MURROW was cited for coverage that has compelled him to take on assignments 'above and beyond the call of duty'."

The "Daily Worker", dated March 22, 1955, page 7, reflects the following article:

DAVID PLATT wrote that "MURROW's Friday night program, 'Person To Person', will take those who are interested on a tour of the enormous ranch of Senator MC CARTHY's racist pal, CLINT MURCHISON, Texas oil magnate, who recently became the controlling stockholder of the important publicity firm of Henry Holt and Company".

The "Daily Worker", dated December 11, 1955, page 8, reflects the following article:

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"ED MURROW has already shown how TV can be used to mirror reality instead of concealing it. He took us to the ghost town of Lawrence, Mass., on one occasion, and at another time he showed us the spectre of McCarthyism in a Connecticut town.

"In his latest, and what I consider his best. 'See It Now' operation so far, he transported us to Jefferson County, Colorado, and in that sparse mountain region we met the people of America, in township meetings and in closeup interviews, discussing a $7,750,000 bond issue for education on which they were about to vote.

"Farmers and businessmen, workers and housewives, pastors and teachers spoke up, for or against the extra tax they were being asked to contribute for their children's schooling.

"A banker smugly said 'self-help' and not money was needed.

"A lawyer warned the extra tax would drive business to the next county. He was answered later that the fight for Federal aid would come next.

"A businessman got up at a school board meeting to warn against regimentation if Federal aid was accepted. An elderly man, weighing his words, slowly pointed out that the country's high school was built three years ago partly with Federal funds, and there hasn't been any sign of Federal control.

"On three separate occasions, once when a young pastor was speaking and twice in remarks from the floor by just plain citizens, the example was cited of what the Soviet Union had accomplished in expanding education.

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A remarkable phenomenon indeed. Far off in this hilly country, where in some townships people live so far apart that the fight for free school buses becomes the very core of the fight for knowledge, the experience of the Soviet Union has made a deep impression.

"And it was in summing up this grass roots debate that Dr. GREGG made his warning about the chromium curtain descending on American culture.

"Thus, the argument went back and forth, sincere, deep-felt, serious, and, above all, as dramatic as any skillfully contrived stage production. For it wasn't just a quiet debate. There were, for example, the school children's parades.

"THE CHILDREN not only marched in the streets and cheered at indoor rallies. They also sang. And their songs were free of the self-conscious, ironic or mocking accents of the 'hit parade' sort.

"These children were singing for their future while they were marching to get votes for the school bond issue, and they were singing for the future of the entire nation.

"I feel this was a start of something, and that as struggles increase in the days ahead we will have a rebirth of songs that will blow the chromium curtain down with the force of sixteen thousand times sixteen tons."

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The following article, entitled "Why 'See It Now' Gets Top Response on TV", appeared in "The Worker", dated April 18, 1954, by FRANK CANTOR.

"If you're one of the millions who watches Ed Murrow's Tuesday night 'See It Now' show on CBS-TV, you've probably been as bewitched and bothered by the man and his program as the rest of the country.

"His documentary work on the Radulovich case still stands, in my opinion, as one of the most distinguised TV programs ever done. He brought his cameras onto the scene and let the people involved, as well as neighbors, speak for themselves. There wasn't the slightest iota of red-baiting. The program had authenticity you just never see on TV these days. And after Murrow's audience had literally flooded CBS with calls and letters of approval, the Air Force publicly reversed itself and cleared Radulovich of the charges brought against him.

"In the next few months, instead of avoiding the controversial like the plague that has terrified most of TV, Murrow plunged into the center of some of the most crucial issues of the moment. He let the country take a look at what was going on and judge for itself whether it liked it or not. It was pretty evident that Mr. Murrow himself did not.

"Some of these programs were honeys, and aren't easy to forget. In one, he brought alive a civil rights battle in Indianapolis, and made the screen practically crackle with excitement.

"And in another program that I missed, he contrasted red-hunting VFW chapter leaders in Norwalk, Conn., with unemployed workers in the same town discussing what they must do to get work again.

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"So when Murrow finally took on Mc Carthy, and, again singlehandedly on TV, let the country see a bit of the fraud, deceit and demagogy that Mc Carthy's made of, it had a basis in much of the work that 'See It Now' had presented. When the papers and magazines in Mc Carthy's camp cried foul and claimed that Murrow was editorializing, Murrow answered that he was just doing a job of reporting. And so he was. It wouldn't be hard to make out a case proving that Murrow's reportage wasn't deep enough, that it accepted the underlying premise of Mc Carthyism of the danger of 'Communist subversion','Soviet aggression,' etc., but it was reportage just the same because it showed another side in a truly controversial issue that had been largely covered up by the press, radio and TV.

"Actually, though, it was more than just reportage which can be pretty dull fare unless it's salted with some passion and understanding. These programs of Murrow's are so popular because they let in a corner of the truth that the mass communication media has been blacking out. There is an underlying sentiment that runs through them which corresponds with what millions of Americans are obviously thinking and feeling today. That sentiment seems to be that it's about time for decent people to stand up and fight back against the steady obliteration of every democratic right remaining in the land.

"It would be nice to be able to stop here and suggest that Murrow be encouraged to keep up the good work and dig even deeper into the truth of our times. But there's another side to Murrow that sharply contradicts his own attitude on domestic events, as well as mass public opinion in the country. His March 30 'See It Now', for example, was an unabashed war-whoop for American intervention in Indochina, based on a complete distortion of what the sentiment of the people of France is known to be. At the

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same time it was a recruiting call for civilian defense, using the outrageous device of a mock-Soviet air invasion to engender the very hysteria that Murrow so eloquently inveighs against. And there have been others like it, based on the same false assumption of the danger of Communism that Mc Carthy constantly exploits.

"This doesn't make Murrow a Mc Carthyite. But the truth is that it weakens Murrow's attacks on domestic Mc Carthyism. What's more, from Murrow's own vantage-point of a producer of documentary reportage, it distorts his whole approach to objective reporting, as it did in the Indochina program. Here, simply by giving greatest coverage to an interview with ex-Premier Reynaud who plumped for U.S. aid to the war, and by sketching French public opinion as split, he created the totally false impression that most Frenchmen either want the war continued or are divided, when even the New York Times admits that the great majority of France wants the war ended by negotiations as quickly as possible.

"Murrow stands then in considerable contradiction to himself and in more than one way. He goes along with the war aims of Dulles, but he resists the domestic part of this program which calls for fascizing the country. He accepts the Mc Carthyite lies about Communism, but wages a courageous battle against the more brutal is a member of the Board of Directors of CBS, which is guilty of practicing one of the worst witchhunts in the TV industry, but he speaks out passionately against witchhunting in the nation. And he brings adult TV fare to an industry that for the most part sends mush, muck and murder over the air.

"It's the vigor with which he exposes Mc Carthyism that gives him the greatest public response, and it's this, on the whole, that lifts 'See It Now' a dozen cuts above the run-of-the-mill programs on TV."

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"The Worker" is an east coast weekly Communist newspaper.

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On November 13, 1953, [redacted] advised that he attended a general membership meeting of the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (NYCASP), on November 4, 1953, at the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (NCASP) Headquarters, 35 West 46th Street, New York City. He said a resolution was passed unanimously to send a letter to EDWARD R. MURROW, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) News Commentator, in praise of his position on Lieutenant RADULOVICH.

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On February 26, 1954, [redacted] furnished a copy of the By-Laws of the NYCASP, which states that it shall be affiliated with the NCASP.

Information concerning the NCASP is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

An article from the "New York Post", dated October 21, 1953, night extra, reports JOHN RADULOVICH, age 65, father of MILO RADULOVICH, appeared on the EDWARD R. MURROW CBS TV program "See It Now". According to this article, the "See It Now" program on October 20, 1953, devoted its full time to a roundup on the "guilt-by-kin controversy", regarding Lieutenant MILO RADULOVICH. JOHN RADULOVICH read aloud on his program a letter to the President of the United States, in which he asked for justice for his son, MILO.

An article appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune", dated November 25, 1953, revealing that Air Force Secretary HAROLD E. TALBOT on November 24, 1953, overruled an Air Force Board that found Lieutenant MILO J. RADULOVICH, Reserve officer, a security risk because of his family's alleged Communist connections.

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The following concerns OWEN LATTIMORE:

In 1950, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, Assistant Professor, Fordham University, New York, New York, former managing editor of the "Daily Worker", an east coast Communist daily newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958, and a CP functionary until October, 1945, stated that he had heard about OWEN LATTIMORE many times in official reports by responsible officials of the CP between 1935 and 1945. He recalled that in about 1934, EARL BROWDER, the head of the CP, stated at CP Headquarters that OWEN LATTIMORE was to be given the assignment of the organization of a campaign which was to sell the United States on the fact that the Chinese Communists were agrarian reformers, and further commended LATTIMORE for having brought so many Communist writers into the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR). Mr. BUDENZ said that he felt certain that LATTIMORE was a Communist.

Information concerning the Institute of Pacific Relations has previously been set forth in a report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at New York, New York, in this matter.

The following concerns HARRY DEXTER WHITE:

On December 5, 1945, ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, a self-confessed Soviet Espionage Agent, advised that HARRY DEXTER WHITE was known to her as a member of the "Silvermaster Group." Miss BENTLEY stated that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was head of a group in Washington, D. C. engaged in securing data for the Soviet underground.

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On December 3, 1948, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a self-confessed former Soviet Espionage Agent, advised that he had in his possession four, yellow-lined sheets of paper in the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. CHAMBERS said these were examples of material that HARRY WHITE made available to him from the Treasury Department for delivery to Colonel BYKOV, who, according to CHAMBERS, was the head of a Soviet underground organization.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory identified the handwriting on the paper in CHAMBERS' possession as the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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On January 29, 1951, [redacted] furnished the New York Office the list of films imported by Artkino since July 15, 1950. b2 b7D b7C b6

Included in this list of films furnished by [redacted] was a film entitled "The Siege of Leningrad". The list described the film as follows:

"A monumental record of Leningrad's immortal heroism during 151 days of siege. A Stalin Prize winner photographed under fire. English narrated by Edward N. Murrow, Chief of the CBS European Bureau."

Information concerning Artkino Pictures Incorporated is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

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[redacted] advised in 1935, that EDWARD R. MURROW was, in 1933, a member of the National Board of Advisors to the National Student Federation of America. b2 b7D b7C b6

[redacted] advised in December, 1942, that EDWARD MURROW'S name appeared on a list of sponsors of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime, also known as the Committee for the Care of Children in Wartime.

The Committee for the Care of Children in Wartime appears in the Appendix of this report.

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On August 14, 1957, [redacted] was interviewed at his place of employment, [redacted] New York City, at his own request by SAS [redacted] and [redacted]

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During the course of the interview, [redacted] made available a copy of a brochure printed by the Pan American Anti-Communist Association Incorporated (PAACA) entitled, "What You Don't See In 'See It Now'", which purports to be a biographical sketch of EDWARD R. MURROW. A copy of this brochure is being forwarded [redacted] as an enclosure with this report.

[redacted] was President of the PAACA during the time of its existence July 11, 1956 to some time in 1959.

Information concerning the PAACA is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

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On February 15, 1961, [redacted] b6 b7C
Grand Tours, Incorporated, 122 East 42nd Street, New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] that he was formerly the president of the Pan American Anti-Communist Association of New York, Incorporated (PAACA), and this organization is no longer in existance. He stated that this organization published a pamphlet entitled "What You Don't See in 'See It Now'", a biographical sketch of EDWARD R. MURROW. He said the information for this pamphlet was obtained by research done by members of the organization, and the information set forth is opinions of those who wrote it and information which is a matter of public record. He said he had no additional personal knowledge of MURROW, and the purpose of publishing the pamphlet was to make known the activities of MURROW, because he had a television show which was favorable to JESUS DE GALINDEZ-SUAREZ, concerning whom the PAACA was in opposition.

The following concerns JESUS DE GALINDEZ-SUAREZ:

JESUS DE GALINDEZ-SUAREZ was a Columbia University professor and an outspoken opponent of the regime of Generalissimo RAFAEL L. TRUJILLO of the Dominican Republic. GALINDEZ disappeared under mysterious circumstances in New York City on March 12, 1956.

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The following concerns LAURENCE DUGGAN:

On December 31, 1948, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised that he had a vague recollection that ALGER HISS had related that he made an effort to recruit LAURENCE DUGGAN into his Espionage apparatus and gave the impression that DUGGAN was already operating. He recalled that in about 1937, J. PETERS had told him that FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD was operating an apparatus in New York and that J. PETERS had introduced him to FIELD for the purpose of recruiting DUGGAN. CHAMBERS said FIELD proceeded to Washington, D. C. to see DUGGAN but DUGGAN brushed him off indicating that he was already active in an apparatus. CHAMBERS said he was of the impression that DUGGAN was part of, or associated with, the apparatus of HEDE GOMPERTZ (HEDE MASSING).

On December 7 and 8, 1948, HEDE MASSING advised that in about 1933 - 1934, she was working on LAURENCE DUGGAN to cooperate with her in Communist intelligence work. She said DUGGAN resisted her but eventually agreed to see her superior, BORIS BYKOV. She said BYKOV later told her that DUGGAN was difficult and suggested that she might have to see him again. She said, however, that she made no further effort to recruit DUGGAN. HEDE MASSING admitted withholding this information on a previous interview because she was not certain he had gotten into the organization and that if he had she felt sure he was out by 1938.

On December 10, 1948, LAURENCE DUGGAN was interviewed and stated that he might possibly have met HEDE GOMPERTZ but denied knowledge of having been recruited into Soviet Espionage by her

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and stated that he never met her superior at her suggestion. He admitted, however, that he had been approached to assist the Soviet Union by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD and HENRY HILL COLLINS. He denied ever being a member of the CP or a CP front organization. He said he was not a Marxist and described himself as a "new dealer." He said he never did anything to aid the Communist International or the Soviet Union to the detriment of the United States.

The May, 1947 edition of "Current Biography" reflects that in 1947 LAURENCE DUGGAN was appointed to succeed his father as Director of the Institute of International. The article said he had joined the staff of the Institute in 1929 and remained until 1930, when he joined the State Department. He remained in the State Department until July, 1944, when he resigned. He then went with the United Nation Relief and Rehabilitation Administration until he became Director of the Institute.

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On June 23, 1959, Mrs. ALICE WIDENER, during the course of a telephonic interview with the New York Office, commented that EDWARD R. MURROW was considered by her to be a "left-winger".

Mrs. ALICE WIDENER, 829 Park Avenue, New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] on February 14, 1961, that she does not know Mr. MURROW personally nor has she ever had any business associations with him. She stated that she has been critical of Mr. MURROW and the Columbia Broadcasting System because of Mr. MURROW'S distorted television feature regarding ANNIE LEE MORSE. She advised that Mr. MURROW deleted a great deal of information from the actual testimony in the case of Mrs. MORSE. She stated that the program itself was completely favorable to Mrs. MORSE, which actually was contrary to the facts of the hearing. Mrs. WIDENER stated that she attempted to contact MURROW but he refused to speak to her and she could obtain no satisfaction from his Secretary. She stated that she has published criticisms of Mr. MURROW in her magazine "USA". She advised she did not believe she was in any position to comment on Mr. MURROW'S ability as she had stated previously, she had no association with him.

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On February 15, 1961, Mr. JACK O'BRIAN, Columnist, "New York Journal American", was contacted at his residence, 225 East 73rd Street, New York City, by SA [redacted] concerning EDWARD R. MURROW. b6 b7C

Mr. O'BRIAN advised he does not know MURROW personally but has formed his opinion of the appointee from viewing television programs and from his general knowledge of the television industry.

Mr. O'BRIAN stated he could not furnish any information of a subversive nature concerning the appointee, but believed MURROW to be irresponsible for the way he slanted his television programs. He stated that MURROW conveys the impression that he is presenting facts in an objective manner when in reality he misquotes, slants and is guilty of significant omission. Mr. O'BRIAN offered the following to illustrate his point.

MURROW presented a program pertaining to Senator McCARTHY through the use of edited film clips which gave an extremely false impression of McCARTHY. Mr. O'BRIAN explained thet he is not criticizing MURROW for being anti-McCARTHY, but is criticizing him for the way in which he presented the facts available. In his program, which is indicative of his programming technique, MURROW presented Senator McCARTHY in a most unfavorable and uncomplimentary light.

Mr. O'BRIAN recalled a second program presented by MURROW entitled "Harvest of Shame". This program was a documentary dealing with the migratory labor problem in the United States. Mrs. O'BRIAN stated that the American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF) complained to CBS that this show contained numerous errors of fact and omission and erroneous inferences based on inaccurate and incomplete factual data. Mr. O'BRIAN stated that MURROW on this program quoted an unidentified farmer as stating: "We

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"used to own our slaves. Now we just rent them." Mr. O'BRIAN stated that the AFBF charged that quoting an unnamed person is a common propaganda trick used by persons who want to leave an inference but want to avoid personal responsibility for its accuracy. Toward the end of this program, the AFBF points out, a breadline scene was depicted with the comment: "This happened in the United States in 1960". The AFBF countered that the above scene was not a current situation but represented instead a period several years ago when a big freeze destroyed most Florida vegetable crops leaving migrants unemployed.

Mr. O'BRIAN stated that he did not feel MURROW was a good administrator and in fact MURROW, himself, made this statement when he was a CBS vice-Prssident. Mr. O'BRIAN stated that MURROW has publicly criticized CBS President FRANK STANTON for his ignorance of his facets of broadcasting. Mr. O'BRIAN added that it was his belief MURROW and STANTON did not get along and because of this friction, MURROW welcomed the opportunity to leave CBS. Mr. O'BRIAN stated that he objected to MURROW'S appointment, because in his opinion, MURROW does not present an honest, factual picture of the issue involved in his programs. Mr. O'BRIAN added that this type of presentation is against our established Democratic ideas.

Mr. O'BRIAN reiterated that his opinion of MURROW was not gathered through a personal relationship, but by means of observing appointee or his telecasts and from his own general knowledge of the television industry.

Mr. O'BRIAN made available a copy of his "New York Journal American" column, dated January 30, 1961, concerning MURROW'S appointment. This column is submitted as an enclosure to this report.

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On July 12, 1954, JOSEPH FELS BARNES was interviewed by SAs [redacted] and advised that while he attended Harvard University about 1923 - 1927, a convention was held which he believed might have been a national convention of the American Student Union. This national convention or meeting was held either at Ann Arbor, Michigan, or somewhere in Wisconsin. BARNES stated that he recalled FREDERICK V. FIELD asked him to accompany him to the national convention but that BARNES did not go. He recalled, however, that the CBS commentator, ED MURROW, had some active part in this convention, the exact nature of which he did not know.

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On February 14, 1961, Mr. JOSEPH BARNES was interviewed in his office at Simon Schuster Company, 650 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, by SA [redacted] Mr. BARNES advised that although he and the appointee attended different schools, he has known Mr. MURROW since about 1927 when they were both college students. He said that at that time MURROW was associated with a student group he believed to be the National Student Federation. Mr. BARNES said that since then he has been a professional and social friend of the appointee. He stated that during the Second World War he was closely associated professionally with the appointee in many European countries inasmuch as he, BARNES, was a journalist for the "New York Herald Tribune."

Mr. BARNES advised that he recalled that when he was a student at Harvard, FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD asked him to attend a convention or meeting of some student group, the name of which he did not recall. He said that the convention was held in Michigan or Wisconsin but that he did not go and his recollection of the affair is rather hazey. Mr. BARNES said that he also has a vague recollection that the appointee was to attend this convention and may have been associated with the National Student Federation at that time.

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Mr. BARNES advised that in the early part of the 1930's, he attended several meetings on foreign and economic affairs with FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD which were held at the house of JAMES T. SHOTWELL but that he never recalled the appointee being at any of these meetings. He described these meetings as being in the nature of seminars to discuss various problems in foreign and economic affairs. Mr. BARNES stated that the period of the 1930's was so long ago that he does not recall accurately his activities or the activities of Mr. MURROW in connection with the aforementioned convention or any student activities on the part of Mr. MURROW. He said that he regards the appointee very highly and feels that the United States is fortunate to have the services of the appointee whom he described as a loyal and highly competent American.

It is noted that a newspaper clipping from the "New York Times" set forth in this report mentions that ALEX ROSE suggested the name of EDWARD MURROW as United States Senator.

On February 9, 1961, Mr. ALEX ROSE, President, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, 245 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] that he is not a close personal friend of EDWARD R. MURROW and has met him on only one or two occasions. He said, however, that he has followed his progress in the communications field and has been a close observer of Mr. MURROW's radio and television performances. He stated that from his observation, he is of the opinion that Mr. MURROW is well qualified for the position of Director of the United States Information Agency and that he regards Mr. MURROW as a loyal citizen and a competent businessman.

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During the course of an interview on July 3, 1958, Mr. LEON LEWIS KAY advised SAs [redacted]

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and MAURICE P. LEEN that he never worked for what he referred to as the "Edward R. Murrow clique" at Columbia Broadcasting System.

On February 14, 1961, Mr. CARL WARREN, Chief, Radio News, "New York Daily News", New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] that LEON KAY, who was a former member of his staff, died about one year ago. b6 b7C

In January, 1959, Mrs. CATHERINE TAAFFE, 35 West 82nd Street, New York, New York, furnished information that EDWARD R. MURROW desired to interview FIDEL CASTRO on "Person to Person" television program and that a cable was sent to MURROW recommending that Dr. ROBERTO AGRAMONTE and ALBERTO FERNANDEZ be interviewed. She indicated that MURROW was in agreement with this proposal and that she was to have a conference with him to work out details.

On February 14, 1961, Mrs. CATHERINE TAAFFE, 35 West 82nd Street, New York, New York, advised that she does not know EDWARD R. MURROW personally and that she never had any direct dealings with him in regard to the aforementioned interviews. She said, however, that in January, 1959, a number of newspapermen were interested in interviewing CASTRO and that she thought it would be a good idea if MURROW could handle such an interview on a television program. She stated that she recalls that MURROW was amenable to such an interview but that the plan never "got off the ground." She said that it was MURROW's intention to expose, CASTRO through searching questions, for what he actually was. She stated that the aforementioned cable was sent by a person whose name she does not now recall suggesting AGRAMONTE and FERNANDEZ be interviewed instead of CASTRO. She described AGRAMONTE

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and FERNANDEZ as anti- Castroites. She also said that in her opinion MURROW was not interested in interviewing these two persons because he would not be able to fulfill his purpose of tearing the disguise from CASTRO through interviewing them.

Mrs. TAAFFE reiterated that she never met MURROW but that from observing his programs and from comments she has heard from various friends, she regards him as a loyal citizen and a capable man.

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By letter dated February 9, 1961, Captain [redacted] United States Navy, retired, 10 Huguenot Drive, Larchmont, New York, furnished a copy of a letter dated July 29, 1959, which he wrote to a person whose name he deleted. The following two paragraphs concerning MURROW are quoted from this letter.

"I have not followed all of Edward R. Murrow's broadcasts, but the ones I have seen have made me plenty mad. Interviews with Menon and Nehru, for instance, are typical. Murrow, it appears to me, has the quick habit of getting his communist or pro-communist or 'egghead' liberal subjects off the hook by some innocuous question just at the time the subject should be called upon to stand up and be counted. This technique, as you can imagine builds up these Cold War enemies of the U.S. instead of putting their record straight with the public. Murrow either avoids an anti-communist question which would be most apt at the moment to ask of the person interviewed or by some otherwise quick maneuver (if two or more are interviewed at once) he lets the anti-anti-communist, or worse, get away with their propaganda.

"Murrow's handling of news material and interviews, to my mind, is of a distinctly unpatriotic nature

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"and permits of no hope that he will do any better by Uncle Sam in the future simply because he has a Navy uniform. To the contrary, after careful scrutiny of Murrow's record and 'Interviews' ("Person to Person" or Poison to Poison"), one might rather come to the conclusion that the uniform of the United States Navy could turn out for him to be a convenient 'front.'"

When interviewed on February 9, 1961, by SA [redacted] Captain [redacted] advised that he has no personal knowledge of the appointee. He stated that he has never met him and that his only knowledge of him is through MURROW's television programs and items that he has read about him.

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It is to be noted that on January 25, 1955, [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, wrote a letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at Washington, D.C., to the effect that she believed EDWARD R. MURROW was not a friend of the United States but rather a friend of Russian Communism and stated in this letter that he, MURROW, highlighted faults of the capitalistic government.

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On February 16, 1961, [redacted] of [redacted] New York, advised SA [redacted] that she formerly resided at [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, and that she is presently employed as a swimming teacher at the Board of Education, New York City.

She advised that she does not have nor never has had any personal knowledge or acquaintance with EDWARD R. MURROW. She advised that the basis for her opinion expressed in her letter to the FBI in 1955, concerning MURROW was a result of her having listened to and watched EDWARD R. MURROW on radio and television.

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The May 26, 1954 edition of "Variety" reflects that New York Supreme Court Judge IRVING SAYPOL, in a verbal decision yesterday, dismissed a case brought by actor JOE JULIAN against "Red Channels" on the grounds that inclusion of his name in the publication did not constitute libel. SAYPOL, after hearing the plaintiff present his case, acted on an earlier motion made by the defendants to dismiss. The article further reflects that EDWARD R. MURROW was one of the character witnesses who appeared for JULIAN.

[redacted] advised on March 28, 1950 that JOE JULIAN was a radio actor whom the informant had first met prior to the past World War. During these days, the informant said, JULIAN argued for Communism and Marxism, and has been a supporter of these tenets since.

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[redacted] mentioned that ironically JULIAN played a part of a Communist in the anti-Communist program "Communism - US Brand," which was broadcast by WJZ in 1949. The informant stated that JOE JULIAN was severely criticized by the pro-Communists for taking that part.

The informant stated that on January 9, 1949, JOE JULIAN attended a meeting called by the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, which was called to urge abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Affairs.

NY 161-148

On February 10, 1961, Mr. JULIUS GELLER, Supervisor, "New York Times", Information Bureau, 229 West 43rd Street, New York, New York, made available the morgue clipping file on EDWARD R.MURROW to SA [redacted] It contains the following "New York Times" clippings. b6 b7C

The March 11, 1958, edition reflects that MURROW'S name was advanced by ALEX ROSE, Liberal Party Vice-Chairman, for United States Senator.

The July 28, 1959, issue contained an item that MURROW would probably get a Naval Reserve Commission he is seeking if he can pass the physical examination.

The January 23, 1949, issue reflects that EDWARD R. MURROW is one of a group sponsoring a fund in memory of LAURENCE DUGGAN, late President of the Institute of International Education, to carry out the work in which he was most deeply interested.

The September 14, 1948, issue reflects that EDWARD R. MURROW, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, was scheduled to be the main speaker in Town Hall on September 14, 1948.

The November 9, 1946, issue reflects that a cable signed EDWARD R. MURROW, CBS, advised Premier STALIN that CBS would withdraw its correspondent, RICHARD C. HOTTELET, unless he could resume broadcasting.

The November 30, 1953, issue contains a column by JOHN CROSBY citing the case of Lieutenant MILO J. RADULOVICH, which was opened because of MURROW. He also says that MURROW did a magnificent job in the case of

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the American Civil Liberties Union fight to hire a hall in Indianapolis. MURROW showed meetings of the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Legion contrasting the "regimented atmosphere" of the American Legion and the "democratic reasonableness of the Unions".

The issue of February 22, 1932, describes MURROW as Director of the National Student Federation of America, who signed an appeal for peaceful settlement of the Far East crisis.

The issue of February 3, 1934, contains an item in the first edition which relates EDWARD R. MURROW, Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education, announced that several New York educators accepted membership on the National Advisory Council of the newly organized Anglo-American Institute of the Moscow University. The institute was the sponsor in the United States of the Soviet School and the first session was scheduled for from July 15 to August 26, 1934.

The February 11, 1943, edition reflects that EDWARD R. MURROW narrated a feature length Russian documentary film produced by Lenfilm Newsreel Studios, Leningrad, U.S.S.R., entitled "Siege of Leningrad." It also reflects that he did the commentary for films produced by the British Ministry of Information.

The August 13, 1951, issue reveals that EDWARD R. MURROW was elected as a trustee to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. JOHN FOSTER DULLES was re-elected Chairman.

The September 4, 1951, issue in an article captioned "Bells Help to Open Freedom Crusade" which reflects that EDWARD R. MURROW was to do the commentary of a transcribed program in connection with the 1951

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Crusade for Freedom which seeks $3,500,000.00 in a drive to fight Communist propaganda with the truth.

The "New York Times" file also contained a clipping from the magazine section of the "New York Post" dated February 27, 1959. This article refers to a "See It Now" program during the 1953-1954 season that dealt with the case of an Air Force Lieutenant about to be dismissed because his father and sister were suspected of left leanings. The article notes that the Air Force changed its mind after the show. It also states that the show dealing with the late Senator McCARTHY'S investigation methods earned MURROW resounding accolades. The article states that when the National Business Association of Manufacturers attacked MURROW on his "Business of Sex" program, it described him as the man who "pilloried McCARTHY unmercifully and unfairly". The article says MURROW was prepared for McCARTHY'S counterattack. Months earlier, one of the Senator's Aides had gleefully announced to a member of a camera crew in Washington, that they had evidence that MURROW was "on a Soviet payroll in 1934". The "evidence" was MURROW'S employment 20 years earlier as Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education which sponsored a summer session in Russia for American and English students. The file also contained an article from the December 26, 1953 issue of "The New Yorker", entitled "Profiles" by CHARLES WERTENBAKER. This article appears on page 34 and reflects that in 1932, MURROW became Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education and the Director was Professor STEPHEN P. DUGGAN. The article states that after HITLER rose to power, DUGGAN and several other educators organized an Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars and under this awkward and anxious letterhead, MURROW as the Committee Secretary carried on its correspondence.

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On February 15, 1961 [redacted] Pawling, New York, advised SA [redacted] that CHARLES BREWSTER, his wife, LOIS BREWSTER, and their two adopted children are neighbors of his on South Quaker Hill Road. He said the children are CHARLES, age 8, and HELEN, age 11 or 12. He advised that CHARLES BREWSTER is an executive with the Pawling Rubber Company and that the family enjoys an excellent reputation.

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On February 15, 1961, [redacted] Credit Bureau of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York, advised SA [redacted] that CHARLES and LOIS BREWSTER enjoy a satisfactory credit rating, that they have two adopted children and that he is an executive with the Pawling Rubber Company.

On February 15, 1961, [redacted] Identification Officer, Dutchess County Sheriff's Office, advised SA [redacted] that he could locate no record for CHARLES or LOIS BREWSTER.

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APPENDIX

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AMERICAN STUDENT UNION

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the American Student Union:

"American Student Union

"1. Cited as a Communist front which was 'the result of a united front gathering of young Socialists and Communists' in Columbus, Ohio in 1935. The Young Communist League took credit for the creation of the organization, which offered free trips to the Soviet Union. It claimed to have led as many as 500,000 students out in annual April 22 strikes in the United States. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 80; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 16; and in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 159.)

"2. Cited as subversive and un-American. (Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.)"

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APPENDIX

ANGLO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT MOSCOW

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The following information was obtained by Special Agent [redacted] from the State Department, in 1947.

The files of the Department of State reflect that under date of August 25, 1933, FELIX COLE, Charge d'Affaires, United States Legation, Riga, Russia, communicated with the Secretary of State regarding the Anglo-American Institute at Moscow which was later known as the American Institute of Moscow University. In this letter Mr. COLE stated that in July, 1933, the Anglo-American Institute at Moscow was opened upon the arrival in Russia of a group of American students under the leadership of Professor IRVING V. SOLLINS of New York. The school was allegedly established at the initiative of Columbia University.

In December, 1934, Mr. JOHN C. WILEY, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim, communicated with the Secretary of State regarding the Anglo-American Institute of Moscow, which by that time was known as the American Institute of Moscow University. He stated that a complaint had been received concerning the administration of the American Institute of Moscow University from Mr. I. HENRY SHAPIRO, a naturalized American citizen of Roumanian birth residing in Moscow. Mr. SHAPIRO stated that IRVING V. SOLLINS, representing Intourist, approached Dr. STEPHEN P. DUGGAN a Professor of Princeton University and a director of the Institute of International Education, for the purpose of obtaining the cooperation of the Institute in establishing a summer school in Moscow for Americans. This plan met with the approval of Dr. DUGGAN, who secured the endorsement of the Institute of International Education.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT MOSCOW (CONTINUED)

According to Mr. SHAPIRO, subsequently Dr. DUGGAN ascertained that IRVING V. SOLLINS had at one time been a student at New York University but had been expelled. However, SOLLINS possessed the backing of several members of the New York University Faculty and was able to keep in his possession certain papers indicating that he was connected with the University. SOLLINS became an employee of Intourist in New York City and introduced to Dr. DUGGAN various Soviet officials and discussed with them the feasibility of sponsoring this school in connection with Moscow University.

According to Mr. SHAPIRO, IRVING V. SOLLINS was interested in obtaining a large number of students to attend the school in Moscow and secured far more than the Institution could accommodate satisfactorily.

The files revealed that the Anglo-American Institute at the University of Moscow was discontinued in 1934.

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APPENDIX

ARTKINO PICTURES INCORPORATED

The records of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., reflect that as of March, 1960, Artkino Pictures Incorporated, 723 7th Avenue, New York City, was the registered agent of Sovexportfilm, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for the sale and distribution in the United States of films received from that agency.

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF
CHILDREN IN WARTIME

The records of the County Clerk's Office, Supreme Court Building, New York City, checked in February, 1943, revealed that this organization, Committee for the Care of Children in Wartime, filed its petition for incorporation on October 23, 1942. The petition listed one of its Directors as ELEANOR S. GIMBEL.

The "New York Telegram", dated February 24, 1948, in an article describing the history of the child care program, revealed that Mrs. ELEANOR GIMBEL was Chairman of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime. The article described Mrs. ELEANOR S. GIMBEL as a "supporter of many Communist-front organizations."

The December 6, 1942 issue of "The Worker", on page 15, contains a picture of ELEANOR GIMBEL, captioned Chairman of New York's Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime.

On June 23, 1950, [redacted] a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), advised that ELEANOR GIMBEL was a member of the CP. According to [redacted] this information was received from the State Committee of the CP in New York. [redacted] said that she had been a member of the CP to at least 1945.

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On December 7, 1953, BELLA V. DODD, a self-admitted member of the CP, advised that ELEANOR GIMBEL worked with the CP and was highly regarded by the CP,

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but to her knowledge, ELEANOR GIMBEL had never been a member of the CP.

The CP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX:

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions:

"National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions

"1. Cited as a Communist front. (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 2.)

"2. Cited as a Communist front which is 'used to appeal to special occupational groups * * *' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

PAN AMERICAN ANTI-COMMUNIST ASSOCIATION (PAACA)

At the time that it made application to become a corporation in the State of New York on July 11, 1956, the PAACA stated that the purpose of its existence was to promote interest in civic and political affairs, develop good citizenship, inculcate respect for democratic principles of the United States, seek out and bring to attention of the public, any practices of a subversive organization.

FD-323 (3-28-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

February 17, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

NY 161-148

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Title EDWARD R. MURROW

Character SPECIAL INQUIRY

Reference is made to the New York report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

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All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1GSK/cls

4 enclosures - Bureau

Re: EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

NY 161-148

ENCLOSURE
161-296-102

105

WHAT YOU DON'T SEE IN "SEE IT NOW"

(A biographical sketch of Edward R. Murrow)

HIS CAREER BEFORE TELEVISION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 ASW/ls

Murrow is about 50 years old. Born in North Carolina, he spent his childhood in the State of Washingtn, where he graduated from Washington State College.

At that time there was a national student organization known as the National Studen Federation. Murrow was an active member while he was an undergraduate. He was elected national president. After graduation, he devoted two years (until 1932) to promotional work for the National Student Federation. At that time the Communists and Socialists had a rival national student organization — the American Student Union. As president of the National Student Federation, Murrow did not fight the A.S.U., as other conservative student groups were doing: he 'coexisted' with it.

In 1932, he secured his first important job as Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education. This organization promotes interchange of students between countries, and distributes scholarships. It is endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Its director, when Murrow was appointed, was Stephen F. Duggan. In the Institute, Murrow met Duggan's son, Lawrence Duggan. It was during the period that Murrow was with the Institute that Lawrence Duggan was active, with Alger Hiss and Noel Field, in the Washington Soviet Spy Ring, as Elizabeth Bentley, former spy ring courier, revealed to the Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948. When Miss Bentley exposed him, Lawrence Duggan committed suicide by leaping out of the window of the Institute.

It was while he was assistant director of the Institute that Murrow publicly showed his sympathy for Soviet Russia.

In 1933, *Intourist,* the official Soviet Russian travel agency, announced the organization of a Summer course of study for American students in the Moscow University. The official literature of *Intourist* describes the arrangement as follows:

> "In order to insure close cooperation with American educational institutions, and with students and educators in the United States, an advisory relationship was established in 1933 with the Institute of International Education. At the same time, a National Advisory Council of prominent American educators was formed by Prof. Stephen P. Duggan to assist the Institute of International Education in its advisory capacity."

The man who helped organize this 'Advisory Committee' for the University of Moscow, under Duggan, was Edward R. Murrow. Murrow was a member of the Advisory Committee himself. His name appeared on the letterhead of the 'Advisory Committee' for two years — from 1933 to 1935.

The Summer Course, naturally, was a camouflaged Communist propaganda activity. American students, when they reached Moscow, found themselves indoctrinated in the virtues of Soviet Communism. Intourist reported that in the Second Summer Session, held in 1935,

212 students attended.

Murrow, when confronted by the printed matter of this Summer Session of the Moscow University, denies that he was active in the program. His denial is a bare-faced lie. As Duggan's assistant, the administration of such matters was in his hands. It was impossible that he did not know that he was helping Communism.

HE ENTERS RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1935, Murrow was employed by the Columbia Broadcasting Company to direct a talk-and-social-events department. He was thus able to get in on the ground floor of news broadcasting, then at its beginning. In 1937, he was appointed by C.B.S. as European Director. His task was to organize a system of news reportage of European events. He distinguished himself in anti-Hitler reports during the years just before World War II. When the war broke out, he became a national figure by his broadcasts from London during the Nazi blitz of 1940. He won the admiration of William S. Paley, President of C.B.S., and, in 1945, he was promoted to the post of Vice-President of C.B.S. He resigned the Vice-Presidency in 1947 and returned to broadcasting.

In 1950, in cooperation with Fred W. Friendly, Murrow inaugurated a radio program called "Hear It Now". In 1951, the partners dropped the radio program and started a television program called "See It Now". This program is still in progress. It is estimated that 3,000,000 viewers listen to it. Later, Murrow added another regular television program in interview form, "Person to Person". He also has a daily radio news broadcast.

HOW HE SLANTS HIS TELEVISION SHOWS

The Galindez broadcasts was one of a series of heavily biased broadcasts and telecasts in which Murrow has praised or favorably publicized Left individuals or causes, or has slandered anti-communists. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that he deliberately rigs his elaborate "See It Now" shows to discredit anti-Communists and to glorify American Leftists.

Let us give a few illustrations. Many others could be cited.

(1) In 1933, he devoted a "See It Now" to the so-called Radulovich case. Radulovich was an Air Force Reserve lieutenant. The Air Force Security Board discovered that both the lieutenant's father and sister had been active in Communist work. The Board dismissed Radulovich as a security risk — a perfectly reasonable decision. Murrow put on a sympathy-loaded program which made Radulovich out to be a martyr. There was such a storm of protest from sentimentalists who saw and heard the Murrow program that Secretary of the Air Harold E. Talbott panicked and ordered the over-ruling of his Security Board and the reinstatement of Radulovich.

(2) In 1934, Murrow held the American Legion up to contempt. The Indianapolis, Ind., American Legion officers had objected to the establishment of a branch of the American Civil Liberties Union in Indianapolis, in view of its subversive record. Murrow, in a heavily slanted program, showed the American Civil Liberties Union in an extremely favorable light in a way to capture public sympathy. But his portrayal of the Indianapolis Legionnaires showed them to be bullying, ignorant figures. One of his clever touches was to have the case for the A.C.L.U. presented by a Catholic priest. The implication was plain that Catholics are for the A.C.L.U. which is a direct distortion of the truth. As John Crosby, a leftwing critic, described it: "Murrow showed the two meetings -- the Legion's and Civil Liberties Union's — jumping back and forth from the regimented atmosphere of the Legion's to the democratic reasonableness of the Union's."

(3) At the height of Senator Joseph McCarthy's campaign against Communism, Murrow deliberately ran an anti-McCarthy "See It Now" program, holding McCarthy up to contempt and trying to get across the impression that he was a thief in his personal life and un-American in his public career. The Communists and Communist sympathizers whom McCarthy had exposed were played up sympathetically as persecuted men and women.

In order to inflame Negroes against McCarthy, Murrow did a broadcast defending Anna Lee Moss, a Negro Communist woman whose Communist Party background had been brought to light by witnesses before the McCarthy Committee and who had been suspended from her Defense Department job. Although the evidence pointed clearly Mrs. Moss's Communist record, Murrow made her out to be a martyr and aroused so much public agitation that a weak-kneed administration reinstated her in her job.

McCarthy protested so vigorously to C.B.S. against the unfairness of Murrow's programs that he was given free time in which to reply.

(4) When Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was denied top security clearance by the United States after he had admitted under oath that he had contributed money to Communist causes, that his brother had been an active Communist Party member and associate of the atom spy ring in Berkeley, Cal., and that his wife had formerly been married to a Communist, Murrow proceeded to whitewash him. Oppenheimer was invited to a Murrrow 'Person to Person" program and interviewed admiringly and approvingly. This Murrow telecast did more to rehabilitate Oppenheimer after his exposure than any other publicity.

(5) When Senator Knowland, in 1955, came out in favor of a blockade of Red China in order to free the captive American fliers, Murrow tried to discredit the proposal by telecasting an interview with a Stanford University professor who pooh-poohed the idea of a blockade and argued that it would not be effective.

(6) Murrow staged a 'See It Now' interview with Prime Minister Nehru of India and, with apparent approval, permitted Nehru to make a venomous attack upon Chian Kai-shek, America's ally. Murrow conspicuously avoided putting any embarrassing questions to Nehru, whom he described as 'a great statesman.'

In his news broadcasts and writings, Murrow has repeatedly shown his bias in favor of Left-Wingers and persons accused of Communist activities. He gave a backhanded defense of Harry D. White when Attorney General Brownell exposed him in 1933 as a Communist spy ring member. He testified in favor of Joe Julian, a radio writer who had brought suit against 'Red Channels' for exposing him as 'pro-Communist'. When Owen Lattimore was charged as being pro-Communist by the McCarran Committee, Murrow defended him. In

Lattimore's words:

> "Before I could speak for myself, Murrow kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by... using recordings, he gave me a national forum of my own, so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself."

So much protest arose against Murrow's loaded telecasts that Alcoa, his original 'See It Now' sponsor, cancelled its sponsorship of his telecasts. However, Murrow has found other sponsors.

Perhaps the best evidence of the light in which the pro-Communists hold Murrow is the fact that Harold J. Laski, the British Russia-defending pro-Communist intellectual, dedicated one of his books to Murrow.

Murrow is one of those extremely dangerous public opinion leaders who claim to be "anti-communist', but who always leap into controversial situations, with powerful mass communication facilities behind them, to defend Leftists and pro-Communists, and to ridicule those who expose them. In the common vernacular he is cute and clever. He has a solemn, sanctimonious manner, behind which he is capable of almost any publicity skullduggery.

One will get nowhere by trying to prove that Murrow is a Commnist. If accused of Leftism he blandly denies it and then proceeds to make his accusers look ridiculous by citing praise which he has received from President Eisenhower or from other ultra-respectable conservatives, or by flaunting his Peabody award. The only way to discredit Murrow is to expone the bias and the pro-Leftist slanting which has characterized all of his public work. If one attempts to fasten the outright Communist label on him, it will simply play into Murrow's hands.

It is natural that he defended Galindez. They are cut from the same ideological stripe.

Those who have worked with Murrow, in all but a few instances, heartily detest him. They have found him a cold-blooded, thoroughly merciless individual. Murrow has collected around himself in the CBS News Department a group of yes-men, several of whom have shady left-wing records. His right-hand man, Eric Severeid, who is in charge of his Washington office, is a former active Socialist, who admitted the fact in his autobiography. One of his broadcasters, Winston Burdett, when flushed out by the House Committe on Un-American Activities, admitted to the Committee that he had been a secret member of the Communist Party for several years. Murrow accepted Burdett's resignation after this exposé, but after the publicity died down, he reinstated him. Another of Murrow's Washington staff' William Costello, was exposed by a witness before the Committee on Un-American Activities of having been a secret attendant at Communist Party meetings in Honolulu before he joined C.B.S. It is obvious that Murrow would not have such assistants around him if he vehemently opposed Communism or Communists.

Pan American Anti-Communist Association of New York Inc.
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THE NEW
COUNTERATTACK
REGISTERED IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

55 WEST 42 STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-4608

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January 15, 1954
Vol. 8, No. 3

Dear Subscriber:

"CHINA EXPERT" NOW PRESCRIBES DANGEROUS US POLICIES.

THEODORE WHITE is the author of the recently published book "Fire In The Ashes: Europe in Mid-Century" (William Sloane Associates.$5). WHITE was head of the Time magazine China Bureau during the years 1939-45.

The Book of the Month Club made WHITE's book its selection for Nov, 1953. EDWARD R MURROW featured WHITE...and plugged his book...on his nation-wide "Person to Person" TV show (NBC). The NY Times and NY Herald Tribune gave WHITE's book the full page-one treatment in its Sunday book review sections. The Saturday Review raved about it. It has been praised highly by CHARLES SEYMOUR, former Pres of Yale Univ, Columbia U's Prof HENRY STEELE COMMAGER, RAYMOND GRAM SWING and many others.

Obviously this is a very important book...or so these critics and publicists will have the world believe. Now here is WHITE's background on the subject of Communism.

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, speaker (with AGNES SMEDLEY, the late Soviet spy; ALBERT E KAHN, leading pro-Soviet propagandist; HUGH DEANE, CP fronter and Far Eastern "expert" for the defunct Communoid "Daily Compass"; former OSS Sgt and Army Capt GEORGE S WUCHINICK, who recently refused to tell Senate Internal Security subcommittee if he was a Communist Party member, and former Congressman HUGH DE LACY, who has been identified as a Communist Party (CP) member.

Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, speaker, radio show.

Testimonial Dinner for the Hollywood Ten, sponsor.

Insitiute of Pacific Relations, honored by testimonial luncheon.

WHITE co-authored "Thunder Out of China" with ANNALEE JACOBY. Both the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy and "Amerasia" magazine (the office of which was used for photographing and storing stolen U S secret documents) offered this book as a premium to prospective subscribers. Amerasia praised the book as "required reading" for anyone who (in 1946) wanted to understand current events in China. The Daily Worker also praised the book, as did JOHN K FAIRBANK, LAWRENCE K ROSINGER, and EDGAR SNOW, "China experts" who have been identified as Communists (FAIRBANK and SNOW deny the charge, ROSINGER has taken refuge in the Fifth Amendment).

WHITE also edited "The Stilwell Papers" (1948), another book which was slanted on the question of China. The Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, cited as subversive by the Dept of Justice, distributed this book and sent out special literature promoting it.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has cast some light on the role WHITE played at Time magazine. In his book "Witness", CHAMBERS described what happened when he became editor of Time's foreign news section and started telling the truth about the Kremlin gangsters. A group of Time foreign correspondents who were

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A. E. Cullen, Vice-President; F. J. McNamara, Editor; L. F. Budenz, Contributing Editor.

Soviet and Chinese Communist defenders signed a round-robin letter protesting CHAMBER's views and demanding his removal. In CHAMBER's words:

"Foremost among them were: JOHN HERSEY, JOHN SCOTT (son of my old teacher of the law of social revolution, SCOTT NEARING), CHARLES C WERTENBAKER, the late RICHARD LAUTERBACH, THEODORE WHITE. Those are the top names ....Most of them are no longer with Time."

Why is WHITE no longer with Time?

In 1945 HENRY LUCE, publisher of Time, had reason to suspect bias in WHITE's reports from China. He went to China to make an on-the-spot judgment of events there. After his trip, Sen STYLES BRIDGES charged on April 7, 1947, LUCE "fired WHITE for pro-Communist propaganda".

WHITE was editor of the "New Republic" in 1947. In 1950-51 he was chief European correspondent for the Overseas News Agency, writing exclusive dispatches for the now defunct Communoid "Daily Compass". By 1952 he had graduated to writing articles for "This Week", the Sunday supplement. Some of his articles were actually anti-Communist in tone.

Here are some of the things WHITE says about U S policy and world affairs in "Fire In The Ashes":

Germany is blocking the unification of Europe.

Allied actions "provoked" the Berlin Blockade.

U S should recognize Red China and admit it to the U N. It should also "negotiate" directly with the Communists in Indo-China and bring about the "final negotiation" of the Korean war.

U S should delay or drop altogether the rearming of Germany.

MALENKOV and his cronies are "quite different from...the rough, hard-bitten, earthy men who brought the revolution to power". Therefore the U S should not try to liberate the enslaved peoples but should start making deals, "myriad little deals", with Moscow (in other words, "Negotiate, Negotiate, Negotiate"). This technique, "we hope", WHITE says, will ultimately "erode their system of politics, at home and abroad, into impotence".

JAMES BURNHAM, authority on Communism and author of "Containment or Liberation" and "The Struggle For The World", wrote one of the few objective reviews of "Fire In The Ashes" (The Freeman, 11-30-53). After pointing out the above and additional disturbing facts about the book, he went on:

"Why, you never read a book that is fuller of anti-Communism -- enlightened anti-Communism, of course...

"Somehow, though, if I were MALENKOV, and wondering just what sort of book would best serve to influence American public opinion along the line that I was currently pursuing, I would consider the publication of "Fire in the Ashes" a most happy coincidence.

"It is much better written than the Daily Worker...."

WHITE's book is unquestionably of great significance. It has climbed up to eighth place on the NY Times non-fiction best seller list and has been on that list for the past six weeks.

The significance of this fact and all the favorable publicity given to WHITE and his book is ominous. WHITE's views will have an appreciable... and harmful...effect on American public opinion regarding foreign policy.

Far too many Americans are still listening to, and guiding their opinions by, the words of prophets who have been at least disastrously wrong about Communism in the past and still give evidence that their eyes have not been opened.

This can only harm the U S in its fight against Communism.

COMMUNIST "TRIAL" OF SEN Mc CARTHY REVEALS NEW PARTY TACTICS.

Sen JOSEPH R Mc CARTHY was convicted of being a "fascist" at a "trial" staged by a hit-and-run front in St Nicholas Arena (NYCity) last week. About 6,000 party members and fellow travelers (at 75¢ per person) attended it.

Most important aspect of the affair was the light it threw on the methods Communists are now using to prevent exposure of their front agencies under the registration provisions of the Internal Security Act. The Daily Worker ran big ads about the rally for weeks in advance. The ads...and the "news" articles about the rally...said it would be sponsored by the Trade Union Veterans Committee, a hitherto unheard of organization.

The address of this group, as listed in the ads, was a blind. It was the address of a commercial telephone answering and mail service, which apparently did not realize it was being used by Communists. A representative of the "committee" dropped into the service office regularly to leave tickets to the trial and to pick up receipts for those sold.

The Trade Union Veterans Committee was disbanded as soon as Sen Mc CARTHY had been convicted and a collection had been taken up. LEON STRAUS, official of the Red-led Fur and Leather Worker's Union, announced the dissolution of the committee from the speaker's platform just before the affair ended.

Profit to the Communist Party: Thousands of dollars collected in admissions and contributions to finance more party activity (funds were used in part to make a moving picture of the trial and will also be used to stage additional trials in other parts of the country).

A psychological shot in the arm for the Communists, who now feel that they have put another one over on the Govt and Congress. They staged a rally and got the party's line over by setting up a front that immediately went out of existence and cannot be hurt by the new law to expose front activity.

What can you do about it?

Watch for the new "hit and run" fronts in your community. Look into the backgrounds of those backing suspicious rallies.

You've got to expose them BEFORE they stage their affair. They probably won't be back for a repeat performance. The damage will be done by the time a post facto exposure is made.

For the record: Here are the names of those who took part in the "trial" of Sen Mc CARTHY. Prosecution witnesses were:

HOWARD FAST, the CP's top writer and Stalin "Peace" prize winner.

FRANK COE, identified member of Washington espionage apparatus and friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE (he served with WHITE on Int'l Monetary Fund).

Rev WM HOWARD MELISH, who agreed to accept CP discipline, according to testimony of LOUIS BUDENZ (see last week's COUNTERATTACK, pp 3 & 4).

Mrs PAUL (ESLANDE GOODE) ROBESON. No comment needed.

CHARLES R ALLEN, Jr., former ass't editor of "The Nation" magazine.

JULIUS EMSPAK ("Comrade Juniper"), Sec'y-Treas of United Electrical Workers, who has served jail term for contempt of Congress.

Dr ALPHEUS HUNTON, identified CP member, friend of PAUL ROBESON and leader of the party's Council on African Affairs.

JAMES ARONSON, identified member of Washington espionage ring and editor of the Nat'l Guardian (he is now facing deportation).

BEN GOLD, pres of Int'l Fur and Leather Workers Union, former open CP member who has been indicted for false Taft-Hartley affidavit.

Dr MELBER PHILIPS and LOU SPINDEL, former NYCity college and high school teachers respectively, who were ousted for refusing to answer questions about CP membership.

The prosecution attorney: FRANK SERRI, an official of the Nat'l Lawyers Guild and former Pres of Brooklyn Bar Assn.

His assistant: RUSSELL NIXON, formerly a U S member of the German External Property Commission for the American Military Govt in Germany. An identified CP member, he is now Washington lobbyist for the party-run United Electrical Workers Union.

PHILIP MORRIS DOES NOT CONTROL "PLAYERS" CIGARETTES.

Three weeks ago COUNTERATTACK reported that a survey made by Ross Reports on Television listed Philip Morris as one of 22 firms that had done business with Tempo Productions. COUNTERATTACK's statement was correct.

Philip Morris has informed COUNTERATTACK, however, that the TV commercial made for Players cigarettes by Tempo Productions was filmed for the Canadian tobacco company that distributes Players, not for Philip Morris. Philip Morris manufactures the cigarettes for this company but has no control over it or its advertising.

COMMUNISTS AND "LIBERALS" UNHAPPY ABOUT ROBERT E LEE AND FCC.

ROBERT E LEE, a vigorous anti-Communist, has been appointed to the Federal Communications Commission. Formerly an administrative assistant to FBI Director J EDGAR HOVER, he also directed a loyalty investigation of State Dept employes for the House Appropriations Committee in 1947.

That's enough to blackball him as far as pro-Communists and certain fuzzy "liberals" are concerned. So they have started a campaign to defeat his Federal Communications Commission confirmation by the Senate.

The CP has long been trying to get itself a radio station for propaganda purposes. It has set up fronts which have applied for licenses. There is little chance that such a dodge could succeed now, but the party wants, as a minimum, to keep vigorous anti-Communists off the FCC while promoting the appointment of gulliberals or Communist sympathizers.

Communists still benefit from the muddle-headedness of FCC members. Wherever the CP ran candidates for public office in the November elections, those candidates could (and did), with FCC support, demand time on the air equal to that given to their Democratic and Republican opponents.

The FCC still treats Moscow's Fifth Column as a legitimate political party, in spite of numerous governmental findings that it is a conspiracy... and in spite of President EISENHOWER's statement that Communist conspirators do not even deserve the rights of citizenship in the U S.

The Communists and wooly-headed liberals see a threat to the FCC's indefensible "liberal" policy in the appointment of LEE. He can be counted on to oppose it. That's why they are out to get him.

WHAT TO DO: Write to your Senators. Get local anti-Communist and veterans and patriotic groups to do the same.

Urge your Senators to confirm ROBERT E LEE as FCC Commissioner.

Faithfully yours,

COUNTERATTACK

January 15, 1954

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March 19, 1954
Vol. 8, No. 12

Dear Subscriber:

WHY DOES THE COMMUNIST PRESS PRAISE EDWARD R MURROW SO HIGHLY?

No radio or TV commentator has received as much praise from the Communist Party (CP) press during the last few months as has EDWARD R MURROW. The Daily Worker runs an item on the "Best Bets" on radio and TV each day. MURROW's CBS-TV shows "See It Now" and "Person to Person" have been consistently plugged in this feature, which mentions only a few of the many programs presented each day. His radio news commentary on CBS has recently been getting the same favored treatment.

What is the reason for this? A few examples of what MURROW says and does on his broadcasts and telecasts provide the answer:

MURROW rapped the State Dept last May for not embracing CHURCHILL's proposal of direct talks between MALENKOV, Pres EISENHOWER and himself. MURROW made it clear that he believed "new tides" were running in Russia after Stalin's death (a belief since exploded) and that the President should not let the "hatred and hysteria" of the American people prevent a meeting.

The U S "had better find a better answer" than the one it had given for rejecting a talk with MALENKOV, MURROW said. Actually, the State Dept's answer was an excellent one: Moscow had broken scores of promises; MALENKOV had given no evidence of good faith - so it was foolish to talk with him.

Communists in all parts of the world were screaming for such a meeting. In fairness to them, it should be pointed out that their reasons for wanting one were much more intelligent than MURROW's - although they, naturally, would not reveal what those reasons really were.

MURROW attacked Attorney General BROWNELL on the HARRY DEXTER WHITE case. He said it had been pointed out that "in 1947 a Federal grand jury had studied the matter of Mr White -- all the evidence -- and had failed to return an indictment because it felt there was insufficient evidence to warrant such action". (Note the emphasis on "all the evidence".)

This statement was not true on Nov 9, 1953 when MURROW made it. In 1948 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS produced his "pumpkin papers", among which were notes in HARRY DEXTER WHITE's own handwriting. The grand jury never saw this evidence. MURROW knows that...but for some strange reason neglected to mention it. He repeatedly pooh-poohed the evidence against WHITE.

MURROW accused Pres EISENHOWER and BROWNELL of asserting that a dead man was a spy "without producing evidence". He said this practice, if pursued, may "be applied to you or to me" and would endanger our heritage.

The MURROW program that the CP has praised most highly was his "See It Now" telecast on the case of Lt MILO RADULOVICH, an Air Force Reserve officer who refused to resign his commission when asked to do so because it was decided he was not a good security risk (his loyalty was not questioned).

A 10th Air Force Security Board reviewed RADULOVICH's case. It recommended discharge. The Commanding General of the 10th Air Force concurred.

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A. E. Cullen, Vice-President; F. J. McNamara, Editor; L. F. Budenz, Contributing Editor

Then MURROW went to bat for RADULOVICH in a very cleverly slanted program that produced no evidence that RADULOVICH had been judged wrongly.

A flood of letters descended on the Defense Dept in Washington. A short while later Air Force Sec'y HAROLD E TALBOTT said he did not think RADULOVICH was a security risk...and reversed the Air Force's earlier decision.

The organ of the CP-led Teachers Union hailed MURROW's program on RADULOVICH as "a signal service to our country". The party's organ on the motion picture industry, "Film Sense" (published by the Nat'l Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions), praised it as "an interesting example of TV's new awareness" and as proof that "the best of current television" is superior to the finest productions turned out by Hollywood.

The Daily Worker and its West Coast counterpart, the Daily People's World, joined in the hallelujahs. Two party writers, DAVID PLATT and MILTON HOWARD, turned out articles for the CP press praising the MURROW program.

MURROW's recent "See It Now" program on Sen McCARTHY offers examples of some of the devious techniques he uses to slant his presentations, while appearing to be very objective and fair. MURROW showed a hearing at which Sen McCARTHY asked a witness (REED HARRIS) these two questions:

"You know the Civil Liberties Union has been listed as a front for and doing the work of the Communist Party?"...."Do you know they since have been listed as a front for and doing the work of the Communist Party?"

The Senator's statement about the ACLU was correct. But MURROW wanted to make the Senator look bad. How could he do this? Simple. Just change the Senator's words. MURROW commented:

"Twice he (McCARTHY) said the American Civil Liberties Union was listed as a subversive front."

This was a completely false statement. Sen McCARTHY had not once used the word "subversive". But that word connotes listing by the Dept of Justice...and the phony insertion of it by MURROW paved the way for his next sentence, which was designed to (and actually helped) discredit the Senator:

"The Attorney General's list does not and has never listed the ACLU as subversive nor does the FBI or any government agency."

A neat implication that Sen McCARTHY had lied...by the use of a MURROW lie. The Truth: The ACLU was described as a Communist front in House Report #2290 of the 71st Congress, published in 1931...a year before the ACLU provided defense counsel for REED HARRIS. It was also listed as a front in Massachusetts House Report #2100 (1938), NY State Legislative Report #90 (1939) and in the 1943 and 1948 California Committee reports (on which Sen McCARTHY based his statements). CP leader EARL BROWDER testified in 1939 that the ACLU was a "transmission belt" of the Communist Party.

MURROW deplores "guilt by association". But he used "innocence by association" to try to explain away the fact that he was on the Advisory Council of the Moscow State University for its 1935 summer session and urged students to go there. A Pittsburgh newspaper on Feb 18, 1935, said the university taught "the violent overthrow of the entire traditional social order".

MURROW's reply: He was only one of twenty-five members of the Advisory Council of the Moscow State University summer session that year and most of the others were "distinguished" people. He then named some of them, using their "innocence" to prove his own.

MURROW failed to state that a number of well known fellow travelers were also on the advisory council. Also: He added that some of these persons "are now dead but presumably not yet immune from the Senator's attentions".

This was another underhanded attempt to put the Senator in a bad light. Sen McCARTHY had not named any one else on the advisory council. MURROW was the one who brought their names into the controversy.

MURROW says the project was cancelled by Russian authorities...but that does not change the fact he worked for its success.

MURROW didn't tell all about his promotion of study and travel in the Soviet Union. In 1933 he was on the Advisory Committee of the Bureau of University Travel which was then promoting "The First Russian Seminar". This was a more-than-two-month travel and study tour of the Soviet Union and the Near East, with most of the time spent in Russia -- "under the management of Intourist...the official travel agency of the USSR".

The following are quotes from the brochure for this study trip:

"The Seminar is planned for those who wish 'not only to see but to understand'....Russia today offers to the world a new challenge....

"Those for whom the Seminar will be a success...those who will come away heavily laden with thought provoking experiences and unforgettable memories, will be those...who have entered into the spirit of the Seminar. This may be tersely worded as follows: 'We are interested in seeing and understanding. We desire something more lasting than the memory of deluxe accomodations. For these we do not even need to leave our American homes... but Russia has something to show us. Let us try to comprehend.'"

The obvious pro-Soviet tone here provides all the comment that is needed on MURROW's explanation that he served the Moscow State University in 1935 because he believed then, as he does now, that American students and professors can engage in "the clash of ideas with Communists anywhere under peacetime conditions, without becoming contaminated or converted".

COUNTERATTACK asks this question: When HITLER rose to power did MURROW promote sympathetic study-and-travel tours in Germany on the basis that Der Fuehrer offered a new challenge to the world, that he had something to show Americans and that we should try to "see and understand"?

OWEN LATTIMORE, a "conscious articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy" according to the U S Senate Judiciary Committee, wrote as follows of MURROW in his whitewash book, "Ordeal By Slander":

"I also owe a very special debt to men I have never met, or had never met before....I must mention at least Edward R Murrow. Even when the hysteria was at its height...he kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by his program technique of using recordings, he gave me a national forum of my own, so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself...."

Despite the obvious slant in MURROW's programs, he has been the subject of favorable articles in many magazines (Newsweek, Look, McCall's, etc).

CHARLES WERTENBAKER wrote a complimentary profile of MURROW that was published in "The New Yorker" magazine of Dec 26, 1953.

WERTENBAKER tried to have WHITTAKER CHAMBERS fired as foreign news editor of "Time" magazine - because CHAMBERS put anti-Communist material into the news he edited and kept pro-Communist material out.

WERTENBAKER's recently published book "The Death of Kings" is a fictionalized account of happenings at "Time" when WERTENBAKER was there. It is also a slick rehash of the HISS case in a "Time" setting and with "Time" personnel. There are many parallels to actual HISS-CHAMBEERS events in WERTENBAKER's account...which portrays the "HISS" of the story as an innocent man who is framed by the sinister villain (CHAMBERS).

MURROW plugged the New Yorker on his radio broadcast of last May 13 by quoting extensively from verse written for it by staff member E B WHITE. This verse was an attack on loyalty investigations.

MURROW always winds up his radio program with a quotation, usually from some famous person, which helps to drive home his point and gives a tone of wisdom and nobility to his words. One of his recent quotations sheds light on how acute and well-informed MURROW actually is.

He ended his broadcast of last October 27 this way: "Bertold Brecht, German poet -- and an exile himself -- once put it this way: 'A man can be free even within prison walls. Freedom is something spiritual. And whoever once had it, can never lose it. For while the body can be bound with chains, the spirit can never!'"

Worth noting about this quotation are these points:

1. BERTOLD BRECHT is a leading "cultural light" in the Communist world. As a refugee in this country he supported CP fronts, swore before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1947 that he was not and had never been a Communist - and then went to East Germany and became an active supporter of Moscow's puppet regime (which has given him awards). He wrote the CP song "United Front"...with his long-time colleague, HANNS EISLER.

2. The above quotation is utter nonsense in the context of today's problems...in spite of the pomposity with which MURROW quoted it (do the millions in Soviet labor camps, who once had freedom, have freedom today?)

3. The very idea of quoting a Communist on "freedom" is ridiculous.

It is not at all difficult to see why the CP has praised quite a number of MURROW programs. He has often handled issues involving Communism in a way that helps the party line and makes anti-Communists appear evil.

COUNTERATTACK stated of EDWARD R MURROW on Feb 22, 1952:

"He has defended OWEN LATTIMORE on the air and also those who have joined fronts, taking position that nobody should be blamed for that. Though not pro-Communist, he is confused on Communist issues and defends those involved in Communist causes."

MURROW talks on the side of the angels. He is for the highest democratic and humanitarian ideals. But in actual practice he is not above using slick devices he would denounce if used by others. He is a master at slanting his programs while imparting an aura of great objectivity to them.

MURROW preaches dangerous doctrine. He vastly underrates the domestic Communist Party menace. To do this is as dangerous as to misjudge the menace of Communism abroad. U S will be sunk if it loses to Communism in either place. Even on foreign issues, MURROW advocates a policy of dangerous softness in the face of Soviet intrigue...and he has become hysterical about the issue of Communism vs civil liberties here in the United States.

The great acclaim given to MURROW in many quarters in spite of his unsoundness on vital issues concerning Communism deserves serious thought. It points up the major weakness of the U S on all fronts in the battle against Communism. That weakness is lack of real understanding of Moscow's conspiracy. It is the greatest threat to U S survival.

EDWARD R MURROW, unfortunately, represents the dominant voice in all media of communications. Too few Americans are getting the unbiased news and the intelligent commentary on it they need so badly.

Yours faithfully,

March 19, 1954

COUNTERATTACK

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JACK O'BRIAN SAYS

A U. S. Loss Is CBS Gain

Jack O'Brian

Egbert Roscoe Murrow's new job as head of the U. S. Information Agency causes few regrets around the CBS executive washrooms . . . It's no secret Murrow and the CBS brass have been at odds for several years—especially with CBS Pres. Frank Stanton, who, Murrow stated, was "completely ignorant" of many facets of broadcasting . . . There's irony in the Murrow appointment—to the job Stanton supposedly had been in line for.

The appointment's a puzzler—it calls for an upper level "administrator," not a personality, and Murrow himself admitted his lack of liking for such work when he was made a CBS vice-president some years ago and then asked his release from the executive paper-shuffling.

The USIA job is purely administrative, press-agenting American moves and motives, and certainly doesn't seem to call for a controversial newscasting ham like dear Egbert . . . We wonder if, when he was considered for the job, did anyone bother to go over some of his famous performing fluffs, such as the CBS documentary which supposedly traced a link between bigtime prostitution and the entertainment of big business tycoons, a show full of innuendo without much fact, a low grade scandal magazine type of program promptly labeled a phony by hundreds, if not thousands, of big businessmen.

Or the recent "Harvest of Shame" TV documentary on CBS which likewise was labeled more fiction than fact by the American Farm Bureau Federation, officially "shocked at the lack of responsibility demonstrated by the Murrow clique," just as firmly regretful of the "unfortunate error of cooperation with CBS upon written pledges of 'fairness'," and then called the resulting TV show "a major failure of this network (CBS) to exercise its responsibility for honest and factual reporting."

In any event, the appointment of gentleman farmer Murrow raised a crop of eyebrows from Madison Avenue to the Kremlin . . . The feeling around CBS is that Murrow never would have taken the USIA appointment if he had been higher in official CBS estimation at this moment; but he wasn't, and in fact Murrow's vogue had slipped considerably lately to the point where he was being used less frequently as a top CBS newsmaker, and worst of all was considered pretty old fashioned as a news broadcaster alongside the rising modern naturalism and wry humors of David Brinkley over at NBC.

SHIRLEY BOOTH
She'll be "Hazel" the Maid

In any event, CBS is rid of one of its worst upper echelon headaches, Murrow's declining importance as a radio-TV performing newshand now may be cloaked in a so-called summons from on high, and Egbert's voice-of-doom and pink-colored glances at the world's ticklish politics now is available to help bollix things up on a national, rather than a one-network, basis . . . A terrible appointment.

• • •

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TO SAC, NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REREP SA [redacted] FEBRUARY NINE LAST, CONTAINING RESULTS OF INTERVIEW OF [redacted] FOR INFO [redacted] HAS ADVISED HE HAD LEARNED MATERIAL FOR MURROW'S BROADCAST RE USE BY BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS OF PROSTITUTES ON PUBLIC RELATIONS STAFF WAS PREPARED BY [redacted] [redacted] FORMER WRITER FOR QUOTE DAILY WORKER UNQUOTE AND CP MEMBER, WHO APPEARS IDENTICAL WITH SUBJECT URFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH SEVEN FOUR FOUR FOUR. DURING INVESTIGATION BE ALERT FOR INFORMATION INDICATING CONNECTION BETWEEN MURROW AND [redacted] INCLUDE IN URREP DOCUMENTATION OF [redacted] ATTRIBUTED TO ORIGINAL SOURCES SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. NO FURTHER CONTACT WITH [redacted] NECESSARY THIS MATTER.

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b7C

OJA:ejf
(3)

NOTE: [redacted] was interviewed by NY Office re Murrow. He was recontacted by Mr. DeLoach on 2/17/61 with reference to information he furnished Bureau in January, 1959, concerning fact that [redacted] had prepared material for Murrow's broadcast. He confirmed the information he provided in 1959 during this recontact.

161-226-103

NOT RECORDED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAR 22 1961

FEB 17 1961

TELETYPE

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

URGENT 2-17-61 8-51PM KS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 161-79

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSK/CS

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. BUDED TWO TEN LAST. RE DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU AND LOS ANGELES, TWO SEVENTEEN LAST. [redacted] b6 b7C CONTACTED TWO SEVENTEEN AND ADVISED HE BELIEVED HE HAD SOME RECORDS OR NOTES RE MURROW WHICH HE WILL ATTEMPT TO LOCATE BY TWO TWENTY NEXT. HE WILL ADVISE AS SOON AS RECORDS ARE LOCATED. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

161-96-104

NOT RECORDED
17 MAR 23 1961

END AND ACK FOR 3 MESGS

WA 11152 PM OK FBI WA ELR

TU DISCM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP4 CBC/cls
#235161

FEB 17 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Rosen
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 2-17-61 9-47 AM PST MJB

TO SAC, DALLAS AND DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SEATTLE /161-15/ 1P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REBUTEL TO SEATTLE FEB. FIFTEEN. NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT ISSUE OF SATEVE POST SAID MURROW CARRIED IWW CARD WHILE IN WASHINGTON STATE. SEATTLE DIRECTED TO LOCATE ACQUAINTANCES IN PERTINENT PERIOD. PRIOR INVESTIGATION BY SEATTLE REFLECTS MURROW AND FAMILY LIVED IN BLANCHARD, WASH. AREA, ON OLYMPIC PENINSULA IN BEAVER AND SAPPHO AREA, AND IN BELLINGHAM AREA. HE ATTENDED WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY FROM NINETEEN TWENTYSIX TO NINETEEN THIRTY, WHEN HE LEFT STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND NEVER RESIDED IN STATE AGAIN. MURROW AND FATHER, ROSCOE MURROW, BOTH EMPLOYED AT ONE TIME BY BLOEDELL DONOVAN LUMBER COMPANY ON OLYMPIC PENINSULA. SEE WHO-S WHO FOR ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND. MURROW IS RECENTLY APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF USIA. CLOSE ACQUAINTANCE OF MURROW IN THE BLANCHARD, WASHINGTON AREA PRIOR TO NINETEEN THIRTY WAS ONE CLAUDE WILLIAMS, SAID TO NOW BE A FEDERAL JUDGE AT DALLAS, TEXAS. DALLAS INTERVIEW WILLIAMS. BUDED WAS FEB. TEN. EXPEDITE.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 12-51 PM OK FBI WA JDS

DL OK FBI DL EEA

TU DISC

INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 17 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Miss Holmes
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP4 SJC/cks

URGENT 2-17-61 2-06 PM CST EEA

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, LOS ANGELES

FROM SAC, DALLAS 1-P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. RE SEATTLE TEL TO DALLAS AND BUREAU TODAY.

STATE DISTRICT JUDGE JACK LANGDON, FT. WORTH, TEXAS, ADVISED IN A RECENT CONVERSATION WITH [redacted] AND WHO IS PRESENTLY SECURITY OFFICER FOR DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT CO., LOS ANGELES, HAD ADVISED HIM THAT WHILE [redacted] WAS SECURITY OFFICER FOR COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, [redacted] BELIEVED MURROW TO BE A SYMPATHIZER WITH A NUMBER OF KNOWN COMMUNISTS. MURROW BEING CONSIDERED FOR DIRECTOR OF USIA. LOS ANGELES INTERVIEW [redacted] BUDED WAS FEB. TEN LAST. EXPEDITE.

b6
b7C

END ACK IN ORD

WA3-06 PM OK FBI WA 4-8

VK FBI LA GJ

TU DISCCM

NOT RECORDED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Mr. Young

URGENT 2-17-61 H 12-40 PM CST EAH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, MIAMI

FROM SAC, CHICAGO /161-171/ 2P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REBUTEL TO CHICAGO FEB. SIXTEEN LAST. REBUTEL STATES INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED AT REQUEST OF WHITEHOUSE RE MURROW BEING APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF USIEPM. BORN GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA AND RESIDES NEW YORK CITY. SEE QUOTE WHO-S WHO UNQUOTE FOR FUTHER BACKGROUND DATA. ON JUNE SEVEN NINETEEN FIFTY FIVE, [redacted] CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON, D. C., FURNISHED INFORMATION THAT MR. PRIOR, PRESIDENT OF STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA HAD TOLD HIM MORROW-S CONTRACT WITH AMOCO WOULD BE CANCELLED IN NEAR FUTRUE SINCE HE DID NOT WANT ANY PART IN THE SPONSORING OF A PERSON WITH MURROW-S LIBERAL VIEWS. [redacted] NOTED STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA HAD CONTROLLING INTEREST IN AMOCO WHICH SPONSORED ON OF MURROW-S PROGRAMS. CHICAGO INDICES

b6
b7C

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSK/ks

#239101

NOT RECORDED

b6
b7C

PAGE TWO

REFLECT NO PERTINENT INFORMATION RE [redacted]

SECRETARY, STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA, CHICAGO, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT PRIOR HAS RETIRED AND CAN BE CONTACTED AT THREE TWO FOUR ROYAL PALM WAY, OFFICE ELEVEN, PALM BEACH, FLORIDA. MIAMI HANDLE. BUDED PAST. EXPEDITE. RUC.

CORRECTION LINE SIX PAGE ONE THIRD SHOULD BE " WASHINGTON" OK

END AND ACK PLS

WA
1-43 PM OK FBI WA JSA

OK FBI MM CQ

TU DISCVO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Mr. [illegible]
Miss [illegible]

URGENT 2-17-61 4-09 PM EST PS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MIAMI /161-64/ I P

EDWARD R. MURROW. SPI. RE CHICAGO TEL TODAY. [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] PALM BEACH, FLA., TODAY STATED WAS ILL, WILL ATTEMPT

TO BE AVAILABLE INTERVIEW FEB. TWENTY, NEXT.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 4-08 PM OK FBI WA JSA

TU DISCV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 CAK/CLS

#239101

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 CLK/CLS

#239107

URGENT 2-17-61 11-40 AM PST MJB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SEATTLE /161-15/ KR 2P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REBUTEL TO SEATTLE FEB. FIFTEEN AND SEATTLE TELETYPE TO DALLAS THIS DATE. EMERSON LAWRENCE, POSTMASTER, PORT ANGELES, WASH. ADVISED BEAVER AND SAPPHO, WASH. AREAS ONLY LOGGING CAMPS AND NO PERMANENT RESIDENTS. STATES HE KNEW MURROW AND ATTENDED WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE WITH HIM. STATES IWW NOT ACTIVE IN THAT AREA PRIOR TO NINETEEN THIRTY AND HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY CONTACTS WITH IWW BY MURROW. INFORMANT ACQUAINTED WITH CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF IWW AT SEATTLE IN EARLY NINETEEN THIRTIES SAID MURROW NOT KNOWN TO HIM. FIVE ADDITIONAL FORMER COLLEGE CLASSMATES COMMENT FAVORABLY REGARDING APPOINTEE-S LOYALTY AND REPUTATION AND RECOMMEND HIM FOR POSITION OF TRUST. NO OFFICIAL RECORD OF APPOINTEE-S MEMBERSHIP IN NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION IN FILES OF WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, HOWEVER, NINETEEN THIRTY CLASS YEARBOOK AND HIS ASSOCIATES INDICATE THAT HE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE STUDENT BODY AT WSU AND AS SUCH WAS THAT COLLEGE-S

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

REPRESENTATIVE TO THE NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION AND WAS THEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE NSF. NO RECORD FOR MURROW OR REPORTED ACTIVITY IN NSF AT UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE. SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT IN DETAIL FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK PLS

2-45 PM OK FBI WA RAC

TU DISC

T

SE PR XXXSE OPR SE OPR

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/17/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/26/84 BY SP1 GSK/CKS

Re report of SA [redacted] 2/16/61, at Wash., D. C.

b6
b7C

On 2/16/61, FRANCIS J. McNAMARA, Director of Research, HCUA, was interviewed by SA [redacted] in connection with information appearing in "Counterattack" as furnished by the NY Office. He also furnished the following additional information which he learned had recently occurred:

[redacted] a former self admitted communist who was in the same CP cell with ALGER HISS and who recently wrote a book "Red Star over Cuba", reportedly told McNAMARA that he knows of a man who is married and resides in Philadelphia, Pa. Name of this man unknown to McNAMARA. This man is supposedly "running around" with a girl (name also unknown to McNAMARA). This girl, according to information furnished by [redacted] reportedly met a girl friend of hers on the street in Philadelphia who was all beaten up. This "beat up" girl reportedly told her friend that she had been out with EDWARD R. MURROW the night before and that he beat her up, and she reportedly said "This is the way he gets his kicks".

The identities of all the above unnamed persons unknown to McNAMARA, who stated that [redacted] could furnish same, or at least the identity of the above mentioned man in Philadelphia.

WFO file 101-2436, Bufile 101-4750, reflect [redacted] was in CP underground cell in early 1930s, but reportedly has had no CP connections since 1939. He has furnished this office a

P

3 - Bureau
1 - WFO
JWB:pah
(4)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

considerable amount of valuable information in the past, and so far as known, data furnished has been found to be accurate. b6 b7C

Bureau permission is requested to interview [redacted] a former CP member, re his knowledge of about information and identities of above persons.

2/17/61

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/26/84 BY SP1 GEK/CS

Re report of SA [redacted] 2/16/61, at Wash., D. C. b6 b7C

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3 - Bureau
1 - WFO
JWB:pah
(4)

AIRTEL

considerable amount of valuable information in the past, and so far as known, data furnished has been found to be accurate.

b6
b7C

Bureau permission is requested to interview [redacted] a former CP member, re his knowledge of about information and identities of above persons.

2/20/61

Airtel

To: SAC, Washington Field (By Special Messenger)

From: Director, FBI 161-2115

EDWARD R. MURROW
SPI

Re WFO airtel dated 2/17/61.

b6
b7C

Authority granted to interview [redacted] for purpose requested in your airtel. Interview should be conducted in accordance with existing Bureau instructions regarding interviews with security subjects. Handle immediately and set out necessary leads by teletype.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1GSL/KS
#1-239101

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(4)

son
sons
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han
d
ch
llivan
oom

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/17/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

#239101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSK/ps

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

The files of [redacted] were caused to be searched on 2/16/61, by SA [redacted] and reflected no pertinent identifiable information regarding the appointee's wife, [redacted] b6 b7C b2

The files of ONI, Department of Navy, were caused to be searched on 2/16/61, by IC [redacted] The appointee's file reflects his date of birth as 4/25/08, at Greensboro, N. C. A memorandum dated 9/25/59, reflects a record of satisfactory completion of a national agency check by ONI regarding the appointee. He was issued a "secret" security clearance on 5/26/60, on a "need to know" basis to run until 12/31/60. This clearance was by the Bureau of Naval Weapons Special Projects Office with regard to a special one hour TV program being filmed by CBS. Access to classified areaswere reportedly frequent involving development of this program and the issuance of classified material would not be involved. This file contained no additional pertinent information.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

For info of Bureau, the ONI file further reflects a memorandum which stated that EDWARD R. MURROW was reported to have been a member of the Town Hall group in NYC, in 1935. There was no source of information listed. In view of NY teletype dated 2/15/61, reflecting that although the Town Hall group of Washington was communist, there was no connection between the Town Hall group of NY and Town Hall group of Washington, and that the Town Hall group of NY

3-Bureau JWB:dfw
1-WFO (4)

AIRTEL

NOT RECORDED
17 MAR 22 1961

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

did not have any affiliation with communist or pacifist organizations. This information is not deemed pertinent and therefore, no additional investigation is being conducted to determine the original source. It is further noted that NY indices contain no information to document Town Hall group of NY.

LEADS

For info to Bureau, leads are still outstanding to interview [redacted] Checks are also outstanding to contact security informants and review files at Passport Office, [redacted] re appointee, and re check of state security files. b6 b7C b2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1961

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSL/LMS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 2-18-61 7-46 AM R A G

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, MIAMI

FROM SAC, NEW YORK /161-148/ 2 PAGES

EDWARD R. MURROW AKA EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW, EGBERT ROSCOE MURROW., SPI. REQUEST HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM WHITE HOUSE FOR INVESTIGATION OF MURROW, NEWLY APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF USIA. BORN GREENBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, AND RESIDES NEW YORK, NEW YORK. SEE QUOTE WHO-S WHO UNQUOTE FOR FURTHER BACKGROUND DATA. ASSIGN IMMEDIATELY. AFFORD CONTINUOUS ATTENTION. SET OUT ALL LEADS BY TELETYPE. BUDED PAST.

ON SIX TWENTY-TWO FIFTY FOUR, NICK KENNY, COLUMNIST, NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED HE HAD SENT A LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR CONCERNING THE GAS SUICIDE OF CBS TV COMMENTATOR DON HOLLENBECK. HE SAID HE WAS OF THE IMPRESSION THAT HOLLENBECK HAD BEEN DRIVEN TO HIS DEATH BY THE QUOTE RED PACK UNQUOTE AND THAT EDWARD MURROW HAD DICTATED THAT HIS PROGRAMS FOLLOW THE LINE OF SLANTED NEWS. THE CONTEXT OF THE LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR, ACCORDING TO MR.

END PAGE ONE

KENNY, WAS QUOTE THE GAS SUICIDE OF DON HOLLENBECK MIGHT STAND INVESTIGATION BY THE FBI. IF HE WAS SICK WITH CANCER AND TOOK HIS LIFE FOR THAT REASON, THEN NO INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED., HOWEVER, IT MAY BE THAT HE WAS ATTEMPTING TO GET AWAY FROM QUOTE THE RED PACK UNQUOTE. HE MIGHT ALSO HAVE BEEN TRYING TO DIVORCE HIMSELF FROM PHASES OF THE RED PRESS. ED MURROW IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PULLING STRINGS WHEN HE HAD HOLLENBECK-S BROADCAST TIME SWITCHED FROM SIX PM TO THE LATE BROADCAST AT ELEVEN PM. IT IS KNOWN THAT HIS SIX PM BROADCAST WAS NOT SLANTED BUT UPON HIS HAVING BEEN PLACED IN THE ELEVEN O-CLOCK SPOT, HIS BROADCAST TOOK ON A DEFINITE SLANT UNQUOTE. KENNY PRESENTLY STAYING AT SAXONY HOTEL IN MIAMI. MIAMI REPORT FOREGOING INFORMATION AND INTERVIEW KENNY FOR COMMENTS CONCERNING MURROW BASED ON THIS INFORMATION.

END

WA 7-50 AM OK BCCXXX FBI WA RAM

MM OK FBI MM EEF

DISCO

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/18/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 KBK/CS

#239101

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, NEW YORK

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPECIAL INQUIRY. SEE URFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE ZERO ONE ZERO EIGHT ZERO, BUREAU LETTER DATED FIVE SIX FIFTY FOUR, ENTITLED [redacted] AKA, IS DASH R." PAGE FIVE CONTAINS INFORMATION AS FURNISHED BY [redacted] FROM UNKNOWN INFORMANT. BUREAU REQUESTS APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE IF APPOINTEE IDENTICAL WITH PERSON MENTIONED THEREIN. FOR INFORMATION NEW YORK, PASSPORT CHECK NOT YET RECEIVED BY WFO, HOWEVER, THIS CHECK NORMALLY DOES NOT REFLECT EXACT PLACE OR COUNTRY A PERSON IS AT A GIVEN SPECIFIC TIME. NEW YORK ATTEMPT DETERMINE OF APPOINTEE IDENTICAL AS REQUESTED ABOVE.

b6
b7C
b2

3 - Bureau
1 - Teletype Unit
1 - WFO

JWB:skw
(5)

161-226-113
NOT RECORDED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/18/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPI. BUDED FEBRUARY TEN. REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION RECEIVED FROM WHITE HOUSE, AS APPOINTEE RECENTLY APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF USIA. SEE "WHOS WHO" FOR BACKGROUND DATA. HEARINGS BEFORE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE TAX EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS, HELD FIVE TWENTYFOUR FIFTYFOUR, AT WASH., D. C., REFLECT AARON SARGENT, ATTORNEY, SAN FRANCISCO, TESTIFIED RE ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUMMER SESSIONS AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY WHICH WERE REPORTEDLY TO BE HELD IN THIRTYFIVE, AND APPOINTEES NAME APPEARED ON NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF AMERICAN ADVISORY ORGANIZATION. APPOINTEE THEN WAS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION. DURING TESTIMONY BY SARGENT, HE WAS ACCUSED BY REPRESENTATIVE WAYNE L. HAYS, OHIO, OF TRYING TO IMPLY THAT MURROW AND SEVERAL OTHER PROMINENT EDUCATORS WERE "COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS". TESTIMONY NOT CLEAR WHETHER SARGENT POSSESSES INFORMATION RE MURROW OF HIS OWN PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE. INTERVIEW

3 - Bureau
1 - Teletype Unit
1 - WFO

JWB:pah
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSL/CLS
#23970

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

WFO 161-176
PAGE TWO

SARGENT RE ANY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OR INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE OR KNOW RE APPOINTEE. EXPEDITE AND SUTEL RESULTS IN REPORT LANGUAGE FOLLOWED BY REPORT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/18/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (161-59)

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
SPI

Re Butel to Newark 2/18/61.

Enclosed herewith is an article entitled, "Edward R. Murrow: Poet of Mankind," by Finis Farr dated 7/11/56 as requested in Butel to Newark 2/18/61.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/25/54 BY SP1 CEK LCK

3- Bureau (Enclosure - 1)
1- Newark (161-59)

PDM:
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NATIONAL REVIEW — JULY 11, 1956

4

Edward R. Murrow: Poet of Mankind

FINIS FARR

The rewards of CBS's top-flight broadcaster are prodigious; his awards are numerous; he has been credited (*pace* Marconi) with destroying "the superstition of distance and time." And yet . . .

Edward R. Murrow, the "reporter and news analyst" who is also on the board of directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System, earned last year $317,076. This pile of loot, the highest awarded any company officer in the industry, did not include Murrow's royalties from *Person to Person,* a celebrity-interview program.

Bill Paley, Chairman of CBS, has long been convinced that his boy is a champion. At dinner before 1,000 notables in November 1941, Paley called Murrow "a man fitted to his time and to his task, a student, a philosopher, at heart a poet of mankind and, therefore, a great reporter." Although the style of this encomium led certain of the baser sort to suspect that it had been written by Murrow himself, it was topped by Archibald MacLeish, who swung for the verbal fences with: "Because you told them the truth and because you destroyed the superstition of distance and time which makes the truth turn false, you have earned the admiration of your countrymen." Carl Sandburg inscribed a photograph (of Sandburg) to "Ed Murrow, reporter, historian, inquirer, actor, ponderer, seeker."

Murrow is a Phi Beta Kappa, an Honorary Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, a holder of five honorary degrees and countless awards for broadcasting. Certainly the career of one who can so command both cash and credit leaves a heavy burden of proof on those who still maintain that Murrow is at best a mediocrity, inflated beyond all reason. Yet it seems that these dissenters have a case.

I looked into this matter by means of an informal survey of a part of Murrow's work. Leaving his thousands of radio scripts for some future Ph.D., I concentrated on his current vehicle, *See It Now,* which he describes as a "document . . . not designed to present hard, fast-breaking news." In this program Murrow and his partner, Fred W. Friendly, aim at a showing of ascertainable facts, usually through the pictures and voices of the people concerned, so that the audience can make up its collective mind on issues of the day.

Generally speaking, *See It Now* is strongly reminiscent of *The March of Time,* just as the Murrow bass-baritone reminds one of *Time's* Westbrook Van Voorhis. With his deadpan style, Murrow would be rather good as a tough private eye, and he is impressive in the role of "distinguished reporter and news analyst," surrounded with television gadgets at the start, appearing at various times throughout, and coming on at the finish to point the moral and adorn the tale.

The Treatment

But candor compels one to register certain doubts. The program on the American Civil Liberties Union controversy in Indianapolis, with which my research began, is an example.

The issue there was: should a meeting to organize a chapter of ACLU be permitted in the Indiana War Memorial? It wasn't; and after several other doors were closed in their faces, the agitators ended up in a Roman Catholic church. All very interesting. But was it quite fair to give the ACLU viewpoint to so skilled a professional pleader as Arthur Garfield Hays, and have the opposition voiced mainly by American Legionnaires in semi-military array? The closing spot went to the pastor of the church, a professional word-man. His glib statement of the Liberal point of view would leave many listeners with the conviction that somehow it was actually against the law to oppose the ACLU.

An equally striking document was assembled around the case of Lt. Milo Radulovich, dropped as an Air Force reservist because of alleged close association with relatives who were deemed subversive. By the time the administrative wheels stopped grinding, Lt. Radulovich was reinstated, and Harold Talbott took to the air via a subsequent *See It Now* to give out the news in a cagily worded statement. Murrow was unwilling to place the onus of the national need for security, and the misery it sometimes brings, on Communist intransigence. "We can't blame it on Malenkov or Mao Tse-tung," he said.

Somewhat similar treatment was accorded by *See It Now* to the Annie Lee Moss affair. Mrs. Moss was suspended from her civilian job by the Army because of an FBI report that she had been a Communist, and Murrow had a camera there when she testified before a congressional committee. He regarded this witness as one of the little people. "Tonight," he said, "we bring you the little picture of a little woman."

We see Senator McCarthy questioning Mrs. Moss and getting nowhere. Then McCarthy bustles out and Senators McClellan and Symington have questions to ask. They hear Mrs. Moss say that she is a good American, and wouldn't hurt her country. Although the committee is not a court and has no sentence to pass, Senator McClellan says he doesn't hold with this business of "convicting people by rumor." (Applause.) Then Senator Symington says he'll stick his neck out, and see that Mrs. Moss gets a job if the Army doesn't take her back. (Applause.) For the windup, Murrow shows us President Eisenhower making a statement in November 1953, which we are to take as applicable to the case in hand. The Presi-

[redacted] 62-96-15 161-594

ENCLOSURE

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
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FEB 15 1961
FBI — NEWARK

dent's rambling remarks: about habeas corpus (they can't throw you into jail to rot without charges), public opinion on the Kansas frontier (don't shoot a man in the back), and the right of Americans to attend Churches, or even mosques, of their own selection.

Since Mrs. Moss stood in no danger of a *lettre de cachet*, a shotgun blast, or exclusion from her place of worship, it was difficult to see a connection; which must have been quite clear to Murrow. Or perhaps the message was only that when they get in trouble over security, little people can make big friends.

McCarthy—and Oppenheimer

Murrow and his associate are especially proud of their telecast devoted entirely to McCarthy, which went out over the network on March 9, 1954. As his contribution, the poet of mankind presented, among other scenes, a film-clip of a McCarthy admirer reciting some verses of inconceivable silliness; and a shot of General Eisenhower, as a candidate, telling an audience that, if elected, he would keep subversion and disloyalty out of the Executive Branch. Next, Murrow exhibited some of the newspapers which had knocked McCarthy, including the Chicago *Tribune* but omitting the New York *Daily Worker*. The longest scene was that in which McCarthy kept hammering at a committee witness about a book the man had written 22 years before. In summing up, Murrow said that McCarthy had done all sorts of bad things, had persecuted people, and had "confused the public mind as between the internal and the external threat of Communism." This could be taken to mean that a Communist is okay, so long as he operates only in the U.S.

The McCarthy telecast represented Murrow's idea of putting a king-sized double whammy on a person of whom he thoroughly disapproved. Uncritical approbation, on the other hand, characterized the *See It Now* film of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer at the Institute for Advanced Study.

The Oppenheimer show grew out of a visit by Producer-Editor Friendly, who introduced himself to the famous physicist while passing through Princeton on vacation, much as a baseball fan might pay his respects to Joe Di Maggio, or a lover of literature drop in on Mickey Spillane. Friendly, who is personable and intelligent, got on famously with Oppenheimer, and sold him the idea of talking before the cameras with Murrow for possible use on *See It Now*. The resulting two-and-one-half hour conversation was edited to a 30-minute airshow, and a longer version was distributed to schools and colleges, with the Fund for the Republic gladly paying the freight. It was one of the most extraordinary documents Murrow ever produced.

The show was billed as presenting "a brief report on the work and purpose of the Institute as seen through the eyes and mind of one man — its Director, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer — a physisict." It actually presented an attempt to make it seem that the board which rescinded Dr. Oppenheimer's atomic security clearance was manned by idiots, of whom the most charitable view would be that they didn't know what they were doing; and that any security measures which scientists themselves cannot overrule are scandalously wrong. Dr. Oppenheimer was highly effective on camera, with his mobile, sensitive face, and, for all his articulate quality, a faintly preoccupied air. Set off against Murrow's dogged style, the doctor's performance was almost too good to be true.

Murrow opened with a couple of questions about the Institute, and Oppenheimer was rather vague and wide-eyed about it all. We were not told how one gets a berth at the Institute, much less how to land a life appointment; or who passes on the work; or how far the Director's personal authority runs. Oppenheimer wasn't even quite sure how the Institute began. (He was going to see if he could find someone to look into that.) Meanwhile, there were plenty of scholars and philosophers around the place, and those who were "our best friends" could come and go as they pleased. It was beginning to sound like the Abbey of Thélème — when Murrow fired the key question: "Is there a very widespread reluctance on the part of scientists in this country to work for the government?"

No, on the whole Dr. Oppenheimer didn't think so. But "when the government behaves badly in a field you are working close to, and when decisions that look cowardly or vindictive or shortsighted or mean are made, and that's very close to your area, then you get discouraged and you may — may — you may recite George Herbert's poem, 'I Will Abroad.' But I think that's human rather than scientific." This was delivered with an expression of heart-rending sadness, finished off with a brave smile.

Murrow then asked if the doctor was worried about "all the impediments placed in the way of free intercourse, travel and exchange among scientists." Dr. Oppenheimer certainly was disturbed: it was terrible, grotesque; it shamed us before Europeans; it was a scandal. This seemed

to open the way for an interesting discussion, perhaps touching on the careers of Klaus Fuchs and others; but Murrow now came in with, "Well, Sir, apart from running the Institute, what do you do here?"

From this Oppenheimer took off, at times making sense, at times putting one in mind of Al Smith's oratory, which always sounded fine, but frequently failed to retain any meaning in transcription. The doctor touched on radioactivity (dangerous), "the integrity of communication" (important), secrecy (bad) and the H-bomb (very dangerous). Finally Oppenheimer brought forth the thought that we are more likely to be destroyed by an enemy weapon than by testing one of our own, and Murrow rang down the curtain. This time, there was no appropriate quotation from President Eisenhower, and Murrow signed off by saying of the Institute members, "These men recognize mystery. They welcome it and they wrestle with it."

One mystery which anyone may wrestle with is why Murrow—and CBS—lend their extensive resources to this kind of thing.

Murrow's Mission

The network and the feature star got together in 1935. Murrow, born in North Carolina, had graduated in 1930 from Washington State College, spent the next five years as President and Assistant Director, respectively, of the National Student Federation and the Institute of International Education, then come to CBS as a lesser bureaucrat on the administrative side. In 1937 he was sent to Europe as legman lining up speakers and features, with the title of European Director.

He did not begin to broadcast until March 1938, when he flew into Vienna in a chartered plane just ahead of the Nazi troops. Thereafter he was never without a regular spot on CBS air. After Anschluss came Munich, the war and the London blitz. Murrow broadcast through it all. After the war, Paley made him a Vice President, and Director of Public Affairs; but he returned to the microphone in 1947, and, with Friendly, converted to television in 1951.

In 1952 Murrow issued a book called *This I Believe*, in which people in various walks of life entered their guiding principles. Murrow has written so little for print that his foreword to this book is especially interesting. It seems he considers himself one whose mission is to provide others with "information on which opinion and belief can be based."

He has seen many men, with many beliefs, ranging from Catholicism to Communism. They came to these beliefs by many roads, and it was all quite fascinating to Murrow. The night after the Munich agreement was signed, for example, he talked with Jan Masaryk in his London Embassy: "Jan believed that somehow, some way, the forces of evil would be defeated. Speaking of Hitler and Mussolini, he said, 'I assure you, God will not let two such heathens control Europe.' His belief, at that time, was greater than my own."

This passage shows that Murrow knew Masaryk well enough to refer to him as "Jan," which is not surprising. It also shows that Murrow does not consider it worth while to add to his anecdote the fact that Masaryk was later murdered by Communists, who took over his country and hold it to this day. And that, one feels, is rather surprising. Further on, Murrow remarks that "it was a difference in belief in the things regarded as worth being killed for . . . that divided the North and South Koreans." That's one way of looking at it, to be sure. Murrow concludes, "We have thought it useful to present these brief statements by people who have attempted to define what it is that they believe . . . at a time when the tide runs toward a shore of conformity, when dissent is often confused with subversion, when a man's belief may be subject to investigation as well as his action . . ."

Those who are depressed by such flat generalizations may be comforted by the fact that even a certified Liberal can sometimes make a mistake, just as the rest of us do. Some of Murrow's are on simple grounds of taste. A horrible example was furnished in his *magnum opus*, the front-line report called *Christmas in Korea*, telecast on December 24, 1952. Here Murrow's habit of getting in front of his own cameras at last caught up with him.

It was not in his GI interviews, painful as they were, that Murrow exhibited to the full what Mrs. Fiske called "that firm, firm touch—on the wrong note." It came at the end, when we saw a long shot of the members of a GI night combat patrol plodding into the cold hills as the sun went down—a bleakly impressive scene. The only trouble was that the foreground was almost entirely occupied by Murrow, taking a bow.

John D. Kreuttner

"We welcome Honest Dissent—providing that you conform to our ideas on nonconformity!"

eport Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
MIAMI	BUREAU	2/20/61	2/17-2/19/61

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
EDWARD R. MURROW, aka. Edward Roscoe Murrow, Egbert Roscoe Murrow	b6 b7C	neb
	CHARACTER OF CASE: SPI	

REFERENCE: Chicago teletype to Bureau and Miami, 2/17/61;
Miami teletype to Bureau, 2/17/61;
New York teletype to Bureau and Miami, 2/18/61.

ADMINISTRATIVE

NICK KENNY, columnist, "New York Daily Mirror" newspaper, when contacted February 18, 1960 regarding appointment, and advised the individual he was to be contacted about was appointee, went into a tirade about appointee being a Red, and the worst kind of Communist because he was one for what he could make out of it. Stated he did not know appointee personally; however, everyone knew he was a Communist. He wished the "FBI had an execution squad to handle characters like the appointee."

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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSL LCS

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Copies made: 1 - Bureau (AM) 1 - Miami (161-64)		NOT RECORDED 9 FEB 23 19[illegible]

A.*
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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b6
b7C

Report of: [redacted]
Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA

Date: February 20, 1961

Field Office File No.: 161-64

Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSK/cls

Synopsis: FRANK O. PRIOR, Palm Beach, Fla., former President of Standard Oil of Indiana, advised appointee was former commentator hired by American Oil Company, wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana, and he did not desire appointee as commentator for Amoco, since the results derived from this program were not commensurate with cost, appointee's treatment of American business was anti-business, and PRIOR of opinion appointee not a good American because of ridiculing free enterprise system. Would never recommend appointee to be connected with USIA. NICK KENNY, columnist, "New York Daily Mirror," New York City, on 6/22/54, advised he was of impression TV commentator DON HOLLENBECK had been driven to his death by the "Red pack" and appointee dictated that HOLLENBECK's program follow line of slanted news. Further details set out. KENNY advised 2/18/61 HOLLENBECK had reputation "with all newspaper and radio guys" of being a "Red" and his suicide might have been dictated by "Reds" because HOLLENBECK got out of line. Believes appointee forced HOLLENBECK into suicide, or HOLLENBECK did it to "get away from Reds." Is not personally acquainted with appointee and believes him to be "out and out Commie, most dangerous kind because he would not admit it." Does not recall any specific individual ever stating appointee was a Communist or "Red," stating that it was generally known, opinion-wise, in the news media, that he was a "Red."

- RUC -

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DETAILS:

Investigation at Palm Beach, Florida, was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] and at Miami Beach, Florida, by Special Agent [redacted] b6 b7C

Employment

AT PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

FRANK O. PRIOR, 1047 South Ocean Boulevard, Palm Beach, retired former President, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, stated on February 20, 1961, appointee had been commentator hired by the American Oil Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of Indiana. PRIOR stated he did not desire to have MURROW as a commentator for Amoco since the results derived from his program were not commensurate with the cost to the company, and MURROW's general treatment of American business was always anti-business, he went out of his way to slant information against American business, and in PRIOR's opinion is not a good American because of his ridiculing the free enterprise system.

He pointed out a past Person-to-Person show on which CLINT MURCHISON, Texas millionaire, appeared and was, in PRIOR's opinion, held in a bad light by MURROW. PRIOR concluded by saying he would never recommend MURROW to be connected with USIA.

Miscellaneous

On June 22, 1954, NICK KENNY, columnist, "New York Daily Mirror," telephonically advised he had sent a letter to the Director concerning the gas suicide of CBS TV commentator DON HOLLENBECK. He said he was of the impression that HOLLENBECK had been driven to his death by the "Red pack" and that EDWARD MURROW had dictated that his programs follow the line of slanted news. The context of the letter to the Director,

according to Mr. KENNY, was "the gas suicide of DON HOLLENBECK might stand investigation by the FBI. If he was sick with cancer and took his life for that reason, then no investigation should be conducted. However, it may be that he was attempting to get away from 'the Red Pack'". He might also have been trying to divorce himself from phases of the Red press. ED MURROW is believed to have been pulling strings when he had HOLLENBECK's broadcast time switched from 6:00 p.m. to the late broadcast at 11:00 p.m. It is known that his 6:00 p.m. broadcast was not slanted, but upon his having been placed in the 11:00 spot, his broadcast took on a definite slant.

AT MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

NICK KENNY was interviewed at Miami Beach on February 18, 1961, where he was vacationing, at which time he advised that he has known who appointee is for many years; however, has never met him and does not know him personally. He stated in reference to the TV commentator DON HOLLENBECK, that he recalled HOLLENBECK had a reputation "with all newspaper and radio guys of being a 'Red'" and his suicide was a surprise. He believed HOLLENBECK's suicide might have been dictated by the "Reds" because he got out of line. He believed that appointee forced HOLLENBECK into suicide, or HOLLENBECK did it to "get away from Reds." He advised further that he also believed appointee "drove Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY to his early grave."

KENNY stated he was glad he did not know appointee personally, because he believed him to be an "out and out Commie, most dangerous kind because he would not admit it, and was one for the power and the money in it," which he described as the dangerous type. He stated he believed the only reason appointee got a job like he has is because of some deal. He could not recall any specific individual ever stating appointee was a "Red" or "Commie" and did not recall anyone who was personally acquainted with appointee ever saying he was a Commie. He noted, however, that

it was generally known, opinion-wise, in the news media that appointee was a "Red." He stated most newsmen after news experience develop an analytical eye, and with his forty years experience, his analytical eye tells him appointment of appointee is a "wrong deal."

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
PHILADELPHIA	BUREAU	2/20/61	2/17 - 20/61

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
EDWARD R. MURROW, aka Edward Roscoe Murrow, Egbert Roscoe Murrow	b6 b7C	EGR
	CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY	

XXXXXX
Synopsis:

REFERENCES

New York teletype to Bureau and Philadelphia 2/15/61.

Bureau teletype to New York, 2/18/61.

Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, 2/20/61.

- RUC -

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1 - Philadelphia (161-57)

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] b6 b7C Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Date: February 20, 1961

Field Office File No.: 161-57 Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1GSL/ck

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: WESLEY PRICE, Associate Editor, Saturday Evening Post, author of article "MURROW Sticks to the News" December 10, 1949, states his impression is MURROW had to "Choke the IWW card down" to get and keep job. Does not know as fact that MURROW had card or who told him about it. His notes on article negative.

- RUC -

Details: At Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. WESLEY PRICE, Associate Editor, Saturday Evening Post, Curtis Publishing Company, Independence Square, advised on February 20, 1961, that he interviewed MURROW and others in preparing Saturday Evening Post article "MURROW Sticks to the News" which appeared in the December 10, 1949, issue. Mr. PRICE said his impression of the statement in his article, "It didn't do to tell the buckers and fallers that he was aiming at college. So he said he was going South to work and carried an IWW card for protective coloration," is that MURROW had to "Choke the IWW card down" to get and keep his job in the timber lands in the State of Washington. He does not recall if MURROW or someone else he interviewed told him about the IWW card. He does not know for a fact that MURROW carried the IWW card.

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Mr. PRICE reviewed notes he retained from preparation of article and he could find nothing indicating the source of the IWW information or any further details.

9

2/23/61

Airtel

To: SAC, Washington Field (BSM)

From: Director, FBI 62-96118

EDWARD R. MURROW
SPI

b6
b7C

Repending report of SA [redacted] dated 2-20-61, at Washington, D.C.

Secure copy of article "The Murrow Myth" which appeared in 7-9-55, issue of "Human Events", mentioned in Bureau teletype to New York 2-16-61, copy for WFO.

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
WASHINGTON FIELD	BUREAU	2/20/61	2/16-20/61

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
EDWARD R. MURROW, aka, Edward Roscoe Murrow, Egbert Roscoe Murrow, Ed Roscoe Murrow	b6 b7C	dil

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPI

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~~XXXXX~~
~~Synopsis~~

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] dated 2/16/61 at Washington, D.C.; Bureau teletypes dated 2/17 and 18/61.

- P -

3/19/84
CLASSIFIED BY: SFKCRL
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
23910

ENCLOSURES

TO BUREAU

One (1) copy of "The New Counterattack" dated 3/19/54 consisting of four pages.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Regarding the appointee's name appearing on the mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, WFO files reflect that some names on this mailing list

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1-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-Washington Field (161-176)

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are very influential persons and are further known for their anti-communist point of view. They have no sympathy with communism or fellow travelers. Under no circumstances should the names be reflected as constituting members of the above committee but should be referred to strictly as on the miscellaneous mailing list.

Information contained in the details of this report regarding WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT appears in WFO file 65-5735.

b6
b7C

Information contained in the details of this report regarding [redacted] appears in WFO file 105-4765.

[redacted]

b1

[redacted]

For information of the Bureau, the ONI file, review of which is in the details of this report, further reflects a memo which stated that EDWARD R. MURROW was reported to have been a member of the Town Hall Club in New York City in 1935. There was no source of information listed. In view of New York teletype dated 2/15/61 reflecting that although the Town Hall Club of Washington was communist, there was no connection between the Town Hall Club of New York and the Town Hall Club of Washington and that the Town Hall Club of New York did not have any affiliation with communists or pacifists organizations. This information therefore is not deemed pertinent, and no additional investigation is being conducted to determine the original source and is not being placed in the details of this report.

~~SECRET~~

b1

[redacted]

Referenced WFO report 2/16/61 set out information indicating MURROW was known to [redacted] and documentation re [redacted] was also set out. [redacted] contains other miscellaneous references to MURROW; however, these other references were not and are not being set out by WFO inasmuch as the pertinent and more appropriate references were set out and it is felt the additional references are not pertinent and would add nothing to the report.

b6
b7C

WFO file 65-4801-24, report of SA [redacted] 9/25/47 at Washington, D.C., captioned "ALFRED KAUFMAN STERN; ESPIONAGE-R" reflects that STERN was in contact with Dr. IRVING V. SOLLINS in 1946. Background data in this report re SOLLINS reflects he was employed from November, 1933, to October, 1934, by the Commission of Education and Institute of International Education, and worked under the supervision of EDWARD R. MURROW at New York City. This file contains nothing additional re MURROW and since it shows no particular association on the part of MURROW with STERN, it is not deemed pertinent and not being placed in the details of this report.

b1

[redacted]

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b1

WFO 161-176

[redacted]

Page three of a pamphlet "What You Don't See in 'See It Now'", as furnished by the Bureau by airtel 2/15/61, reflects MURROW did a broadcast defending ANNA LEE MOSS. The following information is being furnished re MOSS and is not being placed in the details of this report as it is not known by WFO whether or not this information is pertinent to this investigation:

During 1954 the FBI conducted an investigation regarding ANNIE LEE MOSS, Telegraphic Typewriter Operator, Signal Corps, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b2
b7D
b7C
b6

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
[redacted]	100-20943-31

b2
b7D
b7C
b6

WFO 161-176

Identity of Source	File Where Located
[redacted]	100-20947-89
	100-20943-89
	105-4765-2
	100-20947-89

~~SECRET~~

b1

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will, upon receipt, report the results of the following leads still outstanding:

(1) Interview of WELLS CHURCH, at CBS;

COVER PAGE

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(2) Contact with security informants;

(3) Passport Office;

b2 b7C b6 (4) [redacted] re appointee, also Bureau airtel 2/9/61 requested specific information re MURROW from [redacted] files which has not yet been made available;

(5) Recheck State Security files for info as requested Bureau airtel 2/10/61;

(6) Submit copies of articles of "Evening Star," dated 3/10/54 and 4/7/54;

(7) If approval granted by Bureau, interview [redacted] re info as furnished to Bureau by airtel 2/17/61.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:
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Report of: [redacted]
Office: Washington, D.C.

Date: 2/20/61

Field Office File No.: 161-176

Bureau File No.:

Title:
EDWARD R. MURROW

3/19/64

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

b2

CLASSIFIED BY: SP1 GSL/cls
DECLASSIFY ON: [redacted] MADR

#23910

Synopsis:

MC NAMARA advised could make no additional comments on his
b1 letter to "The New Counterattack." [redacted] (S) ONI reflects clearance granted during 1960. MURROW's name appeared on mailing list of "National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill." WINSTON
b7C MANSFIELD BURDETT listed MURROW as reference. According to
b6 informant, MURROW arranged number of appointments for [redacted]
b1 [redacted] (S)

Spec Ltr 9-30-64 6-22-78

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MISCELLANEOUS

On February 16, and 17, 1961, Mr. FRANCIS J. MC NAMARA, Director of Research, United States House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities, advised
b7C SA [redacted] that he does not know MURROW personally
b6 and possesses no additional information concerning MURROW and could make no additional comments on his March 19, 1954, letter to Subscriber for "The New Counterattack" which related to MURROW, other than to make available the file on MURROW which he has maintained over a period of years. He advised that very little, if anything, had been added to the file in the past year or two.

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WFO 161-176

A review of the file furnished by MC NAMARA regarding the appointee, reflected it contained numerous newspaper articles regarding MURROW as well as several transcripts of some of his news broadcasts and television shows. This file contained no additional pertinent information. b1

[redacted] b2

The files of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy were caused to be searched on February 16, 1961, by IC [redacted] and reflected the appointee's date of birth as April 25, 1908, at Greensboro, North Carolina. A memorandum dated September 25, 1959, reflects a record of satisfactory completion of a national agency check by the Office of Naval Intelligence regarding the appointee. He was issued a "Secret" security clearance on May 26, 1960, on a "need-to-know" basis to run until December 31, 1960. This clearance was by the Bureau of Naval Weapons Special Projects Office with regard to a special one-hour television program being filmed by the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS). Access to classified areas was reportedly frequently necessary involving development of this program and the issuance of classified material would not be involved. This file contained no additional pertinent information. b7C b6

[redacted] made available during 1950 the miscellaneous mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. The mailing list is marked "Misc. Indiv." The names listed should not be construed as constituting members of the above committee but should be considered strictly as on the miscellaneous mailing list. Included in the following list appeared the name EDWARD R. MURROW, c/o C.B.S., New York City. b2 b7D b7C b6

On May 23, 1949 [redacted] made available a press release by the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. This press release contained the following information:

"The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, which last year led the successful fight to defeat the Mundt-Nixon Bill, yesterday announced its ~~reaffirmation~~ veto strategy and warned of efforts to sneak the Mundt and Ferguson Bills (S-1194 and S-1196) through the Senate Judiciary Committee without full hearings. Headed by the Honorable JERRY J. O'CONNELL, former Democratic Congressman

Natural Co. the Nat. Defeat Mundt Bill — has been cited as a Communist Front by the HCUA

~~SECRET~~

from Montana, the Committee has mapped a wide campaign to defeat the pending legislation which Mr. O'CONNELL termed 'direct assaults on the Bill of Rights'..."

On May 18, 1950, [redacted] advised that in his opinion JERRY J. O'CONNELL was a member of the Communist Party; however, the informant pointed out that O'CONNELL may or may not have had a Communist Party card, although the informant stated he knows O'CONNELL was a member of the party because he, the informant, personally met O'CONNELL at a closed party meeting, or his meeting with O'CONNELL was at such a meeting that he concluded that O'CONNELL was a member of the party because other persons present were also members of the party.

b2
b7D
b7C
b6

[redacted] has identified ARNOLD JOHNSON as making numerous trips to Washington, D.C., to meet with JERRY J. O'CONNELL, Chairman of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, and stated O'CONNELL otherwise directed and gave advice to the above committee.

"The Worker," Sunday edition of "The Daily Worker," the East Coast publication of the Communist Party, in the July 13, 1958, edition listed ARNOLD JOHNSON as Legislative Secretary to the Communist Party, USA. JOHNSON was convicted on January 21, 1953, in the United States District Court, New York, for violation of the Smith Act. The August 16, 1959, issue of "The Worker" identified ARNOLD JOHNSON as the Communist Party Legislative Director.

The files of the Passport Office, Department of State, as reviewed during 1951 by SA [redacted] regarding WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT reflected that on a passport application during 1949, BURDETT listed as a reference EDWARD R. MURROW, c/o C.B.S., 485 Madison Avenue, New York City. WINSTON MANSFIELD BURDETT was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on September 20, 1951, at which time he admitted Communist Party membership under the party name of PAUL STRICKLAND from 1937 to 1940. He was re-interviewed on November 1, 1951, and stated portions of his initial interview were false and admitted he served on a brief espionage assignment for Russia while in Finland as a correspondent in 1940. He later executed a signed statement dated July 20, 1953, concerning his Communist Party activities in Brooklyn, New York, from 1937 to 1940 and his espionage activities abroad from 1940 to 1941. On April 19, 1955, he executed a supplementary statement to his statement of July 20, 1953, and admitted certain inaccuracies and omissions in his earlier statement and furnished additional information regarding his Soviet contacts abroad and the extension of his espionage activities until March, 1942.

b7C
b6

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

[redacted] employee of an investigative committee of the legislative branch of government, advised during 1953 that information had been furnished to [redacted] by an individual whom he did not identify, that JULES MENKEN, an independent historian, publicist and broadcaster, who was born in the United States and later became a British subject, came to the United States in 1953 for the purpose of conferring with colleagues in his field and it was reported he may possibly be engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union. According to [redacted] EDWARD R. MURROW, the radio commentator, arranged a number of appointments for MENKEN. b2 b7D b7C b6 b1

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

(5)

(5)

SECRET

FD-323 (3-28-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. **161-176**

~~SECRET~~

Washington 25, D.C.
February 20, 1961

Title : **EDWARD R. MURROW**

Character : **SPECIAL INQUIRY**

Reference : **Report of SA** [redacted] b7C b6
dated and captioned as above.

b2
b7D
b7C
b6

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

[redacted] with whom contact has been insufficient to judge the reliability of their information.

~~SECRET~~

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DATE 3/19/84 BY SP1 Cook/ch
#239101

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU (1)

One copy of "The New Counterattack" dated 3/19/54.
Report dated 2/20/61.

161-296-11

THE NEW
COUNTERATTACK
REGISTERED IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

55 WEST 42 STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. LONGACRE 3-4608

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March 19, 1954
Vol. 8, No. 12

Dear Subscriber:

WHY DOES THE COMMUNIST PRESS PRAISE EDWARD R MURROW SO HIGHLY?

No radio or TV commentator has received as much praise from the Communist Party (CP) press during the last few months as has EDWARD R MURROW. The Daily Worker runs an item on the "Best Bets" on radio and TV each day. MURROW's CBS-TV shows "See It Now" and "Person to Person" have been consistently plugged in this feature, which mentions only a few of the many programs presented each day. His radio news commentary on CBS has recently been getting the same favored treatment.

What is the reason for this? A few examples of what MURROW says and does on his broadcasts and telecasts provide the answer:

MURROW rapped the State Dept last May for not embracing CHURCHILL's proposal of direct talks between MALENKOV, Pres EISENHOWER and himself. MURROW made it clear that he believed "new tides" were running in Russia after Stalin's death (a belief since exploded) and that the President should not let the "hatred and hysteria" of the American people prevent a meeting.

The U S "had better find a better answer" than the one it had given for rejecting a talk with MALENKOV, MURROW said. Actually, the State Dept's answer was an excellent one: Moscow had broken scores of promises; MALENKOV had given no evidence of good faith - so it was foolish to talk with him.

Communists in all parts of the world were screaming for such a meeting. In fairness to them, it should be pointed out that their reasons for wanting one were much more intelligent than MURROW's - although they, naturally, would not reveal what those reasons really were.

MURROW attacked Attorney General BROWNELL on the HARRY DEXTER WHITE case. He said it had been pointed out that "in 1947 a Federal grand jury had studied the matter of Mr White -- all the evidence -- and had failed to return an indictment because it felt there was insufficient evidence to warrant such action". (Note the emphasis on "all the evidence".)

This statement was not true on Nov 9, 1953 when MURROW made it. In 1948 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS produced his "pumpkin papers", among which were notes in HARRY DEXTER WHITE's own handwriting. The grand jury never saw this evidence. MURROW knows that...but for some strange reason neglected to mention it. He repeatedly pooh-poohed the evidence against WHITE.

MURROW accused Pres EISENHOWER and BROWNELL of asserting that a dead man was a spy "without producing evidence". He said this practice, if pursued, may "be applied to you or to me" and would endanger our heritage.

The MURROW program that the CP has praised most highly was his "See It Now" telecast on the case of Lt MILO RADULOVICH, an Air Force Reserve officer who refused to resign his commission when asked to do so because it was decided he was not a good security risk (his loyalty was not questioned).

A 10th Air Force Security Board reviewed RADULOVICH's case. It recommended discharge. The Commanding General of the 10th Air Force concurred.

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Then MURROW went to bat for RADULOVICH in a very cleverly slanted program that produced no evidence that RADULOVICH had been judged wrongly.

A flood of letters descended on the Defense Dept in Washington. A short while later Air Force Sec'y HAROLD E TALBOTT said he did not think RADULOVICH was a security risk...and reversed the Air Force's earlier decision.

The organ of the CP-led Teachers Union hailed MURROW's program on RADULOVICH as "a signal service to our country". The party's organ on the motion picture industry, "Film Sense" (published by the Nat'l Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions), praised it as "an interesting example of TV's new awareness" and as proof that "the best of current television" is superior to the finest productions turned out by Hollywood.

The Daily Worker and its West Coast counterpart, the Daily People's World, joined in the hallelujahs. Two party writers, DAVID PLATT and MILTON HOWARD, turned out articles for the CP press praising the MURROW program.

MURROW's recent "See It Now" program on Sen McCARTHY offers examples of some of the devious techniques he uses to slant his presentations, while appearing to be very objective and fair. MURROW showed a hearing at which Sen McCARTHY asked a witness (REED HARRIS) these two questions:

"You know the Civil Liberties Union has been listed as a front for and doing the work of the Communist Party?"...."Do you know they since have been listed as a front for and doing the work of the Communist Party?"

The Senator's statement about the ACLU was correct. But MURROW wanted to make the Senator look bad. How could he do this? Simple. Just change the Senator's words. MURROW commented:

"Twice he (McCARTHY) said the American Civil Liberties Union was listed as a subversive front."

This was a completely false statement. Sen McCARTHY had not once used the word "subversive". But that word connotes listing by the Dept of Justice...and the phony insertion of it by MURROW paved the way for his next sentence, which was designed to (and actually helped) discredit the Senator:

"The Attorney General's list does not and has never listed the ACLU as subversive nor does the FBI or any government agency."

A neat implication that Sen McCARTHY had lied...by the use of a MURROW lie. The Truth: The ACLU was described as a Communist front in House Report #2290 of the 71st Congress, published in 1931...a year before the ACLU provided defense counsel for REED HARRIS. It was also listed as a front in Massachusetts House Report #2100 (1938), NY State Legislative Report #90 (1939) and in the 1943 and 1948 California Committee reports (on which Sen McCARTHY based his statements). CP leader EARL BROWDER testified in 1939 that the ACLU was a "transmission belt" of the Communist Party.

MURROW deplores "guilt by association". But he used "innocence by association" to try to explain away the fact that he was on the Advisory Council of the Moscow State University for its 1935 summer session and urged students to go there. A Pittsburgh newspaper on Feb 18, 1935, said the university taught "the violent overthrow of the entire traditional social order".

MURROW's reply: He was only one of twenty-five members of the Advisory Council of the Moscow State University summer session that year and most of the others were "distinguished" people. He then named some of them, using their "innocence" to prove his own.

MURROW failed to state that a number of well known fellow travelers were also on the advisory council. Also: He added that some of these persons "are now dead but presumably not yet immune from the Senator's attentions".

This was another underhanded attempt to put the Senator in a bad light. Sen McCARTHY had not named any one else on the advisory council. MURROW was the one who brought their names into the controversy.

MURROW says the project was cancelled by Russian authorities...but that does not change the fact he worked for its success.

MURROW didn't tell all about his promotion of study and travel in the Soviet Union. In 1933 he was on the Advisory Committee of the Bureau of University Travel which was then promoting "The First Russian Seminar". This was a more-than-two-month travel and study tour of the Soviet Union and the Near East, with most of the time spent in Russia -- "under the management of Intourist...the official travel agency of the USSR".

The following are quotes from the brochure for this study trip:

"The Seminar is planned for those who wish 'not only to see but to understand'....Russia today offers to the world a new challenge....

"Those for whom the Seminar will be a success...those who will come away heavily laden with thought provoking experiences and unforgettable memories, will be those...who have entered into the spirit of the Seminar. This may be tersely worded as follows: 'We are interested in seeing and understanding. We desire something more lasting than the memory of deluxe accomodations. For these we do not even need to leave our American homes... but Russia has something to show us. Let us try to comprehend.'"

The obvious pro-Soviet tone here provides all the comment that is needed on MURROW's explanation that he served the Moscow State University in 1935 because he believed then, as he does now, that American students and professors can engage in "the clash of ideas with Communists anywhere under peacetime conditions, without becoming contaminated or converted".

COUNTERATTACK asks this question: When HITLER rose to power did MURROW promote sympathetic study and travel tours in Germany on the basis that Der Fuehrer offered a new challenge to the world, that he had something to show Americans and that we should try to "see and understand"?

OWEN LATTIMORE, a "conscious articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy" according to the U S Senate Judiciary Committee, wrote as follows of MURROW in his whitewash book, "Ordeal By Slander":

"I also owe a very special debt to men I have never met, or had never met before....I must mention at least Edward R Murrow. Even when the hysteria was at its height...he kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by his program technique of using recordings, he gave me a national forum of my own, so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself...."

Despite the obvious slant in MURROW's programs, he has been the subject of favorable articles in many magazines (Newsweek, Look, McCall's, etc).

CHARLES WERTENBAKER wrote a complimentary profile of MURROW that was published in "The New Yorker" magazine of Dec 26, 1953.

WERTENBAKER tried to have WHITTAKER CHAMBERS fired as foreign news editor of "Time" magazine - because CHAMBERS put anti-Communist material into the news he edited and kept pro-Communist material out.

WERTENBAKER's recently published book "The Death of Kings" is a fictionalized account of happenings at "Time" when WERTENBAKER was there. It is also a slick rehash of the HISS case in a "Time" setting and with "Time" personnel. There are many parallels to actual HISS-CHAMBEERS events in WERTENBAKER's account...which portrays the "HISS" of the story as an innocent man who is framed by the sinister villain (CHAMBERS).

MURROW plugged the New Yorker on his radio broadcast of last May 13 by quoting extensively from verse written for it by staff member E B WHITE. This verse was an attack on loyalty investigations.

MURROW always winds up his radio program with a quotation, usually from some famous person, which helps to drive home his point and gives a tone of wisdom and nobility to his words. One of his recent quotations sheds light on how acute and well-informed MURROW actually is.

He ended his broadcast of last October 27 this way: "Bertold Brecht, German poet — and an exile himself — once put it this way: 'A man can be free even within prison walls. Freedom is something spiritual. And whoever once had it, can never lose it. For while the body can be bound with chains, the spirit can never!'"

Worth noting about this quotation are these points:

1. BERTOLD BRECHT is a leading "cultural light" in the Communist world. As a refugee in this country he supported CP fronts, swore before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1947 that he was not and had never been a Communist - and then went to East Germany and became an active supporter of Moscow's puppet regime (which has given him awards). He wrote the CP song "United Front"...with his long-time colleague, HANNS EISLER.

2. The above quotation is utter nonsense in the context of today's problems...in spite of the pomposity with which MURROW quoted it (do the millions in Soviet labor camps, who once had freedom, have freedom today?)

3. The very idea of quoting a Communist on "freedom" is ridiculous.

It is not at all difficult to see why the CP has praised quite a number of MURROW programs. He has often handled issues involving Communism in a way that helps the party line and makes anti-Communists appear evil.

COUNTERATTACK stated of EDWARD R MURROW on Feb 22, 1952:

"He has defended OWEN LATTIMORE on the air and also those who have joined fronts, taking position that nobody should be blamed for that. Though not pro-Communist, he is confused on Communist issues and defends those involved in Communist causes."

MURROW talks on the side of the angels. He is for the highest democratic and humanitarian ideals. But in actual practice he is not above using slick devices he would denounce if used by others. He is a master at slanting his programs while imparting an aura of great objectivity to them.

MURROW preaches dangerous doctrine. He vastly underrates the domestic Communist Party menace. To do this is as dangerous as to misjudge the menace of Communism abroad. U S will be sunk if it loses to Communism in either place. Even on foreign issues, MURROW advocates a policy of dangerous softness in the face of Soviet intrigue...and he has become hysterical about the issue of Communism vs civil liberties here in the United States.

The great acclaim given to MURROW in many quarters in spite of his unsoundness on vital issues concerning Communism deserves serious thought. It points up the major weakness of the U S on all fronts in the battle against Communism. That weakness is lack of real understanding of Moscow's conspiracy. It is the greatest threat to U S survival.

EDWARD R MURROW, unfortunately, represents the dominant voice in all media of communications. Too few Americans are getting the unbiased news and the intelligent commentary on it they need so badly.

Yours faithfully,

March 19, 1954

COUNTERATTACK

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Single Copies: 50¢

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 20 1961

TELETYPE

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URGENT 2-20-61 6-21 PM NRB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM SAC LOS ANGELES 161-79

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REMYTEL FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN LAST. ALBERT G. BERRY, DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT COMPANY, SANTA MONICA, ADVISED FEBRUARY TWENTY INSTANT THAT HE COULD LOCATE NO RECORDS OR NOTES REGARDING MURROW BUT FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM MEMORY. BERRY WAS ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO DANIEL T. O-SHEA, VICE PRESIDENT, CBS, INC., NEW YORK CITY FROM ABOUT MAY, NINETEEN FIFTY TO JANUARY, NINETEEN FIFTY SIX. DURING THIS PERIOD MURROW HAD SOME RADIO PROGRAM NAMES QUOTE THIS I BELIEVE UNQUOTE AND HE ATTEMPTED TO HAVE ON THIS PROGRAM SEVERAL PERSONS WHOM BERRY KNEW WERE MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATIONS LISTED ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL-S LIST OF SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS. ONE OF THESE WAS UTA HAGEN, MOVIE ACTRESS, AND FORMER WIFE OF JOSE FERRER, AND MURROW ATTEMPTED TO HAVE HER ON A THANKSGIVING OR CHRISTMAS EVE PROGRAM BUT WAS UNABLE TO DO SO. MURROW WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN HAVING JOSEPH

END PAGE ONE

WERSHBA EMPLOYED BY CBS OR EMPLOYED DIRECTLY BY MURROW IN CONNECTION WITH SOME CBS PROGRAM. WERSHBA WAS ALSO KNOWN TO BERRY AS A MEMBER OF AN ORGANIZATION, NAME NOT RECALLED ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL-S LIST. CBS NEWS CORRESPONDENT WINSTON BERDETTE BECAME A FRIENDLY WITNESS BEFORE A U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE IN ABOUT FIFTY FOUR OR FIFTY FIVE AND THEREAFTER MURROW REFUSED TO HAVE ANY CONTACT OR ASSOCIATION WITH BERDETTE, ALTHOUGH FRIENDLY WITH HIM. PRIOR TO BERDETTE-S TESTIMONY, MURROW HAD A TELEVISION SHOW CALLED QUOTE SEE IT NOW UNQUOTE AND BERRY RECALLED THAT DURING ONE OF THE SENATOR MC CARTHY DEBATES, MURROW EDITED A NEWS REEL OF THE HEARING FOR USE ON QUOTE SEE IT NOW UNQUOTE. THIS EDITING CONSISTED OF CHANGING SEQUENCE OF QUESTIONS AND TAKING ITEMS OUT OF CONTEXT TO SHOW SLANT OF NEWS RATHER THAN STRAIGHT REPORTING. BERRY ADVISED THAT AN EXAMPLE OF THIS WAS THAT MURROW HAD DELETED AN ANSWER FROM ONE WITNESS IN WHICH THE WITNESS ADMITTED MEMBERSHIP IN THE CP. NEW YORK CONSIDER INTERVIEW OF O-SHEA AND BERDETTE IF FILES REFLECT NO INFORMATION WHICH WOULD PRECLUDE INTERVIEW. NEW YORK REPORT DOCUMENTATION OF UTA HAGEN. REPORT FOLLOWS.

NEW YORK ADVISED

ACK AND HOLD PLS

9-29 PM OK FBI WA RAM HOLDING

2/20/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC, NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. SUTEL WHETHER APRIL TWENTY, NINETEEN FORTY ONE ISSUE OF NEWSPAPER MENTIONED PAGE FIVE SEVEN OF REPORT

b6
b7C

OF SA [redacted] DATED FEBRUARY NINE, SIXTY ONE, AT NEW YORK SHOULD BE APRIL TWENTY, NINETEEN THIRTY ONE. ALSO REFER TO INFO ON PAGE FIVE EIGHT FROM JOHN ROTHSCHILD WHEREIN HE STATED OPEN ROAD WAS THE TRAVEL ARM OF THE NSF. ADVISE WHETHER TERM TRAVEL ARM WAS USED BY ROTHSCHILD AND WHETHER HE INDICATED OPEN ROAD WAS AFFILIATED WITH NSF.

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17

FEB 20 1961

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Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
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Conrad
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Evans
Malone
Rosen
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

Evans

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FEB 20 1961

TELETYPE #239101

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bolmes
Mr. C
Mr. Co
Mr.
Mr. Ev
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.

URGENT 2-20-61 4-10 PM GJ

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES /161-79/ 2P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. RE BUREAU TELETYPE TWO TWENTY INSTANT. CSLA THREE ONE EIGHT FOUR DASH S FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON TWO TWENTY SIXTYONE., CINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD, INC., PAREN CEG UNPAREN WAS ORGANIZED IN ABOUT JANUARY FORTYEIGHT AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WITH MYRON C. FAGAN AS ITS NATIONAL DIRECTOR. VARIOUS ITEMS OF LITERATURE ISSUED BY THE ORGANIZATION SINCE ITS INCEPTION ALLEGE THAT IT IS A NONPROFIT CORPORATION, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS COMBATING COMMUNISM IN THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY. CEG HAS PERIODICALLY PUBLISHED AND WIDELY DISTRIBUTED ITEMS OF LITERATURE WHICH PURPORTED TO BE LISTS OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY WITH PAST OR PRESENT COMMUNIST CONNECTIONS OR LEANINGS TOWARD COMMUNISM. CEG HAS PUBLISHED MANY ITEMS WHICH ARE ANTI DASH COMMUNIST, ANTI DASH NEGRO AND ANTI DASH SEMITIC. THE ORGANIZATION IS ALLEGEDLY A NONPROFIT CORPORATION, HOWEVER, THERE IS CONSIDERABLE INDICATION THAT FAGAN USES THE ORGANIZATION AS HIS SOURCE OF

REC-22

END PAGE ONE

LIVELIHOOD. THE BASIS OF STATEMENTS IN THE LITERATURE PUBLISHED BY CEG ARE NOT SET FORTH IN THE LITERATURE AND THERE IS CONSIDERABLE DOUBT REGARDING THE RELIABILITY OF FAGAN AND THE ABILITY OF FAGAN TO PROVE MANY OF THE ALLEGATIONS. AS OF AUGUST SIXTY LITERATURE ISSUED BY THE ORGANIZATION STILL LISTED MYRON C. FAGAN AS NATIONAL DIRECTOR WITH THE ORGANIZATION-S ADDRESS BEING PO BOX FOUR SIX TWO ZERO FIVE, COLE BRANCH, HOLLYWOOD FOUR SIX, CALIFORNIA.

END AND HOLD PLS

TELETYPE

URGENT 2-20-61 11-05 AM CST TJF

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, ST. LOUIS 161-201 1P

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPI. REBUTEL FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN LAST. ON FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN SIXTY-ONE REVIEW OF PERSONNEL RECORDS, FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER, GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, FOR EDWARD R. MURROW INDICATED HE RECEIVED AN EXCEPTED APPOINTMENT ON MAY TEN, FORTYSIX, AS A CONSULTATANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, WILLIAM BENTON, WITHOUT COMPENSATION, U.S. DEPT. OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AND CULTURAL RELATIONS, AT WASHINGTON, D.C. THE ACTUAL DATE OF REASON FOR TERMINATION OF THIS APPOINTMENT WAS NOT SHOWN, HOWEVER THE RECORDS REFLECT THAT ON JULY ONE, FORTYSIX, IT WAS PROPOSED TO EXTEND HIS CONSULTANTSHIP FROM JULY ONE, FORTYSIX THROUGH DECEMBER THIRTYONE, FORTYSIX. PERSONNEL OF THE FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER ADVISED THAT NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO ABOVE APPOINTMENT COULD BE LOCATED. THE DATE OF BIRTH WAS NOT SHOWN, HOWEVER THE PLACE WAS SHOWN AS GREENSBORO, N.C., REPORT SUBMITTED.

END AND ACK PLS

12-07 PM OK FBI WA JSA

T U IDS

Mr. Nelson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

161-201-12

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TELETYPE

URGENT 2-20-61 11-02 AM EST MCL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, PHILADELPHIA /161-57/ 1P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. RE NEW YORK TEL TO PHILA. FEB. FIFTEEN.

WESLEY PRICE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR, SATURDAY EVENING POST, TODAY ADVISED HE INTERVIEWED MURROW AND OTHERS IN PREPARING SATURDAY EVENING POST ARTICLE CAPTIONED QUOTE MURROW STICKS TO THE NEWS END QUOTE WHICH APPEARED IN DECEMBER TEN NINETEEN FORTYNINE ISSUE. ARTICLE CONTAINS STATEMENT QUOTE IT DIDN-T DO TO TELL THE BUCKERS AND FALLERS THAT HE WAS AIMING AT COLLEGE. SO HE SAID HE WAS GOING SOUTH TO WORK AND CARRIED AN IWW CARD FOR PROTECTIVE COLORATION END QUOTE. HIS IMPRESSION NOW IS MURROW HAD TO QUOTE CHOKE THE IWW CARD DOWN END QUOTE TO GET AND KEEP JOB IN TIMBER LANDS IN STATE OF WASH. DOES NOT RECALL IF MURROW OR SOMEONE ELSE INTERVIEWED TOLD HIM ABOUT IWW CARD. DOES NOT KNOW FOR A FACT THAT MURROW HAD AN IWW CARD. PRICE REVIEWED NOTES HE RETAINED FROM PREPARATION OF ARTICLE AND COULD FIND NOTHING INDICATING SOURCE OF IWW INFO OR ANY FURTHER DETAILS. FEELS MURROW IS A GOOD MAN, ON OUR SIDE. RECOMMENDS HIMS. REPORT FOLLOWS.

~~CORR LINE 10 DELETE M FROM END OF LINE~~

END AND ACK PLS

1- 11-06 PM//

11-06 AM OK FBI WA NH

TU DSC

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 20 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nease
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 2-20-61 7-14 PM PST RNP

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO /161-91/ 1 P

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPI. RE WASHINGTON FIELD TELETYPE FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN LAST. REFER TO A AND B COVER PAGES SAN FRANCISCO REPORT OF [redacted] DECEMBER TWELVE FIFTY EIGHT ENTITLED JOHN PAUL LEONARD, ERP, CHARACTERIZING [redacted] SUBJECT OF SPECIAL INQUIRY FROM BUREAU DATED DECEMBER THIRTY ONE, FOFTY SIX. [redacted] INTERVIEWED THIS DATE PER INSTRUCTIONS RETEL, ADVISED INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION BASED ON RESEARCH AND PUBLIC SOURCE MATERIAL AND NOT THROUGH PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OR ACQUAINTANCESHIP. HE STATED THAT PRIOR TO MAKING ANY STATEMENT CONCERNING HIS TESTIMONY IT IS NECESSARY THAT HE REVIEW HIS QUOTE VOLUMINOUS FILES UNQUOTE WHICH HE WILL BE UNABLE TO DO UNTIL FEBRUARY TWENTY TWO OR FEBRUARY TWENTY FOUR NEXT. STATES HE DEFINITELY RECALLS THAT AFTER HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE REECE COMMITTEE, EXPECTING TO BE RECALLED, HE CONDUCTED INQUIRY AND FOUND THAT MURROW HAD BEEN NAMED ON THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF AMERICAN ADVISORY GROUP CONCERNING NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR AS WELL AS NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE SUMMER SESSIONS AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY BUT THAT THIRTY FIVE SESSION WAS NOT HELD AFTER PUBLICATION OF NAMES IN EASTERN NEWSPAPER OF INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING MURROW, INVOLVED IN THAT ADVISORY COUNCIL AND SUBSEQUENT ADVERSE PUBLICITY. TELETYPE SUMMARY AND REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED IMMEDIATELY UPON REINTERVIEW OF [redacted] AS INDICATED ABOVE.

b6
b7C

END AND ACK PLS

10-19 PM OK FBI WA RAM

TU DISCM

NOT RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/8/84 BY SP1 [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 20 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/9/84 BY SP1/CEK

URGENT 2-20-61 7-12 PM JFA

TO DIRECTOR 15

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 161-148

EDWARD R. MURROW., SPI. REURTEL, TWO TWENTY SIXTY ONE. DATE APRIL TWENTY NINETEEN FORTY ONE IS CORRECT. THE PROSPECTUS WAS PRINTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE STORY ON ANOTHER PERSON WHOSE NAME APPEARED ON THE LIST. [redacted] USED TERM QUOTE TRAVEL ARM UNQUOTE, AND INDICATED QUOTE OPEN ROAD UNQUOTE WAS AFFILIATED WITH NSF TO THE EXTENT THAT NSF PLANNED TRIPS ABROAD FOR STUDENTS AND ARRANGED FOR THESE TRIPS THROUGH OPEN ROAD.

b6
b7C

END

NY R 15 WA DA

TELETYPE

URGENT 2-20-61 4-20 PM EST PS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MIAMI /161-64/ 4 P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GOK/CLS

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA. EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW, EGBERT ROSCOE MURROW. SPI. RE NEW YORK TEL FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN LAST, MIAMI TEL TO BUREAU FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN LAST. ADMINISTRATIVE. NICK KENNY, COLUMNIST, NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR NEWSPAPER, WHEN CONTACTED FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN LAST, REGARDING APPOINTMENT, ADVISED THE INDIVIDUAL HE WAS TO BE CONTACTED ABOUT WAS APPOINTEE, WENT INTO A TIRADE ABOUT APPOINTEE BEING A RED AND THE WORST KIND OF COMMUNIST BECAUSE HE WAS ONE FOR WHAT HE COULD MAKE OUT OF IT. STATED HE DID NOT KNOW APPOINTEE PERSONALLY, HOWEVER, EVERYONE KNEW HE WAS A COMMUNIST. HE WISHED THE QUOTE FBI HAD AN EXECUTION SQUAD TO HANDLE CHARACTERS LIKE THE APPOINTEE UNQUOTE. DETAILS. FRANK O. PRIOR, PALM BEACH, FLORIDA, FORMER PRESIDENT OF STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA, ADVISED APPOINTEE WAS FORMER COMMENTATOR HIRED BY AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY, STANDARD

END PAGE ONE

OIL OF INDIANA, AND HE DID NOT DESIRE APPOINTEE AS COMMENTATOR FOR AMOCO SINCE THE RESULTS DERIVED FROM HIS PROGRAM WERE NOT COMMENSURATE WITH COST AND APPOINTEE-S GENERAL TREATMENT OF AMERICAN BUSINESS WAS ALWAYS ANTI DASH BUSINESS, AND PRIOR WAS OF OPINION APPOINTEE NOT A GOOD AMERICAN BECAUSE OF RIDICULING FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM. STATED WOULD NEVER RECOMMEND APPOINTEE TO BE CONNECTED WITH USIA. NICK KENNY, COLUMNIST, NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR, NEW YORK CITY, ON JUNE TWENTYTWO, FIFTYFOUR, ADVISED NEW YORK OFFICE HE WAS OF IMPRESSION TV COMMENTATOR DON HOLLENBECK HAD BEEN DRIVEN TO HIS DEATH BY THE QUOTE RED PACK UNQUOTE AND APPOINTEE DICTATED THAT HOLLENBECK-S PROGRAMS FOLLOWED LINE OF SLANTED NEWS. STATED THE QUOTE GAS SUICIDE OF HOLLENBECK MIGHT STAND INVESTIGATION BY THE FBI. IF HE WAS SICK WITH CANCER AND TOOK HIS LIFE FOR THAT REASON, THEN NO INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED. UNQUOTE. HOWEVER, IT MAY BE THAT HOLLENBECK WAS ATTEMPTING TO GET AWAY FROM THE QUOTE RED PACK UNQUOTE. HE MIGHT ALSO HAVE BEEN TRYING TO DIVORCE HIMSELF FROM PHASES OF THE RED PRESS. STATED APPOINTEE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PULLING

STRINGS WHEN HE HAD HOLLENBECK-S BROADCAST TIME SWITCHED FROM SIX P. M. TO THE LATE BROADCAST AT ELEVEN P. M. THAT IT WAS KNOWN THAT HIS SIX P. M. BROADCAST WAS NOT SLANTED BUT UPON HIS HAVING BEEN PLACED IN THE ELEVEN P.M. SPOT, HIS BROADCAST TOOK ON A DEFINITE SLANT. KENNY ADVISED ON FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN LAST, MIAMI BEACH, FLA., WHERE HE IS VACATIONING, THAT HE HAS KNOWN WHO APPOINTEE IS FOR MANY YEARS SEMICOLON HOWEVER HAS NEVER MET HIM AND DOES NOT KNOW HIM PERSONALLY. THAT DON HOLLENBECK, FORMER TV COMMENTATOR HAD A REPUTATION QUOTE WITH ALL NEWSPAPER AND RADIO GUYS OF BEING A COMMIE UNQUOTE AND HIS SUICIDE WAS A SURPRISE WHICH HE BELIEVED MIGHT HAVE BEEN DICTATED BY THE REDS, BECAUSE HOLLENBECK GOT OUT OF LINE. FURTHER, HE BELIEVED THAT APPOINTEE FORCED HOLLENBCK INTO SUICIDE, OR HOLLENBECK COMMITTED SUICIDE QUOTE TO GET AWAY FROM REDS UNQUOTE. HE ALSO BELIEVED APPOINTEE QUOTE DROVE SENATOR JOSEPH MC CARTHY TO HIS EARLY GRAVE UNQUOTE. STATED HE BELIEVED APPOINTEE TO BE QUOTE OUT AND OUT COMMIE, MOST DANGEROUS KIND BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT ADMIT IT AND WAS ONE FOR THE POWER AND MONEY IN IT UNQUOTE, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS A

DANGEROUS TYPE. BELIEVED THE ONLY REASON APPOINTEE GOT JOB LIKE HE HAS IS BECAUSE OF SOME DEAL. DOES NOT RECALL ANY SPECIFIC INDIVIDUAL EVER STATING APPOINTEE WAS QUOTE A RED OR A COMMIE, QUOTE AND DID NOT RECALL ANYONE WHO WAS PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH APPOINTEE EVER SAYING HE WAS A QUOTE COMMIE UNQUOTE. NOTED HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS GENERALLY KNOWN, OPINION WISE, IN THE NEWS MEDIA THAT HE WAS A QUOTE RED UNQUOTE. STATED MOST NEWSMEN AFTER NEWS EXPERIENCE DEVELOP AN ANALYTICAL EYE AND WITH HIS FORTY YEARS EXPERIENCE, HIS ANALYTICAL EYE TELLS HIM APPOINTMENT OF APPOINTEE IS A QUOTE WRONG DEAL UNQUOTE. REPORT FOLLOWS. AIRMAIL INFO COPY NEW YORK.

END AND ACK PLS

WA 4-31 PM OK FBI WA RAM

TU DISC

2/20/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GCK/cls

TO SAC, LOS ANGELES

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REURTEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, LAST. BUREAU HAS RECEIVED COPIES OF A TRACT ISSUED BY CINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD, INC., HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA, IN WHICH MURROW AND NUMEROUS OTHERS ARE DESCRIBED AS QUOTE REDS AND FELLOW TRAVELERS UNQUOTE. REFER TO URFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE ZERO SEVEN EIGHT EIGHT RE CINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD AND MYRON C. FAGAN, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THAT ORGANIZATION. FURNISH CURRENT CHARACTERIZATION OF FAGAN AND CINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. SUTEL FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY REPORT.

OJS:ejf
(3)

NOTE: Cinema Educational Guild, Inc., according to 62-87267, is an anticommunist group in Hollywood, California, allegedly organized to combat communism. Myron C. Fagan has frequently attempted to use the Director's name in the furtherance of his programs.

NOT RECORDED
17

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 20 1961
TELETYPE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
DeLoach
Callahan
Conrad
Loach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 2/20/61

FROM : C. H. Stanley

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
SPECIAL INQUIRY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY OPIGSIC/CTS/M

Special Inquiry being conducted at request of White House concerning Murrow, newly appointed Director of U. S. Information Agency.

On 2/16/61 the Washington Field Office interviewed Francis J. McNamara, Director of Research, House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), who reportedly prepared information concerning Murrow which appeared in the publication "Counterattack" for 3/19/54. The material in this issue of "Counterattack" was critical of Murrow.

b6
b7C

McNamara has advised that [redacted] a self-admitted former communist, recently furnished him the following. Weyl said he knows of a married man in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, (name unknown to McNamara) who is supposedly "running around" with a girl (name also unknown to McNamara). This girl reportedly met a girl friend of hers in Philadelphia who was "all beaten up." It was stated this girl friend said she had been with Edward R. Murrow the previous night and that he "beat her up." She reportedly said, "This is the way he gets his kicks."

[redacted] is an author and a former Communist Party member. During 1933-34 he was a member of the Harold Ware group of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Weyl has been interviewed by the Bureau on numerous occasions since 1950 and appeared before the McCarran Committee on 2/19/52. On 11/20/60, he furnished a copy of his recent book, "Red Star Over Cuba." (101-4750)

Enclosure

OJA:ejf
(5)

REC-47 100-29L-128

NOT RECORDED

17 MAR 22 1961

100-112

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: EDWARD R. MURROW

OBSERVATIONS

It is felt [redacted] should be interviewed concerning the information he furnished Francis J. McNamara of the HCUA and that investigation be conducted to verify or disprove the information in his possession regarding Murrow.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION

Attached is an airtel authorizing WFO to interview [redacted]

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

REC-94

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
LOS ANGELES	BUREAU	2-21-61	2/17 - 2/20/61

TITLE OF CASE
EDWARD R. MURROW

Report made by [redacted] b6 b7C

Typed By: DHA

CHARACTER OF CASE
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

REFERENCES: Dallas teletype to the Bureau and Los Angeles dated 2-17-61.

Bureau teletype to Los Angeles dated 2-20-61.

- RUC -

INFORMANTS:

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and "T" symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

#23910/

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DATE 2/29/84 BY SP/GSK/pb

Approved VGJ/jmm Special Agent In Charge

Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:
1- Bureau (AIR MAIL)
1- Los Angeles (161-79)

REC-94

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25 FEB 23 1961

STAT

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

LA 161-79

Source	Location
b2 b7D b7C b6	[redacted]	SA [redacted] 2-20-61 SA [redacted] 2-20-61

b6
b7C

- B* -

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b6
b7C

Report of: [redacted] DHA Office: Los Angeles, California
Date: 2-21-61

Field Office File No.: 161-79 Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1 GDK/cls

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: ALBERT G. BERRY, former Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. employee, advised that MURROW during period 1950 to 1956 hired or assisted several people who were members of organizations on Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. BERRY also recalled that MURROW had edited a newsreel for use on a Columbia Broadcasting System television show by deleting admission of Communist Party membership by a witness before a Senate hearing. EDWARD R. MURROW named on list of alleged "Reds and Fellow-Travelers" in pamphlet issued by Cinema Educational Guild, Inc. Cinema Educational Guild, Inc. organized in 1948 with MYRON C. FAGAN as National Director and organized allegedly to combat Communism in entertainment industry. Basis of information in statements issued by Cinema Educational Guild, Inc. is not known and there is considerable doubt regarding reliability of FAGAN.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

Investigation at Santa Monica, California was conducted by SA [redacted]

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

LA 161-79

On February 20, 1961, ALBERT S. BERRY, Director of Security, Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, California, advised that he was formerly Administrative Assistant to DANIEL T. O'SHEA, Vice-President of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City, from about May, 1950 to January, 1956. He further advised that during part of the period May, 1950 to January, 1956 EDWARD R. MURROW was a Vice-President and member of the Board of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (CBS). Mr. BERRY further advised that sometime before 1956 MURROW gave up his position as Vice-President of CBS but remained a member of the Board.

Mr. BERRY further related that sometime prior to 1956 MURROW had a radio program entitled "This, I Believe." On several occasions in connection with the preparation and production of this program, MURROW attempted to hire or had hired for this program several individuals that he, BERRY, knew to be members of organizations on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. Mr. BERRY stated that one of these individuals that MURROW had attempted to hire was UTA HAGEN, the movie and stage actress. Mr. BERRY stated that MURROW had attempted to hire UTA HAGEN for a Thanksgiving Eve or Christmas program but was not able to do so.

Mr. BERRY further related that MURROW was instrumental in hiring or having hired by CBS, Inc. a man by the name of JOSEPH WERSHBA. He advised that he did not recall whether WERSHBA was an employee of MURROW's directly or an employee of CBS, Inc. BERRY further related that WERSHBA was a member of some organization, name not recalled, listed on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

Mr. BERRY stated that he was unable to recall the names of any other individuals hired or assisted by MURROW who were members of organizations listed on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

Mr. BERRY related that prior to 1954 ot 1955 MURROW had been very friendly with a CBS news correspondent named WINSTON BURDETTE. Sometime in 1954 or 1955 BURDETTE was a friendly witness before a U.S. Senate Committee investigating Communism and related activities. Mr. BERRY further stated that after BURDETTE was a friendly witness before this committee, MURROW refused to have any further contact or association with BURDETTE.

Mr. BERRY stated that MURROW also had charge of a television program entitled "See It Now." He stated that he recalled that in connection with a showing of a newsreel on the program "See It Now" MURROW had gone to some length to edit the newsreel in order to slant the newsreel rather than just show it for straight reporting purposes. Mr. BERRY stated that this newsreel pertained to a hearing before U.S. Senator MC CARTHY and MURROW had edited the newsreel by changing the newsreel to show a changed sequence of questions of a witness. Mr. BERRY also stated that MURROW had changed the newsreel by deleting an answer from one witness in which the witness admitted membership in the Communist Party (CP).

Mr. BERRY stated he was unable to recall any other specific information regarding these incidents in relation to MURROW.

On January 19, 1961, ANGUS GRAHAM, 14435 Hamlin Street, Van Nuys, California, submitted to the FBI, Los Angeles, for information purposes a pamphlet entitled, "The Reds Are Back In Hollywood," which he had recently received. This pamphlet indicates that it was issued by the Cinema Educational Guild, Inc. (CEG), P.O. Box 46205, Hollywood 46, California. This pamphlet is headed "Americans... To Save America From The Communist Conspiracy- Don't Patronize Reds!!!! Keep Them Out Of (TV) Living Rooms- Out of Radio-Off The Screen."

Inside the pamphlet is a list which is described as a list of "The Best Known Of The Reds and Fellow-Travelers..."

Among the names on the list is EDWARD R. MURROW.

On February 20, 1961, [redacted] a representative of [redacted] a municipal agency which maintains information regarding some phases of Communist and related activities in the Los Angeles area, advised as follows: b2 b7D b6 b7C

Files of [redacted] reflect the following information:

> CEG was organized in about January, 1948 at Los Angeles, California with MYRON C. FAGAN as its National Director. Various items of literature issued by the organization since its inception alleged that it is a non-profit organization, the purpose of which is combating Communism in the movie industry and the entertainment industry. CEG has periodically published and widely distributed items of literature which purport to be lists of individuals in the entertainment industry with past or present Communist connections or leanings toward Communism. CEG has published many items which are anti-Communist and also many items which are anti-Negro and anti-Semetic. CEG is allegedly a non-profit organization; however, there is considerable indication that FAGAN uses the organization as the source of his livelihood.
>
> The bases of statements in the literature issued by CEG are not set forth in the literature and there is considerable doubt regarding the reliability of FAGAN and his ability to prove many

of the allegations in the literature issued by CEG. As of August, 1960, literature issued by CEG still listed MYRON C. FAGAN as National Director and the organization's address was listed as P.O. Box 46205, Cole Branch, Hollywood 46, California.

[redacted] further advised that the information in the files of [redacted] had been obtained from sources which are considered reliable and [redacted] declined to disclose the identities of these sources.

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b7D
b7C
b6

PLAIN TEXT

2/21/61

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REURFILE 161-148. FURNISH COPY ARTICLE CONCERNING MURROW IN NEW YORK TIMES OF MARCH ONE THREE, FIVE FOUR.

#239101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GEK/CLS

OJA:MAC

-3-

161-2[illegible]-18

NOT RECORDED

17 [illegible]

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

[illegible]VESTIGATION
[illegible] OF JUSTICE
[illegible]NICATIONS SECTION
FEB 21 1961

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

FD-36 (Rev.-12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

#235101

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GSK/cls

b6
b7C

Rerep SA [redacted] 2/20/61, at WDC.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are two copies of articles appearing in the "Evening Star", dated 3/10/54 and 4/7/54, as requested by the Bureau.

On 2/20/61, [redacted] Office of Security, Department of State, made available to SA [redacted] the results of a name check on appointee of the general correspondence files of State, from 1945 to date. The telegram, info from which was furnished to WFO by the Bureau by teletype dated 2/10/61, was located, but this name check produced no additional info pertinent thereto. (It was noted that the original source above info is the New York "Herald Tribune", date not indicated). This name check also produced the fact that by telegram dated 9/13/46, Assistant Secretary of State WILLIAM BENTON confirmed appointee's acceptance as member of the National Commission to advise the Department of State on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, its conference scheduled to meet in WDC on 9/23/46 for four days. This check produced nothing additional.

The files of the Passport Office, Department of State, were reviewed by IC [redacted] on 2/17/61, regarding EDWARD R. MURROW. On 6/10/57, he was issued New York Series Passport -

3-Bureau (ENCLS 2)
1-WFO

AIRTEL

JWB:jeg
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

#518506 for the purpose of filming "See it Now" interview with MARSHAL TITO, for one week, and will visit European countries and Yugoslavia.

Listed his date of birth as 4/25/08, at Greensboro, North Carolina, and his permanent residence as 580 Park Avenue, New York, New York.

His parents were listed as follows: Father, ROSCOE C. MURROW born 1881 at Gilford County, N.C. Father deceased. Mother, ETHEL LAMB MURROW, born 11/84 at Bilford County, N.C. Now residing at Bellingham, Washington.

MURROW stated he was married on 10/27/34 to JANET HUNTINGTON BREWSTER, who was born on 9/18/10 at Middletown, Conn. At the time of application she was residing at 580 Park Avenue, New York City.

On 5/12/53, New York Series Passport #6379 was issued to MURROW and authorized him to travel to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syria as a News Correspondent.

On 5/8/59, request for Renewal of Passport #518506, issued on 6/10/57 was made by MURROW. The purpose of the trip was to film interview with the Shah of Iran, and subsequently to travel widely during year of Sabbatical leave: Iran about 2 weeks; others indefinite. He planned to visit Iran, Great Britain, France, Scandinavia, Switzerland, India, Middle East, Far East, USSR.

On 5/5/55, a memorandum mentioned MURROW's last passport was issued on 5/12/53. Subsequently, the Department received adverse information concerning him, however, not sufficient to warrant the taking up of his passport. On 4/13/55, Mr. MURROW applied to the Passport Agency in New York for the renewal of his passport. Because of the information contained in the files, the department authorized the renewal upon the condition that Mr. MURROW execute an affidavit that he is not and has never been a member of the Communist Party. At first Mr. MURROW declined to do this and wrote to the Department on 4/19/55 asking why the request was made of him. On 4/21/55, the Department replied to the effect that the affidavit was requested because of certain derogatory information which had been received since the issue of his passport in 1953. Mr.MURROW called at the Passport Office on 4/28/55 and discussed the matter. Mr. MURROW stated that he has not and had never been a communist and that he would send in an

affidavit to that effect. Mr. MURROW executed an appropriate affidavit at New York on 4/29/55 and sent it to the Department with a letter bearing the same date.

For info Bureau, the above mentioned information in passport files was a Bureau letterhead memo dated 1/8/54 sent to the Passport Office on same date.

On 4/21/55, MURROW requested renewal of Passport Number 6379, for a period of one month for the purpose of gathering background material for news broadcasts. He will be visiting European countries.

On 4/29/55, EDWARD R. MURROW sent a letter addressed to Mr. ASHLEY NICHOLAS, Assistant Director, Passport Division, Department of State, Washington, D.C. He enclosed a non-communist affidavit. The Affidavit reads as follows:

"EDWARD R. MURROW being duly sworn deposes and says that:

"1. He is not now and he never has been a member of the communist party or any communist organization.

"2. He is not now and he never has been a member of any organization, association, movement, group, or combination of persons which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government, or of an organization, association, movement, group, or combination of persons which has adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States or of seeking to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

"S/ E R MURROW

"Subscribed and sworn to

before me this 29th day

of April, 1955.

s/ PATRICIA A. WILLIAMS

WFO 161-176

"PATRICIA A. WILLIAMS
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 41-9685785
Qualified in Queens County
Cert. filed with New York, Co. Clerk
Term Expires March 30, 1956."

On 4/21/55, Mr. MURROW was informed by WILLIS H. YOUNG, Deputy Director, Passport Office, that once the state department received an affidavit as to whether or not he was or ever had been a communist, his application for renewal of his passport would be given prompt consideration.

On 8/2/54, a REFUSAL was placed in MURROW's file, for renewal of New York Series Passport #6379 for alleged Communist affiliations. S/ R. B. SHIPLEY, Director.

On 7/24/54, the Honorable, CARROLL REECE, Chairman, Special Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations, House of Representatives, sent a letter with the above date on it to Director, Passport Division, Dept. of State, WDC. In the letter REECE stated that testimony was given before our committee concerning Mr. EDWARD R. MURROW, to the effect that his name appeared on an announcement of the Moscow Summer School sessions and the question was raised as to whether he did in fact attend such a school, either during the year in question or in other years. The committee wanted to know whether or not a passport was issued to Mr. MURROW during the years 1931-1935, inclusive, and, if possible, ascertain for us whether or not a Russian visa was requested and obtained.

On 7/28/54, SHIPLEY answered REECE's request: He stated in a letter to REECE that the records of the Department disclose that a passport was issued to Mr. MURROW on 7/12/30. He stated in his passport application at the time that he desired to attend a student conference and study student conditions in England, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland. The passport was unlimited and his travel was not necessarily confined to those countries. The records also reveal that the passport was renewed for another two years on 5/20/32. In his application for renewal he advised that he proposed to visit England, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia and

Switzerland for the purpose of international education work. Again the passport was not restricted and he could have traveled to countries other than those named. On 6/4/35, Mr. MURROW applied for a passport for the stated purpose of a business trip to England, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and the Soviet Union. In the application he described himself as an educator while in his previous applications he said that he was a student. He was issued a passport on 6/8/35, based on the above application. The department does not have the expired passports in its files. It is therefore impossible to ascertain whether they were visaed for travel to Russia during the period in question.

MURROW issued New York Series Passport #6379 on 5/12/53 for the purpose of business - report the Coronation for CBS radio and television, will be abroad two months in England.

MURROW issued renewal on Passport #3707 on 4/26/51, passport to expire 6/6/53.

MURROW issued New York Series Passport #3707 on 6/7/49 for a two week visit to France on business.

On 10/9/47, MURROW requested renewal of Passport #5995. Passport renewed until 2/21/49.

On 2/22/45, at WDC, he was issued Passport #5995 limited till 5/22/45, to travel to the British Isles. On 9/14/45, the above passport was revalidated for travel to British Isles and was renewed to expire 9/14/46. On 10/16/45, at the American Consul, London, England, the above passport was amended to include Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, France, Greece, Hungary, Turkey, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Australia and USSR as a Journalist. On 12/17/45, the above passport validated for travel to the British Isles.

On 5/11/43, at the American Vice Consul, London, England, he was issued Passport #683 for a business trip to the British Isles. He returned to the U.S. on 5/26/43. On 6/16/43, the above passport was revalidated for travel to the British Isles and to expire in 6 months.

On 6/9/42, at the American Vice Consul, London, England, he filed an application for registration as an American citizen.

On 3/31/41, at the American Vice Consul, London, England, he was issued a replacement passport #2025 for trip to the British Isles. On 9/26/41, his replacement passport #2025 was amended to read "This passport expires on 3/26/42. It is not valid for travel in Europe except the British Isles for residence and broadcasting work and one journey by belligerent airplane to Lisbon (Portugal) via Erie and Spain, if necessary, and thence to the U.S.A. by Clipper or Neutral Vessel". On 2/24/42, his replacement passport #2025 was revalidated for travel to British Isles and was renewed to expire 8/24/42.

On 5/10/39, at the American Consul General, London, England, he was issued passport #1499 for travel to England for residence. On 5/19/39, at the American Vice Consul, London, England, he filed an application for registration as an American citizen. On 1/5/40, at the American Consul General his passport #1499 was amended to read - "This passport expires 7/5/40. It is not valid for travel in Europe except England for residence and work and for Holland, Belgium and France for business". On 7/24/40, at the American Vice Consul, London, England, his passport #1499 was amended to read "This passport expires 1/24/41. It is not valid for travel in Europe except England for residence and commercial business". On 11/26/40, at the American Vice Consul, London, England, his passport #1499 was amended to read "This passport expires on 1/24/41. It is not valid for travel in Europe except for one journey to Lisbon, via Spain if necessary and return to British Isles - Commercial Business". On 1/17/41, at the American Vice Consul, London, England, his passport #1499 was renewed to expire 5/10/41. On 3/31/41 at the American Vice Consul, London, England, his passport #1499 was renewed to expire 9/31/41.

On 6/8/35, at WDC, he was issued passport #207893 for a 3 months business trip to England, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Soviet Union. On 4/6/37, his passport #207893 was renewed to expire on 6/8/39.

On 7/12/30, at WDC, he was issued passport #293544 for a 3 months' trip to England, France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland to attend student conferences and study of student conditions. On 5/20/32, his passport #293544 was revalidated for travel to England, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland for International Education Work, and was also renewed to expire 7/11/34.

This file contained no additional pertinent info.

LEADS

b2

For info Bureau, leads are still outstanding at [redacted] re appointee, check of Security Informants, interview of Wells Church at CBS, and interview of NATHANIEL WEYL.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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ENCLS TO BUREAU (2)

2 cppies of articles appearing in the "Evening Star", dated 3/10/54 and 4/7/54, as requested by Bureau.

WFO 161-176

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

BY AIRTEL DATED 2/21/61.

161-296-131

ENCLOSURE

McCarthy Charges H-Stalling; 'No Delay,' Declares Truman

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 7.—Senator McCarthy Republican, of Wisconsin says research on America's hydrogen bomb was deliberately stalled for 18 months in the face of reports that Russia was "feverishly" pushing a similar project.

"If there were no Communists in our Government, why did we delay?" Senator McCarthy asked last night in a telecast billed as a reply to criticism of the Senator by CBS Commentator Edward R. Murrow.

The H-bomb reference was interjected into an attack in which Senator McCarthy termed Mr. Murrow "the leader and the cleverest of the jackal pack which is always found at the throat of any one who dares to expose Communists and traitors."

"Who caused it?" Senator McCarthy demanded of the alleged H-bomb delay. "Was it loyal Americans or was it traitors in our Government? Our nation may well die because of that 18-month deliberate delay."

No Delay, Truman Says.

Former President Truman said today in Kansas City there was "no delay" in development of the hydrogen bomb.

"The order was issued as soon as the scientists were ready to go to work," he said. "I got an appropriation of $1 billion to proceed with it."

"It took two years after the British had turned their atomic efforts over to us before we could produce the A-bomb. It took almost as long to get the hydrogen bomb ready."

Senator McCarthy's statement was called "absolutely ridiculous" by Representative Price, Democrat, of Illinois, a member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee.

"He doesn't know what he's talking about," Mr. Price said in Washington. "He showed complete ignorance."

Mr. Price added that there may have been some delay in getting the H-bomb project started, but "certainly not for the reasons" Senator McCarthy indicated.

Representative Cole, Republican, of New York, chairman of the joint Committee, said this country took "a long time" on the decision to go ahead with the hydrogen bomb.

"But that does not mean there was anything sinister necessarily," he added.

The Atomic Energy Commission declined to comment.

Replies to Murrow.

The H-bomb statement was a by-product of Senator McCarthy's reply to charges by Mr. Murrow that he has abused his authority as a Senate investigator.

Mr. Murrow attacked Senator McCarthy on March 9. He offered to turn his 30-minute "See It Now" show over to the Senator in order that he might reply. The answer was [redacted] the week-end and telecast while Senator McCarthy was in Arizona.

Senator McCarthy spoke, seated at a desk, with a globe of the world to his right and behind him. He spoke calmly, occasionally stressing a word or a phrase as he read from a prepared text.

Although the film was kept secret until shortly before air time, Mr. Murrow, through sources he declined to divulge, obtained knowledge of the charges and drew up a reply which was published before [redacted] Mr. Murrow made no comment during the program, but reserved the right to answer on a later program.

CBS said first listener reaction, via telephone calls and telegrams, was "overwhelmingly" in favor of Mr. Murrow.

The charges and answers included:

Senator McCarthy: That Mr. Murrow "as far back as 20 years ago has engaged in propaganda for Communist causes . . ." The March 9 attack "followed implicitly the Communist line laid down in the last six months" by various Communist publications.

Mr. Murrow: "McCarthy's reckless and unfounded attempt to impugn my loyalty is just one more example of his typical tactic of attempting to tie up to communism anyone who disagrees with him."

Senator McCarthy: That as acting director of the Institute of International Education in the 1930s, Mr. Murrow "sponsored a Communist school in Moscow. In the selection of American students and teachers, who were to attend Mr. Murrow's organization, 'Mr. Murrow' acted for the Russian espionage and propagandist organization known as Voks—V-O-K-S. Many of those selected were later exposed as Communists.

Mr. Murrow: "In 1934, the Moscow University had organized an Anglo-American institute which proposed holding summer sessions in Moscow for English and American students. . . . I, as a representative of the institute . . . was one of the 24-member National Advisory Council which was set up to advise the director of the American group. . . . The only contact which YOKS had with the American group was in connection with procuring living and travel facilities for the group while it was in Russia . . . contact with it was necessary if the students were to sleep and eat. . . . The Soviets refused, after the 1934 Summer session, to have anything more to do with the institute. . . ."

(Arthur K. Loughlin, U. S. chairman of the board of trustees of the institute, commented: "Senator McCarthy's remarks . . . are so irresponsible and so far from actuality as to be undeserving of a reply . . .").

Senator McCarthy: Mr. Murrow, by his own admission, was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, "a terrorist organization" of the early 20th century.

Mr. Murrow: "A false charge . . . manufactured by Senator McCarthy."

Senator McCarthy: Owen Lattimore, now under indictment for alleged perjury before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, said in a book: "I owe a very special debt to man I have never met—I must mention at least Edward R. Murrow."

Mr. Murrow: Mr. Lattimore made this reference only after paying tribute to other newspaper and radio reporters for reporting which was "clearly based upon the ancient principle that I (Lattimore) was innocent until proved guilty."

Senator McCarthy: "Harold Laski, admittedly the greatest Communist propagandist of our time in England," dedicated a book to Mr. Murrow.

Mr. Murrow: Mr. Laski "was a friend of mine. . . . He was a Socialist. I am not." Mr. Laski made the dedication in tribute to Mr. Murrow's broadcasts from England during World War II.

Senator McCarthy noted that in the March 9 telecast Mr. Murrow said, "The actions of the junior Senator from Wisconsin have given considerable comfort to the enemy."

"That is the language of our statute of treason—rather strong language," Senator McCarthy said.

"If I am giving comfort to our enemies I ought not to be in the Senate.

"If, on the other hand, Mr. Murrow is giving comfort to our enemies, he ought not to be brought into the homes of millions of Americans by the Columbia Broadcasting System. This is the question which can be resolved with very little difficulty. . . .

"What do the Communists think of me and what do the Communists think of Mr. Murrow. One of us is on the side of the Communists—the other is against the Communists. . . ."

He then said that on numerous occasions since the March 9 telecast the Communist Daily Worker has attacked him while praising Mr. Murrow.

Says Reds Aided Senator.

Mr. Murrow replied:

"I cannot take responsibility for what the Daily Worker or any other publication has to say about my program or about me personally. I can say that I had no knowledge that I was to be the subject of notice by the Daily Worker. . . . This is more than Senator McCarthy can say about the Communist support he

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The Evening Star
April 7, 1954

CBS Says Murrow's Blast at McCarthy Is Backed by Viewers

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Mar. 10.—Thousands of telephone calls and telegrams poured in on the Columbia Broadcasting System today in response to a denunciation of Senator McCarthy by Commentator Edward R. Murrow.

CBS officials said the reaction was overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Murrow, but that the calls were coming in too fast to total them immediately.

Mr. Murrow declared on his "See It Now" television program last night that the Wisconsin Republican repeatedly overstepped the line between investigation and persecution.

He offered Senator McCarthy an opportunity to reply on a later "See It Now" program.

CBS said it had not yet received any indication from Senator McCarthy, who is in Washington, as to whether he would accept the offer.

Senator McCarthy's wife said he had gone to bed early and that he did not hear the program.

Used Films of Speeches.

Mr. Murrow, who is a member of the CBS Board of Directors, rapped Senator McCarthy in the midst of a fight by the Senator to force CBS and NBC to give him free time to answer a Saturday night speech by Adlai E. Stevenson.

Mr. Murrow used films and tape-recordings of McCarthy speeches and statements and declared they showed that the Senator employed half-truths as a "staple."

He accused Senator McCarthy of confusing the public between internal and external threats of communism.

The CBS switchboards in New York lit up immediately after the program.

The network reported that 2,365 calls were received in four hours, all but 151 approving Mr. Murrow's views.

By that time, 1,089 telegrams were received with only 14 upholding Senator McCarthy, CBS said.

This morning the flow of telephoned and telegraphed comments resumed.

One CBS spokesman said he personally answered 41 telephone calls today, and that 39 favored Mr. Murrow.

He said he did not know whether this 20-to-1 ratio applied to the total number of responses received but that the vast majority sided with Mr. Murrow.

A CBS spokesman said Margaret Truman and Senator Monroney, Democrat, of Oklahoma were among those who telephoned congratulations to Mr. Murrow.

Says Senator Oversteps Line.

In his program Mr. Murrow said the usefulness of congressional committees such as that Senator McCarthy heads cannot be denied.

"It is necessary to investigate before legislating," he said.

"But the line between investigating and persecuting is a very fine one and the junior Senator from Wisconsin has stepped over it repeatedly."

"His primary achievement," Mr. Murrow added, "has been in confusing the public mind as between the internal and the external threats of communism."

March 10, 1954

A-4 THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1954

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THE EVENING STAR

MARCH 10, 1954

accepted in aid of his 1946 campaign for the U. S. Senate.

"Senator McCarthy has said he knew of no Communist support for him."

The Columbia Broadcasting System issued an advance statement praising Mr. Murrow for his "passionate devotion to his country and to the fundamental principles upon which it was built. . . ."

The network said that its most immediate gauge of public response to the telecast was "overwhelmingly in favor of Murrow." It listed the following score for telephone and telegraphed messages:

New York—a two-hour period after the program—2,013 for Mr Murrow, 977 for Senator McCarthy.

Los Angeles—two hours—941 Mr. Murrow, 144 Senator McCarthy.

Chicago—76 minutes—454 Mr Murrow, 147 Senator McCarthy.

Washington—390 Mr. Murrow, 56 Senator McCarthy.

While Senator McCarthy was given free air time to answer Mr. Murrow, he apparently will get a $6,000 bill because he did it on film.

The commentator said there had been no request that CBS pay the fee for making the movie. He added that he "certainly would not pay for it personally."

Fox Movietone News, which filmed the reply, said that as far as it was concerned Senator McCarthy would be billed as just another customer.

The film was left in the custody of Ray Kiernan, a McCarthy aide, after being prepared over the week end. Its contents were kept secret until a preview only two hours before air time. A CBS spokesman said it was not actually turned over to the network until 10:16—14 minutes before it went on the air.

The preview of the film was witnessed by Mr. Kiernan, a CBS attorney and a third party, identified as a neutral libel expert. This fulfilled a legal requirement that CBS examine matter which is to be telecast as a guard against objectional matter.

A CBS spokesman said that "a few names and one brief statement" were cut out of the film before it was aired. It was added, however, that the action was taken with full consent of Senator McCarthy's representative. The nature of the "few names and brief statement" was not disclosed.

PRO AND CON—New York.—Senator McCarthy (left) is seen as he appeared to television viewers last night as he replied to charges brought by Edward R. Murrow (right) of CBS.—AP Wirephotos

President Has Known Murrow for Years; Calls Him a Friend

President Eisenhower said today he has known Edward R. Murrow for many years and considers Mr. Murrow among his friends in the news-gathering profession.

At his news conference the President recalled that during the war, when Mr. Murrow was broadcasting from London, he always thought of him as a friend.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 22 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Miss [illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/2/84 BY SP1 USC 10/5

URGENT 2-22-61 2-32 PM HMC

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 11 AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 1P

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA. SPI. REURTEL FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE. IT IS NOTED THAT INFORMATION REFERRED TO IN RETEL REFLECTS THAT [redacted] ATTENDED A PARTY GIVEN BY AN INDIVIDUAL ATTACHED TO U.S. EMBASSY, WARSAW, POLAND, WITH A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT, ED MURROW. WFO REPORT DATED FEBRUARY SEVEN NINETEEN FIFTY FIVE, CONCERNING [redacted] FILE NUMBER ONE ZERO FIVE DASH SIX ZERO EIGHT TWO, REFLECTS INFORMATION FROM ANOTHER INFORMANT WHO RECALLED THAT [redacted] CAME TO WARSAW IN DECEMBER, NINETEEN FORTY NINE, APPARENTLY TO SEE EDWARD MORROW, NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT. IT APPEARS THAT PERSON REFERRED TO IN RETEL IS EDWARD A. MORROW, WHO ACCORDING TO NEW YORK FILES AS OF NINETEEN FIFTY FIVE, WAS A REPORTER AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES. THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT APPOINTEE WAS EVER ASSOCIATED WITH A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER.

b6
b7C

END AND ACK

NY R 11 WA JSA

TWO COPIES WFO

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/23/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 CBC/pls

#235110

Remyairtel 2/21/61.

On 2/22/61, Mr. WELLS CHURCH, Director of News, Columbia Broadcasting System, 40th and Brandywine Street, N. W., advised SA [redacted] that he has known appointee both socially and professionally since 1934, and considers him one of his best friends. He stated it is his opinion that appointee knows as much about international radio propaganda as anyone in the United States, and he was delighted when he learned that President KENNEDY had selected appointee to serve this country. He stated that appointee is a remarkable American, who is loyal and trustworthy, and who has exhibited an excellent character at all times. He stated he has never heard anything unfavorable regarding the appointee's character, associates, and loyalty and he would highly recommend the appointee for any position of trust and confidence with the United States Government. b6 b7C

b2 For information of the Bureau, checks are still outstanding re appointee at [redacted] and with security informants. Also a lead is still outstanding to interview [redacted] b6 b7C

P
3-Bureau
1-WFO

JWB:nld
(4)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 2/23/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (161-148)

EDWARD R. MURROW aka
SPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1/GTSK/CLS

Reurtel, 2/21/61.

Attached hereto is a Photostat of an article concerning MURROW that appeared in the "New York Times" of 3/13/54.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (REGULAR MAIL)
1 - New York (161-148)

RECORDED
1961

JJR:imcl (#43)
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE - 1 - BUREAU

NEW YORK FILE 161-148

RE: EDWARD R. MURROW aka
SPI

1 Photostat of article which appeared in "New York Times" of 3/13/54.

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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 GEK/CS

161-386-154

ENCLOSURE

MURROW REPLIES, DEFENDS '35 ROLE

Says He Was One of 25, Some of Them Leading Educators, on Moscow School Council

Edward R. Murrow said last night that he would plead "neither ignorance nor youth" for having served on the advisory council for a summer session in Moscow University in 1935.

In rebuttal to a charge made Thursday night by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, the Columbia Broadcasting System news commentator said he was only one of twenty-five persons, most of whom were distinguished educators, who served on the advisory council.

At the time Mr. Murrow was 27 years old and an assistant director of the Institute for International Education. Among others who served on the council were the late philosopher John Dewey, Robert M. Hutchins, then the president of the University of Chicago, and former Senator Frank P. Graham, then president of the University of North Carolina.

Mr. Murrow devoted the closing half of his regular night news broadcast to a discussion of his exchange with the Republican Senator. This section of the broadcast is customarily given over to his commentary on the leading issues in the daily news.

"Some of the persons on that list are now dead," Mr. Murrow said, "but presumably not yet immune from the Senator's attentions. It was and is a rather distinguished list and I plead neither ignorance nor youth as the reason for my name being on it."

Russians Halted Project

The Institute for International Education, he explained, "dealt primarily with the exchange of students and professors between this and foreign countries." He said the board of trustees of the organization, which included John Foster Dulles, created the advisory council in 1935 for a proposed Moscow University summer school.

But the school was "abruptly and without satisfactory explanation, canceled" in the spring by the Russian authorities and no effort was made to revive the venture.

The Institute still functions at 1 East Sixty-seventh Street, and one of its most important jobs is the selection of the American students and professors to study abroad under the State Department's Fulbright Fellowships. Mr. Murrow is one of its trustees.

Others on the board are Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State College and brother of President Eisenhower; Millicent C. McIntosh, president of Barnard College; Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, and George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Ilinois.

"I believed nineteen years ago and I believe today," Mr. Murrow said, "that mature American graduate students and professors can engage in conversation and controversy, the clash of ideas with Communists anywhere under peacetime conditions, without becoming contaminated or converted."

Mr. Murrow played a series of recordings reviewing his exchange with Senator McCarthy, which began with a network television "documentary" on the Senator. The Senator gave his rebuttal in a radio interview with Fulton Lewis Jr. broadcast by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

He described Mr. Murrow as a member of "the extreme left wing, bleeding-heart element of radio and television." Mr. Murdow countered last night that "if the Senator means I am somewhat to the left of his position and of Louis XIV, he is correct."

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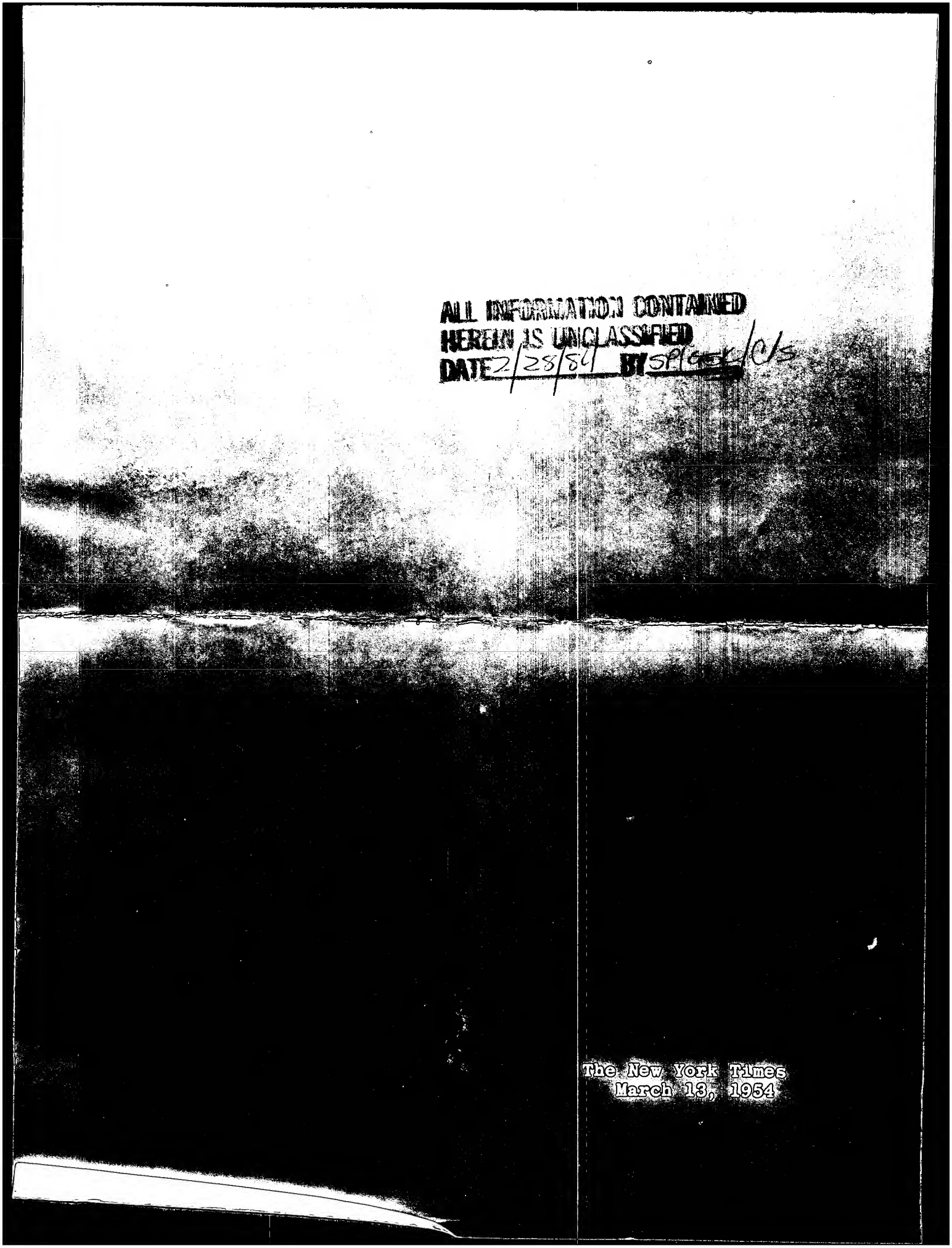
The New York Times
March 13, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP1 CEK/CS



The New York Times
March 13, 1954

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The New York Times
March 13, 1954

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DATE 2/25/84 BY SP1 GSC/cs

The New York Times
March 13, 1954

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55.)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	BUREAU	2/24/61	2/16-24/61

TITLE OF CASE

EDWARD R. MURROW aka

Report made by

Typed By: jbb

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPECIAL INQUIRY

b6
b7C

Synopsis:

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] dated 2/17/61.

-RUC-

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ADMINISTRATIVE

It is noted that [redacted] furnished a number of clippings concerning MURROW from various sources. These clippings were reviewed and only those deemed pertinent are being forwarded to the Bureau.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

C

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

1-Bureau (Encls.4)
1-New York (161-148)

#234101

CLASSIFIED BY: SP1 CSK/KLS
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NY 161-148

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Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

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Report of: [redacted]

Office: New York

Date: February 24, 1961

Field Office File No.: NY 161-148

Bureau File No.:

Title:

EDWARD R. MURROW

#23101
CLASSIFIED BY: SP1G5K/ld/s
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
2/25/81

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Miscellaneous interviews concerning appointee set out. Information concerning MADELINE KARR, UTA HAGEN, JOE WERSHBA and WINSTON BURDETT set out.

-RUC-

Enclosures

Photostat of February 17, 1961 "Human Events".
Photostat of article entitled "The Murrow Myth" by VICTOR LASKY.
Photostats of pages 1609, 1610, 1611 and 1612 of the "Congressional Record - House" dated February 2, 1961, containing remarks concerning "The Harvest of Shame".
Photostat of an article from the "Indianapolis Star" dated February 7, 1961.

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DETAILS

On February 16, 1961, Mr. VICTOR LASKY, Press Officer, Radio Liberation, 1657 Broadway, New York, New York, identified a story that appeared in "The Tablet", July 30, 1955, which was made available by Captain [redacted] United States Navy (retired) who was mentioned in a previous report in this case, entitled "The Murrow Myth" as a story that had originally appeared in "Human Events" in 1955. Mr. LASKY also made available a copy of "Human Events" dated February 17, 1961, which consists of an article entitled "Edward R. Murrow - New USIA Chief". Mr. LASKY said that he wrote the latter article which brings up to date his previous article entitled "The Murrow Myth". A Photostat of each of the foregoing is enclosed with this report.

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Mr. LASKY advised that the foregoing articles are based on newspaper clippings, his general knowledge of the communication industry and his interpretation of some of MURROW's radio and television shows. He said that he has met MURROW on one or two occasions, but that he has no personal knowledge concerning him. He said he has no reason to suspect MURROW of being disloyal to the United States, but that he regards him as an "Ultra-Liberal" in that he has defended persons who vidated government security rules and has tended to exaggerate the faults in our society without showing the great benefits of our society. Mr. LASKY advised that the appointee's "Political Philosophy" is opposed to his, LASKY's, and that his objections to the appointee have been put in writing in the enclosed articles. He said that the appointee's record, which is also considered in the enclosed articles, is such that he does not approve of him as Director of the United States Information Agency, representing the United States. Mr. LASKY summarized by stating that his objections to the appointee are based on such things as the following:

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1. MURROW testified as a character witness for JOE JULIAN who had brought suit against "Red Channels". Mr. LASKY said he does not know JULIAN but that "Red Channels" is an anti-Communist publication.

2. MURROW is in favor of admitting Red China into the United Nations, a point which he tried to put across in a subtle manner on a program called "Years of Crisis". He tends to exaggerate faults in our society as he did on the "Harvest of Shame" show and the "Business of Sex" which LASKY said was picked up by radionMoscow and broadcasted in Russia.

3. MURROW is against the government security program and Mr. LASKY questioned whether or not MURROW will follow government security regulations completely.

4. He does not believe MURROW will be able to follow policy laid down for his agency but will attempt to initiate the policy.

5. He believes MURROW does not know what the Communist menace is all about. Mr. LASKY advised that he based his foregoing conclusions on his general knowledge of MURROW which as previously stated he obtained through newspaper clippings, his general knowledge of the communication industry and watching MURROW on radio and television.

On February 7, 1961, Mr. LASKY made available pages 1609 through 1612 of the "Congressional Record-House", dated February 2, 1961, which contains a speech by Mr. MICHEL concerning "The Harvest of Shame" and by mail he forwarded a clipping from the "Indianapolis Star" which he dated February 7, 1961 concerning MURROW. Photostats of the foregoing are submitted as enclosures with this report.

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On February 20, 1961, Mr. JOSEPH REAM, Vice President In Charge of Program Practices, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), Television Network, 485 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, advised that he came to CBS in December, 1934, and the appointee came shortly thereafter. He stated that he has known the appointee since that time in a professional and social manner, but that he was never closely associated with him, nor did he work in the same area as the appointee. He said however that their association has been casual and friendly and that it has been continuous over the period of 25 years except for a period from 1952 to 1957 when he, REAM, was in retirement. He said that the appointee after returning from Europe in about 1946 was made Vice President In Charge of News, a position he held for about two years when he gave it up of his own volition. He said he never discussed the reason for the appointee giving up this position but it was his general feeling that the appointee (1) was not happy handling the details required in executive work, and (2) he liked the feeling of importance attached to being in the public eye through his radio and television shows.

Mr. REAM advised that he thinks there is no one quite as good as the appointee. He said the appointee is probably not the greatest intellect in the news business, but that he is very close to it and that he has no equal in expressing succinctly, graphically and forcefully thoughts and concepts in writing and on the air. He said it is his opinion that the appointee is the most forceful radio and television personality in the business. In regard to his administrative and executive ability, Mr. REAM advised that he was never in a position to judge the appointee in those areas. He said that he had no reason to believe that the appointee did not do a good job when he was Vice President at CBS, but that he knows that he did not like performing many of the details that an executive is required to handle. He said that handling these details was irksome to the appointee.

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Mr. REAM said that the appointee is a person of excellent character, habits and associates and that he has never seen or heard anything that would reflect adversely on the appointee's honesty or integrity. He advised that the appointee is entirely loyal to the United States and described him as a "great Democrat" who is violently and highly emptionally opposed to totalitarianism in any form. He said the appointee is violently anti-Nazi and anti-Communist and he feels that the appointee makes no distinction between the two philosophies. Mr. REAM advised that there is no question that the appointee is a "liberal" and he stated that he used the term liberal in the best sense of the word. He said he used it in the sense that the appointee is against all forms of totalitarianism, that he does not like "to see people pushed around", that he exposes hypocrisy and that he is a great fighter for the rights of the individual. Mr. REAM said that in the same sense he referred to the appointee as a "great Democrat".

In regard to the appointee's loyalty, Mr. REAM further stated that in 1950 or 1951, it was well recognized that a problem existed in the industry in connection with "Communist" or fellow traveling writers, producers and performers. He said CBS had been more sympathetic to innovation than other networks and a number of this type seemed to gravitate to CBS. Mr. REAM said he concluded that broadcasting was a sensitive area and that some type of loyalty form should be signed by the employees of CBS. He said that he discussed this with the appointee among others and his reaction was that he did not like it, but that he thought there was no choice but to do it. Mr. REAM said that although they had trouble in several parts of the company over these forms, he had no trouble in the news department.

Mr. REAM said that some of the television and radio shows on which the appointee appeared have caused considerable controversy but that he did not believe these shows reflected adversely upon the appointee's character or loyalty to the United States.

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He commented that the show "Harvest of Shame" and the radio show "The Business of Sex" were narrated by the appointee but that they did not originate with him. He said, however, that he feels the appointee was in agreement with what he said on those shows otherwise he would have had it changed. He noted that the company has received considerable criticism on the program "Harvest of Shame" and pointed out that it was designed primarily to set forth the evils of migrant labor. He said this topic is a continuing matter of discussion and a debate on this topic is being planned for the near future.

He nommented also that 90% or more of the mail received concerning that program was from farmers and farm organizations. Mr. REAM said that he had nothing to do with the show "Business of Sex" and could comment no further on it.

Mr. REAM said that the appointee's sabbatical leave had nothing to do with any conflict within the company and that it was the appointee's desire to take this leave so he could do a lot of things that he always planned to do, but was unable to do because of his hectic schedule. He advised that the appointee had the usual differences of opinion with other members of the company as to what should be done. Mr. REAM pointed out that the practicality of running a business is not always consonant with what ought to be done in a business and that this is very common in a business that deals with creative things. He stated that because of Mr. MURROW's standing, any small situation is greatly magnified. He commented however that in the fall of 1959, the company put into effect a number of rules because of the quiz program scandals. He said in effect these rules stated that a program had to do exactly as it proposed to do that is if it was supposed to be spontaneous it had to be so. If there was discussion before hand with the participants that also had to be shown. Mr. REAM said that the following explanation was added to the Person to Person show "The preceding program was pre-recorded. The production of Person to Person has involved advanced planning with the guest as to what to show and what to discuss".

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Mr. REAM said that although Mr. COLLINGWOOD had taken over this show, the appointee apparently felt that he still had an interest in it inasmuch as he made it famous. The appointee was in Europe on [redacted]atical at the time the aforementioned was added to the show and some how or other he received word of it in a garbled or true fashion. The appointee got the impression that through the addition of this explanation his integrity was being impugned and he sent a message to FRANK STANTON, the President of the company which was absolutely "nasty", indicating that Mr. STANTON knew little about the production of television shows. Mr. REAM said that he saw the appointee several months later and he got the impression that the appointee greatly regretted his "blast" at Mr. STANTON.

Mr. REAM said that there is no friction between the appointee and the executives of CBS except for the aforementioned incident and the normal differences of opinion between executives in a company, and that he left the company to take this position with the United States Information Agency under the best circumstances.

Mr. REAM advised that there is no reason for the appointee taking this job as Director of the United States Information Agency except that he wants to do something important and make a contribution to his country and that he feels this is an opportunity for him to do so.

Mr. REAM concluded by stating that he recommended the appointee highly.

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On February 21, 1961, Mr. ARTHUR HULL HAYES, President, CBS Radio, 55 East 52nd Street, New York, New York, advised that he has known the appointee since 1935, on a close professional basis and a casual social basis. He stated that he never had the slightest reason to question the appointee's loyalty to the United States in any way. He said that the appointee has been a controversial figure because of his programs which dealt with controversial subjects and that he would be subject to criticism from some quarter no matter how he handled the subject matter. He stated that, in his opinion, you cannot do something worthwhile on radio or television without stirring up feelings and the appointee concentrated on doing worthwhile things. Mr. HAYES pointed out also that MURROW is such a "big name" that what he says or does naturally arouses people and gets more attention from the Press. He said, however, that much of the criticism is unfair and in some cases should not have been borne by MURROW. He stated that the radio show "Business of Sex" aroused a storm of criticism directed at MURROW whereas it should have been directed at CBS. He said this program was conceived by one of the executives at CBS, investigators were sent out to gather facts and then MURROW was called in to narrate and write the script. He said MURROW agreed with the show and would not have done it if he did not but the show did not originate with him. He said that Mr. MURROW with the assistance of some of the staff writers, whose names he did not recall, wrote the material to be narrated by MURROW. The whole show was produced under the supervision of another CBS officer. Mr. HAYES said he firmly believed that this show was a genuine, honest documentary show.

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Mr. HAYES advised that the appointee was of the highest integrity, that he reports facts and sticks only to facts and that he would rather resign a job rather than do something he believed not to be true. He said that the appointee is an excellent broadcaster and writer. He stated that when the appointee was a Vice President at CBS, he never heard any criticism of the way his department was run and he resigned this job entirely on his own volition to return to broadcasting, which he preferred to do. Mr. HAYES said that he was happy to hear of the MURROW appointment and recommended him highly.

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Concerning the show "The Business of Sex", a check of the transcript reveals that the cover page indicates that the narrator was EDWARD R. MURROW, producer-writer was GEORGE A. VICAS and the associate producers were BILL GEIB and MADELINE KARR.

[redacted] (C) b1

[redacted] (C)

Information concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE is set forth in the New York report dated February 16, 1961, in this case.

On April 14, 1960, DAVID KARR, 114 East 73rd Street, New York, New York, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force. During this interview, he stated that he was divorced from MADELINE KARR nee BAROTZ over five years ago, and that he heard it said that she was a Communist or Communist minded, but that to his certain knowledge, while she looked at the liberal side of things, he never found her to be pro-Soviet. He said he was married to her from 1942 to 1955.

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On March 23, 1960, MADELINE KARR, 239 Central Park West, New York City, employed as an associate producer for "Your Information Program", CBS, 545 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, advised she married DAVID KARR on September 5, 1942, and divorced him in May of 1956. She said DAVID KARR was never a Communist Party member or a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) as far as she was concerned. She said that on New Year's eve in either 1939 or 1940, she went to either a "New Masses" or "Daily Worker" dance with KARR. She denied that she had ever been a member of either the Communist Party or the YCL.

Information concerning "New Masses" is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In 1943, HOWARD RUSHMORE, now deceased, advised he was a former member of the Communist Party and a reporter for the "Daily Worker". He said that DAVID KARR was known to him by his real name, DAVID KATZ, and that KATZ was employed in 1937 by the "Daily Worker". RUSHMORE said he had been told by an individual on the editorial staff of the "Daily Worker" (whose identity is not known), that KARR was a Communist Party member. RUSHMORE also said that KARR admitted being a member of the Communist Party unit at the "New York Mirror".

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On September 14, 1949, HOWARD C. RUSHMORE gave sworn testimony before the United States Senate Special Sub-Committee to Investigate Immigration and Naturalization of the Committee on the Judiciary at Washington, D. C. He stated he was on the staff of the "Daily Worker", the official organ of the Communist Party in New York City, was a member of the YCL during the years 1935 and 1936, and was a member of the Communist Party for three years in 1937 to the latter part of 1939. He stated that he knew a person by the name of DAVE KATZ, whom he believes uses the name of KARR, when he was on the "Daily Worker". He said he used to give KATZ assignments. He said that KATZ was working on one of the New York non-Communist newspapers and he had to show RUSHMORE his party card to get these assignments. RUSHMORE advised that anyone working for the "Daily Worker" even on that basis had to be a member of the Communist Party. He stated that KATZ later became a "leg man" or a reporter for DREW PEARSON. He said at the time that he knew KATZ, KATZ was a Communist.

On September 16, 1955, ASHLEY J. NICHOLAS, Assistant Director, Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., furnished the following information to SA [redacted] b6 b7C

On October 10, 1955, NICHOLAS received from DAVID KARR a sworn signed affidavit, dated September 30, 1955. A review of this affidavit reflects that KARR denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party though he admitted having had articles written by himself published in "The Worker" and/or the "Daily Worker" between September, 1938 and January, 1939.

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In the affidavit, KARR stated he became associated with the "Daily Worker" through one LOWELL WAKEFIELD, a reporter for the "Daily Worker" who was a specialist on Bund activities and who was a member of the Communist Party until 1939. One of the exhibits submitted with this affidavit is a sworn statement by WAKEFIELD to the effect that KARR was never a member of the Communist Party. Further review of this affidavit revealed that KARR came into contact with many individuals in the course of his newspaper assignments. Some of these individuals were either sympathetic to or members of the Communist Party.

"The Worker" is an East Coast weekly Communist newspaper.

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On February 21, 1961, Mr. DANIEL T. O'SHEA, Attorney, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, advised that he was a Vice President at Columbia Broadcasting System from about 1951 to 1955, and that during that period he was in charge of ferreting out Communists, Communist sympathizers and fellow-travelers. He said that during this period he always found the appointee to be cooperative and submissive in carrying out the policy of the company in regard to ridding itself of Communists and pro-Communists. He said that he developed some information concerning JOE WERSHBA's connection with CP activity, the exact nature of which he does not now recall, which was cause for terminating his employment. He said that WERSHBA worked for MURROW and, when advised, MURROW apparently regretted losing his talent but voiced no objection to his dismissal. He said he recalled also that UTA HAGEN was to appear on a MURROW program and he (O'SHEA) objected to her because of her activity with a number of Communist Front groups. He said MURROW did not try to keep her on the program when her record was called to his attention but was cooperative in seeing that the company's policy in this regard was carried out. Mr. O'SHEA said he did not know whether or not MURROW knew of HAGEN's activities but, it was his opinion, that MURROW was only interested in her as a talent and had no ulterior motives in having her appear on his show.

Mr. O'SHEA said that he was instrumental in having WINSTON BURDETT appear before a Senate Committee in about 1954 to furnish the committee with information concerning his, BURDETT's, espionage and CP activity. He said, however, that he had no knowledge of the relationship between BURDETT and MURROW either before or after BURDETT appeared before the committee.

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Mr. O'SHEA said that he always found the appointee to be fair and just in the foregoing matters and there was never any reason to question or suspect his loyalty to the United States. Mr. O'SHEA said that he was of the opinion that MURROW editorialized on the controversial MC CARTHY show but that this was not inspired by any political motives but because MURROW and MC CARTHY were engaged in a personal feud at the time.

Mr. O'SHEA stated that his personal relationship with MURROW was always cordial and friendly but that he was not closely associated with him. He said the appointee, as far as he knows, is of good character and habits and that he is intelligent and capable.

The following concerns UTA HAGEN:

On July 27, 1950, [redacted] mentioned in a previous report in this case, advised that UTA HAGEN in either 1944 or 1945 had joined the Communist Party (CP). He said that after that time, she was active in various Communist fronts and before that time she had been pro-Communist.

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The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On August 14, 1956, UTA HAGEN BERGHOF was interviewed and advised that at no time has she been a member of the CP and no one has ever invited her to join the CP. She also said that she has no direct knowledge any individual is or was a member of the CP and, further, no one ever told her that they were a member of the CP.

With regard to CP front activity she said she supported many organizations. However, she was unable to determine whether these organizations were acting on behalf of the CP or were legitimate organizations with respectable aims and purposes.

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She said she supported several organizations because she personally felt that she was acting as a public-minded American citizen and was actually helping the people of America and of the world. She said she has always considered herself a liberal and progressive American and the activities of these organizations appealed to her because they appeared to operate for the benefit of the people of the United States. She believed that many of these organizations were doing important things for the country. However, she later realized that she was being used by some of these groups and ignored the mail coming to her from these organizations. She named the following organizations as those she could recall to which she lent support:

New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (NYCASP)

Progressive Party (PP)

Civil Rights Congress (CRC)

American Council for Democratic Greece (ACDG)

American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB)

Information concerning the NYCASP is set forth in a previous report in this investigation.

Information concerning the PP is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

The CRC, ACDG and the ACPFB have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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The following concerns JOE WERSHBA:

On April 5, 1954, OSCAR BRAND, 300 West 12th Street, New York City, advised SA JOHN S. TODD that a friend of his had expressed surprise that MC CARTHY (Senator JOSEPH MC CARTHY) had been unable to pick up information concerning the pro-Communist leanings of two top men in the CBS Television News Bureau. He told BRAND one of these men was JOE WERSHBA, whom he believed was chief reporter for the News Bureau and that WERSHBA was decidedly "left-wing". BRAND said he also knew WERSHBA from about 1938 to 1940 when they attended Brooklyn College together. BRAND recalled that WERSHBA was on the staff of the college newspaper, was somewhat radical in his views, and engaged in campus activities of a definite "left-wing" character.

[redacted] b1

[redacted] (C)

[redacted]

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] advised in December, 1946, that JOE WERSHBA, City News Editor of the CBS, was sympathetic to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC) and that WERSHBA wanted this fact kept confidential. b2 b7D b7C b6

The JAFRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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NY 161-148

The following concerns WINSTON BURDETT:

WINSTON BURDETT is a self-admitted **former** member of the Communist Party in Brooklyn, New York, from 1937 to 1940, and he performed espionage assignments abroad from 1940 to 1942.

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APPENDIX

NY 161-148

NEW MASSES

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the publication "New Masses":

"New Masses

"1. A 'Communist periodical.' (Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.)

"2. 'Nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party * * * whose ownership was vested in the American Fund for Public Service' (Garland Fund). (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 75; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 80; and H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, pp. 4 and 21.)"

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Progressive Party:

"Progressive Party

"1. 'Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the Progressive Party. * * * The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

FD-323 (3-28-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

February 24, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 161-148

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title EDWARD R. MURROW

Character Special Inquiry

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated
and captioned as above

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All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (4)

NY file 161-148

Enclosed are:

Photostat of February 17, 1961 "Human Events".
Photostat of article entitled "The Murrow Myth" by VICTOR LASKY.
Photostats of pp. 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612 of the "Congressional Record - House" dated 2/2/51, containing remarks concerning "The Harvest of Shame".
Photostat of an article from the "Indianapolis Star" dated 2/7/61.

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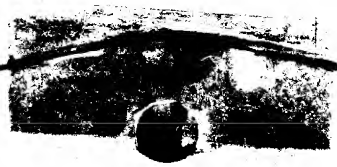

161-396-135

ENCLOSURE

Poor Choice

The appointment of newscaster Edward R. Murrow to the important post of head of the United States Information Agency, which serves as the nation's overseas public relations arm, raises some disturbing questions. Not about his ability as a proved performer—there can scarcely be doubt about that—but whether that ability has been used wisely during his news career. After analyzing the highlights of that career, we believe not just that Murrow is a poor choice for the USIA position. Perhaps with the exception of one or two others of the news fraternity, he is probably the worst choice possible.

As the nation's highest paid newsman, the somber Mr. Murrow is not apt to be awed by his new post. But neither is he apt to adopt or carry out the tough anti-Communist stance his position necessarily demands. For time after time, Murrow has taken the "soft-on-communism" approach in his role as newsman, using the purported objectivity of CBS's cameras to grind out grist for his propaganda mill.

Most Murrow propaganda efforts are generally well known. One of his more infamous ones was his TV interview with J. Robert Oppenheimer, right after the pro-Communist physicist's security clearance was revoked by the government. During the show (which the Fund for the Republic paid to have distributed throughout the world) Murrow did all he could to whitewash Oppenheimer. So blatant was his approach that Dorothy Schiff, extreme leftist publisher of the extreme left New York Post, complained: "Murrow asked Oppenheimer only questions that tended to put him in the best possible light. The impression left with the uninformed viewer was that of a hero and a martyr. Murrow did not ask anything which would have raised doubt concerning the character of his protagonist."

Carefully selecting pictures and statements heavily weighted in a left-wing direction, Murrow has similarly editorialized on dozens of other subjects. His anti-McCarthy telecast was so obviously loaded against the Wisconsin senator that even anti-McCarthyites, like Commonweal's John Cogley and Saturday Review's Gilbert Seldes, criticized the way it was edited.

Not once, during an interview with Gen. George C. Marshall, did Murrow see fit to ask the general a single question about China, even though Marshall's efforts to secure a "coalition government" (similar to that which Dag Hammarskjold is now forcing on Laos and the Congo) greatly aided the Communist takeover of that nation. When Annie Lee Moss was accused of being a Communist, Murrow developed an entire program seeking to win sympathy for her and hatred for investigating committees. Later, when it was proved conclusively that Annie Moss had indeed been a Communist, Murrow said not a word.

Murrow has consistently defended people like Alger Hiss, John Stewart Service, Harry Dexter White, John Paton Davies, and Owen Lattimore. He has seldom missed an opportunity to smear Chiang Kai-shek. He has time and again attacked those few men in public life who ever took a tough stance against communism. Two years ago, after a Murrow telecast accused businessmen of using call girls to land customers (a kind of "hidden persuaders" technique), Murrow—who often criticized government agencies for refusing to reveal their sources of information—refused to reveal the sources of his information on prostitution to the New York district attorney.

But perhaps the most damning charge that can be leveled against Edward R. Murrow is that he has never yet thought it necessary to devote a telecast to the internal Communist menace, despite the number of Communist spies unearthed in the government, and despite the irrefutable proof of Communist operations in the United States. Because he has not done that, and because of his inability to recognize the enemy he is supposed to fight in his new position, we consider him a poor choice for the job.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

FEBRUARY 7, 1961

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THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty
II Corinthians 3:17

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EUGENE C. PULLIAM, *Publisher*

"Let the people know the facts and the country will be saved."—Abraham Lincoln

Poor Choice

The appointment of newscaster Edward R. Murrow to the important post of head of the United States Information Agency, which serves as the nation's overseas public relations arm, raises some disturbing questions. Not about his ability as a proved performer—there can scarcely be doubt about that—but whether that ability has been used wisely during his news career. After analyzing the highlights of that career, we believe not just that Murrow is a poor choice for the USIA position. Perhaps with the exception of one or two others of the news fraternity, he is probably the worst choice possible.

As the nation's highest paid newsman, the somber Mr. Murrow is not apt to be awed by his new post. But neither is he apt to adopt or carry out the tough anti-Communist stance his position necessarily demands. For time after time, Murrow has taken the "soft-on-communism" approach in his role as newsman, using the purported objectivity of CBS's cameras to grind out grist for his propaganda mill.

Most Murrow propaganda efforts are generally well known. One of his more infamous ones was his TV interview with J. Robert Oppenheimer, right after the pro-Communist physicist's security clearance was revoked by the government. During the show (which the Fund for the Republic paid to have distributed throughout the world) Murrow did all he could to whitewash Oppenheimer. So blatant was his approach that Dorothy Schiff, extreme leftist publisher of the extreme left New York Post, complained: "Murrow asked Oppenheimer only questions that tended to put him in the best possible light. The impression left with the uninformed viewer was that of a hero and a martyr. Murrow did not ask anything which would have raised doubt concerning the character of his protagonist."

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THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

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Edward R. Murrow—New USIA Chief

He Promises to Tell the Truth, Even When Not Flattering to the US

SOMEWHAT STARTLING was the announcement that President Kennedy had named Edward R. Murrow to head the United States Information Agency and to direct the broadcasts of the Voice of America to the world.

The announcement promptly sent shivers down the spines of hardened anti-Communists. For the services which Murrow will now direct have been operated by the US Government for the major purpose of combatting the gigantic Communist propaganda efforts to tarnish America's "image" abroad.

Yet, the record clearly demonstrates that Edward Roscoe Murrow has consistently presented biased, one-sided accounts of life in America which, not surprisingly, were frequently given further global circulation by Soviet agents for their own devious ends.

And he has done all of this in the name of "truth."

Which, Murrow now says, he intends to do with the USIA. "Whatever is done," he observed, "will have to stand on a rugged basis of truth." And he proposed to have the USIA tell the truth "even when it's not very flattering" to ourselves.

These remarks give rise to the following questions: Is Murrow contending that the USIA has not been telling the truth? And what is there in Murrow's career which would indicate that he, himself, has ever stood on "a rugged basis of truth"? And what does he mean by the "truth" anyway?

These are not just philosophical questions. For they go to the heart of Edward R. Murrow's capacity to lead a truth-telling venture against the around-the-clock Communist defamation of America.

For the truth is that if a foreigner had relied solely on Edward R. Murrow's "social documentaries" for a picture of America, that picture would undoubtedly have been of a nation dominated by witch-hunting "McCarthyites," where prostitution is a prop to merchandising in American business, where evil landowners exploit helpless migratory laborers, etc., etc., etc.

Moreover, Edward R. Murrow has rarely shown any clear understanding of the cruel adversary against which this nation has been pitted all these years in a life-and-death struggle. Yet, through a clever build-up based on his saturnine good looks and a taut doomsday voice, he has managed to project a virile authority on world affairs. But it is an authority based on left-wing cliches picked up from associations with the likes of V. K. Krishna Menon, whom Murrow has known since the late thirties.

The most recent example of his muddled thinking on communism was provided last December in CBS's annual "Years of Crisis" talkfest in which the network's correspondents were questioned by Murrow.

"Howard," Murrow asked Howard K. Smith, "it is now possible, don't you think, in this country to engage in a serious discussion regarding the recognition of Communist China?"

And Smith, obligingly, said that it was, noting that "Mr. Chester Bowles has spoken very boldly on the subject in the past and I presume he will . . . speak more boldly on it in the future."

"It's less a recognition of Red China than a recognition of reality," chimed in Alexander Kendrick.

And here you see the Ed Murrow technique. His question, of course, was based on an absurdity: his frequently-expressed thesis that such topics as recognition of Red China have been ruled out by what he once described as "self-appointed fear-breeding arbiters of what is right and what is wrong." (The truth is that the subject has been passionately discussed for years—and even on Murrow's own programs.)

YET ED MURROW, himself, is a self-appointed arbiter of what is right and what is wrong. He has, through the years, taken it on himself to deliver unfair, generalized attacks on veterans organizations, American businessmen and his own industry. He has constantly bemoaned the fact that Americans are too affluent. "We haven't had the experience in the last two wars of the other countries, nor the scars of the British, French and Russians," he declared in 1958. "Not having had the experience, we need the understanding to make ourselves a little more sensitive, apprehensive and generous and this is a terribly difficult thing to do. It may be impossible. I don't know."

One wonders what Murrow is talking about—particularly when one realizes that he has been earning over $200,000 a year, living in a seven-room Park Avenue apartment and on a farm in Pawling, N. Y. Non-conformity has paid off quite well in Murrow's case.

It was in 1959 when Murrow narrated an expose of the use of sex in business, in which anonymous voices, identified only as those of call girls, press

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agents and businessmen, described how prostitutes were engaged to help swing business deals. The hour-long production became known as "Murrow's call-girl show." The National Association of Manufacturers accused Murrow of the same smear tactics that "he alleged were used by the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, a man whom he pilloried unmercifully and unfairly." It also charged that the "chief beneficiary" of the broadcast was the labor unions "who desperately need something to divert the public spotlight from their own wrongdoings to the sins of business, even if, as in this case, the 'sins' turn out in the end to be mostly a hoax." And the NAM repeated the New York *Journal-American*'s contention that the broadcast was "a prize package for the propaganda machine of international communism."

Which, indeed, it turned out to be.

As did the more recent Murrow telecast on migratory farm workers entitled "The Harvest of Shame," an hour-long documentary of US farm conditions which provided a major windfall for Iron Curtain apologists. The production was labeled more fiction than fact by the American Farm Bureau Federation, which said, among other things, that it was "shocked at the lack of responsibility demonstrated by the Murrow clique." And the other day, Congressman Robert H. Michel (R.-Ill.) published an exhaustive analysis of the Murrow-narrated documentary in the *Congressional Record*, winding up with this observation:

"And finally, Mr. Speaker, since Edward R. Murrow, a co-producer of this show, has recently been appointed by President Kennedy as Director of the US Information Agency, I hope that he will not find it necessary to distort the facts so grossly as was done in 'Harvest of Shame' when he enunciates our position and policies to the rest of the world."

Ed Murrow's penchant for distorting the facts in his search for his version of the "truth" was once noted by—of all people—Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the ultra-liberal New York *Post*. In fact, back in 1955, Mrs. Schiff actually criticized Murrow—one of eggheadery's outstanding heroes—as "biased."

And—praise be the mark!—Mrs. Schiff, in the process, also belted another of eggheadery's sterling characters, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Occasion for this untoward event in the history of US "liberalism" was a 1955 decision by the Alcoa Co. to cancel sponsorship of Murrow's "See It Now" show.

Ordinarily the event would have aroused passionate denunciations of Alcoa for capitulating to the "know-nothings," the New York *Post*'s favorite term for anti-Communists. Instead, Mrs. Schiff pointed out that Alcoa had continued sponsorship for a year after Murrow's telecast ripping the late Senator McCarthy to pieces, about which the female publisher apparently had no qualms. The "proverbial straw," she wrote, may have been the "sympathetic interview conducted by Murrow . . . which seemed biased in favor of Oppenheimer."

By all ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) rules, Murrow had no choice but to be "sympathetic" with Oppenheimer, objectivity notwithstanding. To respectable conformists, lack of objectivity is sin only when indulged in, say, by a Fulton Lewis or a George Sokolsky. It was perfectly proper in the case of an Ed Murrow.

Mrs. Schiff, whose newspaper rarely could be accused of ever reporting a fact straight, nevertheless was troubled by Murrow's Oppenheimer telecast. It "worried" her, she reported, "because the Oppenheimer case does not seem to me and other liberals, such as former Senator Benton and Secretary for Air Finletter, a clear-cut issue on which liberals can make a fight."

Thus, Mrs. Schiff conceded the government might have acted wisely in suspending the physicist's "Q" clearance. She added:

"Murrow asked Oppenheimer only questions that tended to put him in the best possible light. The impression left with the uninformed viewer was that of a hero and a martyr. Murrow did not ask anything which would have raised doubt concerning the character of his protagonist. Why, for instance, was Oppenheimer in favor of research on the H-bomb in 1944 but opposed in 1949? Was not the moral issue the same?"

Many a New York *Post* reader, inured to a steady diet of hair-raising tales of villainous "McCarthyite" activities, by now must have swallowed their ADA buttons in amazement. For Mrs. Schiff went on to criticize the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic for distributing film versions of the interview.

"I deplore this," she wrote, "because those who see it will not have read the huge amount of material in the case. They will leave reinforced in what many of them would prefer to believe—that a great man has been grievously wronged."

It is one of those ironies that through the years Edward R. Murrow's "objectivity" has been highly touted. A gushing *New Yorker* profile actually reported in late 1953 that "among the public men who have commended Murrow for his fairness is Senator Joseph McCarthy."

An admiring associate was quoted as asserting that Murrow is "too much a fanatic about being a reporter to throw in a lot of opinions when he thinks the facts will make the point by themselves."

AND THERE, in a nutshell, is the Murrow technique—the painstaking selection of facts which "will make the point" he wants made. Murrow is a master at this technique, having employed it for years on radio. On TV, he has perfected the technique of editing film in a manner shrewdly calculated to illustrate any point he wants made. Yet, as he sits back, puffing a cigarette, he is able to appear the acme of objectivity.

For example, in his TV coverage of a dispute between Indiana's American Legion and the American Civil Liberties Union, the Legionnaires were made to look like a collection of Fascist-minded crackpots, while the civil libertarians appeared like decent small-town folk. As the New York *Herald-Tribune*'s John Crosby summed up the total effect: "Mr. Murrow showed the two meetings—the Legion's and the Civil Liberties Union—jumping back and forth from the regimented atmosphere of the Legion's to the democratic reasonableness of the Union's . . . Murrow simply presented the facts (and the faces) and let them speak for themselves."

Murrow's selection of faces is typical of his technique. Writing of another "liberal-conservative" imbroglio, telecast by Murrow, the New York *World Telegram and Sun*'s Harriet Van Horne commented on a New Jersey right-wing women's group as consisting of "American Gothic-types, grim as granite." Apparently, Murrow's liberal gals would put Marilyn Monroe to shame.

Murrow's unfair use of film never was more vividly demonstrated than in his telecast which made McCarthy look like a giggling psychopath. Even the Senator's most vehement critics will admit he was anything but that. The *New Yorker*'s Dick Rovere, for example, called him "a political figure of the first rank . . . quite possibly an authentic genius."

For the most part, liberals applauded the hatchet-job. But there were a few significant exceptions. The *Saturday Review*'s Gilbert Seldes, for example, as much as he despised McCarthy, nevertheless was troubled. "The people who roared with delight," he wrote, "should ask themselves quickly how they would have felt if the same technique had been applied to someone they liked—for example, to the Stevenson whom McCarthy so coyly called 'Alger—I mean Adlai.'"

McCarthy, of course, made his "coy" observation as a political partisan during a political campaign. Whatever his merits, McCarthy never claimed to be "impartial."

Murrow, however, claimed to be an "impartial" commentator who aimed at presenting all sides of an issue.

The fact is, as the anti-McCarthy *Commonweal*'s John Cogley pointed out, certain other commentators, through a different selection of film, easily could have shown McCarthy to be "a man on a shining white steed—infinitely reasonable (and) wholly without self interest . . . I believe film footage could be found to suggest these noble attributes."

Cogley pointed out that the "Murrow show has set a potentially dangerous precedent which those who are now applauding it may find good reason to regret in time to come."

The wonder is that Murrow has been able to get away with it. In 1955, for example, when the then Senator Knowland suggested a blockade of Red China as a method of freeing imprisoned US flyers, Murrow recorded a Stanford University lecture by Professor Thomas Bailey, who had declared that blockades, at best, were futile, and, at worst, could lead to war. Murrow's only editorial comment was that Bailey was not famous. "But after all," he added, "knowledge and judgment are not necessarily linked to fame."

The New York *Post*'s Jay Nelson Tuck gushed over this exhibition of "courage." Murrow, the TV critic contended, "had cut [Knowland] into small, gory splinters." The fact Murrow did not present Knowland's side of the argument appeared unimportant.

This telecast demonstrated still another facet of the Murrow technique—that of letting others, like Professor Bailey, do his fighting for him. Murrow has even dipped into the classics and has quoted such figures as Lincoln, Diogenes, Mark Twain or Holmes on contemporary affairs about which none of them could possibly have been expected to have had advance judgments. Quoting the ancients, however, permitted Murrow to make his points without appearing to be giving his own opinions.

ONCE Murrow concluded a broadcast, thusly: "Bertold Brecht, German poet—and an exile himself—put it this way: 'A man can be free even within prison walls. Freedom is something spiritual. And whoever once had it, can never lose it. For while the body can be bound with chains, the spirit can never!'"

Few listeners probably knew that Brecht was then Soviet Germany's leading "cultural light." Needless to say, quoting a Commie on "freedom" is absurd.

Murrow has occasionally even voiced opinions directly. As when he pooh-pooched then Attorney General Brownell's charges against the late Harry Dexter White, insisting the "practice" of accusing a dead man of espionage "without producing evidence" could well "be applied to you or to me." In effect, he accused Eisenhower of condoning "false accusations." (Curiously, Ike later was to defend Murrow as a "friend," when McCarthy struck back at the commentator.)

Murrow long has been in the forefront of those opposed to "harsh" security measures. He has defended Alger Hiss, John Stewart Service, John Paton Davies and Owen Lattimore. The latter acknowledged Murrow's assistance in June, 1950, when he published *Ordeal by Slander*.

"Before I could speak for myself," wrote Lattimore, Murrow "kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by . . . using recordings, he gave me a national forum for my own,

so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself, in excerpts from my testimony."

In private life, Murrow has gone to bat for others suspected, with cause, of left-wing sympathies. He testified in behalf of one Joe Julian, a radio writer who brought a libel suit against "Red Channels" for listing him among "pro-Communist" show folk. (The suit eventually was dismissed by Judge Irving Saypol.)

Although Murrow has persistently berated anti-Communists in government, including Richard M. Nixon, Senator Mundt and Scott McLeod, he has never devoted much time to exposing the evils of communism. He constantly underrates the Red menace, both internationally and at home.

"I yield to no one in my desire to root out subversion," he declared in 1954 on receiving the Freedom House Award. (According to a recent count, Murrow has received over 150 awards from various liberal organizations.) "But I insist on a broad definition for subversion. I call subversion anything that subverts our political order, whether it be giving active aid to an enemy or curtailing the freedom of the democracy to deal with its own imperfections."

What Murrow was saying, in effect, was that those who fought subversion were as subversive as the subversives they were fighting. You figure it out!

In February, 1955, when debate was raging on the Formosa issue, Murrow interviewed Prime Minister Nehru for "See It Now." A "great statesman" in Murrow's book, Nehru, as was to be expected, urged a sell-out of Chiang Kai-shek.

Previously Murrow had leaped on the US Military and US Naval Academies for refusing to permit cadets and midshipmen to debate the question of recognizing Peiping. And Senator A. Willis Robertson, a Democrat, told the Senate he "regretted" Murrow's attitude. The Virginian pointed out it was US policy to oppose UN admission of Peiping. Since every boy who enters a service school is subject to military regulations, he added, "they have no more right to publicly challenge the foreign policy of the Commander-in-Chief than do the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"Mr. Murrow's word for today that it is better to debate a decision before it is reached than to debate the decision afterward is a good theory when properly applied," Robertson concluded.

NEEDLESS TO SAY, the *Worker* has frequently praised Murrow. This, of course, does not make him a Communist. But the Communist rag does not usually praise anti-Communists. The *Worker*, for example, was particularly exuberant over Murrow's telecast of the case of an Air Force Reserve Lieutenant adjudged a security risk. Following the telecast the Defense Department was flooded with protesting letters. Consequently, the then Air Force Secretary reversed the Air Force's earlier decision.

In 1955, the *Worker* praised Murrow for his telecast on "book-burning." Murrow had dug up a Los Angeles housewife, Mrs. Anne Smart, who had been circulating a list of books she considered objectionable in school libraries. Admittedly some of the listings were debatable. But it was Mrs. Smart's contention that the unguided distribution of certain books could do damage to the mentally immature and emotionally volatile. This is pretty much what Senator Estes Kefauver, no book-burner he, had been saying in his then current pornography probe.

Although Mrs. Smart had her say for a few moments, the net effect of the Murrow telecast was to hold her up to ridicule. Murrow apparently did not realize that, in protesting, Mrs. Smart was exercising her rights as an American. Only in a dictatorship is a private citizen prevented from making such criticism.

Whatever the merits of her argument, Mrs. Smart was willing to stand up and fight for her convictions—unlike the school librarian whom Murrow's cameras showed in silhouette, supposedly frightened lest her identification lead to reprisals.

Murrow's sophisticated summation of the results of the Los Angeles controversy was: "Five banned books have been returned to the shelves; ten are still missing. We can only deduce from this operation that some of our books are missing."

And, a good thing, too, considering that one of the "missing" books is one in which Pearl Buck interviews Mrs. Paul Robeson—an anti-US treatise, naturally.

Murrow, of course, has every right to defend pro-Communist books. And he is fully entitled to his left-wing views. He has no right, however, to claim to be a disinterested observer. As he himself once stated to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "I have never known a completely objective reporter. Each man is to some extent a prisoner of his own experience."

But all of this hardly qualifies him to represent American opinion abroad as Director of the US Information Agency.

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The Murrow Myth

The Truth About the $150,000-a-Year CBS Commentator

By VICTOR LASKY

(In "Human Events," 1835 K St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

WILL wonders never cease?

So rarely do "liberals" admit anything which might create havoc with anti-anti-Communist mythology that, with a low bow, it must be recorded that the publisher of the New York "Post," Dorothy Schiff, has just criticized Edward R. Murrow as "biased."

Since Murrow is one of egg-headery's outstanding heroes, having had the "courage" to demolish Joe McCarthy with craftily-edited film, the fact he was criticized by Dorothy Schiff is news, indeed.

Big news, too, considering Mrs. Schiff, in the process, also belted another of egghead ery's sterling characters. Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Mrs. Schiff, whose apparently unedited copy appears weekly in the "Post," referred June 19 to Alcoa's recent decision to cancel sponsorship of Murrow's "See It Now" TV show.

Ordinarily, the event would have aroused passionate denunciations of Alcoa for capitulating to the "know-nothings," the "Post's" favorite term for anti-Communists.

Instead, Mrs. Schiff pointed out that Alcoa had continued sponsorship for a year, after Murrow's telecast on McCarthy, about which apparently she has no qualms. The "proverbial straw," she wrote, may have been the "sympathetic interview conducted by Murrow . . . which seemed biased in favor of Oppenheimer."

By all ADA rules, Murrow had no choice but to be "sympathetic" with Oppenheimer, objectivity notwithstanding. To respectable conformists, lack of objectivity is sin only when indulged in, say by a Fulton Lewis or a George Sokolsky. It's perfectly proper in the case of an Elmer Davis or an Ed Murrow.

Mrs. Schiff Is 'Worried'

For example, the "Herald Tribune's" TV critic, John Crosby, has frequently assailed Fulton Lewis as a "biased" observer. Yet, last year, he actually praised the fact that Murrow, in committing mayhem on McCarthy, "did it without even a pretense of impartiality."

Mrs. Schiff, whose newspaper —according to some unkind wits —never could be accused of ever reporting a fact straight, nevertheless, was troubled by Murrow's Oppenheimer telecast. It "worried" her, she reported, "because the Oppenheimer case does not seem to me and other liberals such as former Senator Benton and Secretary for Air Finletter, a clear-cut issue on which liberals can make a fight."

Mrs. Schiff, thus, conceded the government might have acted wisely in suspending the physicist's "Q" clearance. And, lest she stand alone in her heresy to "liberal" conformity, she pointed out two other ADA-approved celebrities were in agreement. (Mrs. Schiff's occasional disclosures of sentiments privately expressed, though usually disapproved by the persons quoted, often are refreshing, indeed.)

"Murrow," she said, "asked Oppenheimer only questions that tended to put him in the best possible light. The impression left with the uninformed viewer was that of a hero and a martyr. Murrow did not ask anything which would have raised doubt concerning the character of his protagonist. Why, for instance, was Oppenheimer in favor of research on the H-bomb in 1944 but opposed in 1949? Was not the moral issue the same?"

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"I deplore this," she wrote, "because those who see it will not have read the huge amount of material in the case. They will have reinforced in what many of them would prefer to believe —that a great man has been grievously wronged."

If, say, an American Legion Post had protested the Ford's film in this manner, the "Post" undoubtedly would have cried, "censorship."

Touted by 'New Yorkers'

It is one of those ironies that through the years Edward R. Murrow's "objectivity" has been highly touted. A gushing "New Yorker" profile actually reported in late 1953 that "among the public men who have commended Murrow for his fairness is Senator Joseph McCarthy."

And an admiring associate was quoted as asserting that Murrow is "too much of a fanatic about being a reporter to throw in a lot of opinions when he thinks the facts will make the point by themselves."

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He Gets Away With It

McCarthy, of course, made his "coy" observation as a political partisan during a campaign. Whatever his merits, McCarthy never claimed to be "impartial."

Murrow, however, claims to be an "impartial" commentator, who, working in a new medium, supposedly aimed at presenting all sides of an issue.

The fact is, as the anti-McCarthy "Commonweal's" John Cogley pointed out, certain other commentators, through a different selection of film, easily could have shown McCarthy to be "a man on a shining white steed — infinitely reasonable (and) wholly without self interest. . . . I believe film footage could be found to suggest these noble attributes."

Cogley pointed out that the "Murrow show has set a potentially dangerous precedent which those who are now applauding it may find good reason to regret in time to come."

The wonder is that Murrow has been able to get away with it, despite such recent criticism. He still is able to present one-sided bias as objective radio-TV coverage. A few months ago, for example, when Senator Knowland suggested a blockade of Red China as a method for freeing imprisoned U. S. flyers, Murrow recorded a Stanford University lecture by Professor Thomas Bailey.

Bailey told his students that blockades, at best, would be futile, and, at worst, they could lead to war. Murrow's only editorial comment was that Bailey was not famous. "But after all," he added, "knowledge and judgment are not necessarily linked to fame."

The New York "Post's" Jay Nelson Tuck gushed over this latest exhibition of "courage." Murrow, the TV critic contended, "had cut (Knowland) into small, gory splinters." The fact Murrow did not present Knowland's side of the argument appeared unimportant.

This telecast demonstrated still another facet of the Murrow technique—that of letting others, like Professor Bailey, do his fighting for him. Murrow even will dip into the classics or cite such as Lincoln, Diogenes, Twain or Holmes on contemporary affairs about which none of them could possibly have been expected to have had advance judgments. Quoting the ancients permits Murrow to make his points without apearing to be giving his own opinions.

At times, Murrow will quote the living, as when he read some "New Yorker" verse by E. B. White, attacking loyalty investigations. Or when he recalled President Eisenhower's urging to Dartmouth students "not to give in to the book-burners."

Once Murrow concluded a broadcast thusly: "Bertold Brecht, German poet—and exile himself — put it this way: 'A man can be free even within prison walls. Freedom is something spiritual. And whoever once had it, can never lose it. For while the body can be bound with chains the spirit can never!'"

Few listeners probably knew that Brecht is Soviet Germany's leading "cultural light." Needless to say, quoting a Commie on "freedom" is absurd.

Murrow occasionally will voice opinions directly. As when he pooh-poohed Attorney General Brownell's charges against the late Harry Dexter White, insisting the "practice" of accusing a dead man of espionage "without producing evidence" could well "be applied to you or to me." In effect, he accused Eisenhower of condoning "false accusations." (Curiously, like later when to defend Murrow as a "friend," when McCarthy struck back at the commentator.)

Opposes 'Harsh' Security

Murrow long has been in the forefront of those opposed to "harsh" security measures. He has defended Alger Hiss, John Stewart Service, John Paton Davies and Owen Lattimore. The latter acknowledged Murrow's assistance in June, 1950, when he published "Ordeal by Slander."

"Before I could speak for myself," wrote Lattimore, Murrow "kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by . . . using recordings, he gave me a national forum of my own, so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself, in excerpts from my testimony."

In private life, Murrow has gone to bat for others suspected, with cause, of leftwing sympathies. He testified in behalf of Joe Julian, a radio writer who had brought a libel suit against "Red Channels" for listing him among "pro-Communist" show folk. (The suit eventually was dismissed.)

Although Murrow has persistently berated anti-Communists in government, including Vice-President Nixon and the State Department's Scott McLeod, he has yet to devote a single telecast to the evils of Communism. He constantly underrates the Red menace, both internationally and at home.

Long before Ike decided to go to the Summit, Murrow was urging negotiations with the Kremlin, claiming in 1953 "new tides" were running in Moscow following Stalin's demise. He was particularly critical of the State Department's refusal to accede to Winston Churchill's proposal for a meeting with Malenkov. Murrow said American "hatred and hysteria" should not be permitted to prevent the Big Three meeting.

Although Murrow as yet has refrained from declaring for recognition of the Peiping regime, he has done everything but.

Last February, when debate was raging on the Formosa issue, Murrow interviewed Prime Minister Nehru for "See It Now." Nehru, who is a "great statesman" in Murrow's book, urged a sell-out of Chiang Kai-shek, as was to be expected. Murrow, as usual, avoided asking any embarrassing questions of Nehru.

Prior to that, Murrow leaped on West Point and Annapolis for refusing to permit cadets and midshipmen to debate the question recognizing Peiping. Senator A. Willis Robertson, a Democrat, told the Senate he "regretted" Murrow's attitude.

The Virginian pointed out it was United States policy to oppose U.N. admission of Peiping. Since every boy who enters a service school is subject to military regulations, he added, "they have no more right to publicly challenge the foreign policy of the Commander-In-Chief than do the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

"Mr. Murrow's words for today that is better to debate a decision before it is reached than to debate the decision afterward is a good theory when properly applied," Robertson concluded.

Pet of 'Daily Worker'

Needless to say, the "Daily Worker" frequently praises Murrow. This, of course, does not make him a Communist. But the Communist rag does not usually praise anti-Communists. The "Worker," for example, was particularly exuberant over Murrow's telecast of the case of an Air Force Reserve lieutenant adjudged a security risk. Following the telecast, the Defense Department was flooded with protesting letters. Consequently, Air Force Secretary Talbott reversed the Air Force's earlier decision.

More recently, the "Worker" praised Murrow for his telecast on "book-burning." Murrow had dug up a Los Angeles housewife, Mrs. Anne Smart, who has been circulating a list of books she considered objectionable in school libraries. The list included books by Richard Wright, Carl Sandburg, Mark Van Doren, Bill Mauldin, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Pearl Buck and others.

Admittedly some of the listings are debatable. But it was Mrs. Anne Smart's contention that the unguided distribution of certain books could do damage to the mentally immature and emotionally volatile. This is pretty much what Senator Estes Kefauver, no book-burner he, has been saying in his current pornography probe.

Although Mrs. Smart had her say for a few moments, the net effect of the Murrow telecast was to hold her up to ridicule. Murrow apparently did not realize that, in protesting, Mrs. Smart was exercising her rights as an American. Only in a dictatorship is a private citizen prevented from making such criticism.

Whatever the merits of her argument, Mrs. Smart was willing to stand up and fight for her convictions — unlike the school librarian whom Murrow's cameras showed in silhouette supposedly frightened lest her identification lead to reprisals.

The telecast inadvertently pointed up some real "book-burning." It seems librarians don't like to read the books. Anyway, the unidentified librarian objected to a new Los Angeles regulation requiring that a book has to be read before it is purchased. The librarian was "shocked" with this, insisting that librarians usually follow "expert" recommendations made by the American Library Association. As reported in "Human Events" for June 11, 1955, the recommendations usually veer leftwards, while conservative books are discounted.

Murrow's sophisticated summation of the result of the Los Angeles controversy was: "Five banned books have been returned to the shelves; ten are still missing. We can only deduce from this operation that some of our books are missing."

And, a good thing, too, considering that one of the "missing" books is one in which Pearl Buck interviews Mrs. Paul Robeson—an anti-United States treatise naturally.

Murrow, of course, has every right to defend pro-Communist books. He is fully entitled to his left-wing views. He has no right, however, to claim to be a disinterested observer. As he himself only recently stated to the New York "Herald Tribune," "I have never known a completely objective reporter. Each man is to some extent a prisoner of his own experience." And that goes double for Edward R. Murrow!

Filipino Reds to Infiltrate Catholic Organizations

MANILA (NC)—Philippine Communists have been instructed to join or infiltrate the ranks of the Legion of Mary and Catholic Action, according to captured documents recently declassified by Army intelligence here.

The documents, presented to members of the Senate committee on national defense and security, also show that the Reds have been told to try to infiltrate the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., student organizations and other youth groups, the "lower brackets" of the government and of the Army.

The following are some extracts from the documents:

"Contact men . . . should be instructed to join or infiltrate Catholic organizations like the Legion of Mary, Catholic Action, etc."

"The organization of a Communist Youth League answers one of the basic needs of our movement. . . . The infiltration of the C.Y.L. into existing mass youth organizations would be done also with the view of setting up a fractional branch. The Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., fraternal societies and social clubs are some of those which might be entered into for this purpose."

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am hopeful that we can gain early hearings on this legislation and that we shall have the measure before the House promptly.

SELF-HELP FOR EDUCATION

(Mr. POFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced again this year the same bill I introduced in the last Congress incorporating the essentials of what has come to be known as the Scrivner plan. The bill bears the number House Joint Resolution 63.

In the last Congress I opposed the Federal grant-in-aid program for public school construction. I did so for a number of reasons. First of all, according to the reports of the Education Study Committee of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and the White House Conference on Education, there is no crisis in the school construction program which the States individually cannot meet without Federal money gifts. Secondly, I became convinced that Federal aid grants would delay rather than stimulate school construction by local school districts and that a Federal grant program would penalize local school districts which have already built all of the schools they need. In a speech on the subject, I pointed out the grave policy issues with reference to private and religious schools which such a grant program would raise.

Primarily, however, my reason for opposing the program was my fear that Federal dominion and control, either immediately or by progressive future steps, would follow as an unavoidable consequence of money gifts. Believing as I do that the Federal Government should not control our local school systems in any measure, I was unwilling to lend my support to such a dooropener.

Entirely aside from the foregoing reasons, there is yet another compelling reason why the Federal Government should not launch itself upon this new aid-to-States program. The Federal Government can give to the States nothing which it does not first take from the citizens of the States, and the amount it gives back is the difference between what it takes and what it costs to administer the program, which cost has been estimated as high as 30 to 35 percent of total appropriations.

The bill which I have introduced would save these overhead expenses, preclude the danger of Federal control and enable the individual States to build their own schools, according to the judgment of their own officials with money collected from their own citizens. My bill provides in part as follows:

> That 1 per centum of all income taxes collected on individual and corporate income under Federal statutes shall be deemed to be revenue for the State or territory within which it is collected, for use, for educational purposes only, without any Federal direction, control, or interference.

My bill further instructs the Federal Internal Revenue Directors in each State to transfer this money to the State treasurer Thereafter, no Federal official would have any control over it whatsoever, and it would be spent under the exclusive direction of State education officials for educational purposes only.

In fiscal year 1956, the Federal Government collected from all the States and territories in personal and corporate income taxes a total of $62,972,969,000. Under this plan, $629,729,690 would be returned to the States for school purposes every year so long as needed. Virginia's share, based on 1956 income taxes paid, would be $7,387,070.

I understand that the principles of this bill have been incorporated in bills introduced or to be introduced by several Members of the House. I earnestly trust that the committee which has these bills in charge will give them a sympathetic hearing and that this plan will be substituted as an alternative to the proposed Federal grant program which cannot fail to thrust our local school systems into the handcuffs of Federal control.

"THE HARVEST OF SHAME"

(Mr. MICHEL (at the request of Mr. BARRY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD).

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, last November 25 the CBS Television Network produced a show by Ed Murrow and Fred Friendly entitled "The Harvest of Shame." Following this presentation I received a number of calls and communications from my constituents expressing their consternation that such conditions as presented in this so-called documentary should exist in this country.

Recently the AFL–CIO sponsored a showing of this TV production for Members of Congress. As a matter of fact it took place on Monday, January 30.

I have asked for this time today, Mr. Speaker, to point up some obvious misrepresentations and inexcusable omissions of this CBS presentation, "Harvest of Shame." The American Farm Bureau Federation did an excellent analysis of the film and using this as a basis, together with other information researched by my office, I should like to set the record straight to answer those constituents of mine who have expressed their concern, and to let all the American people for that matter, know precisely what the true picture is concerning our migratory farmworkers.

In the first place, throughout this production, the term "migratory labor" is employed as though it included local workers who are not migratory, or that the term is synonymous with the total number of farmworkers. Actually, the domestic migratory labor force constitutes only about one-ninth of all such laborers in the United States. Another one-ninth are from Mexico.

I feel that it is a serious and inexcusable omission that this broadcast does not give credit for the progress that has been made in recent years, namely, in housing facilities, the adoption of more modern laws by the States, valiant efforts made by local authorities, the uptrend in the farm wage rates, and other very important factors. Failure to cite these improvements gives false impressions.

The opening scene is what this show calls a shapeup for migrant workers in Florida and the opening comment is: "This is the way the humans who harvest the food for the best fed people in the world get hired." Then, one farmer looks at this and says, "We used to own our slaves. Now we just rent them."

Now, in the first place in these days, only a very few people are hired through the procedure just described, so it is not at all typical. In the second place, under the circumstances involved in this particular situation, how else can harvest workers be employed; that is, particularly when many farmers need only a few workers or need help for only a few days and many persons are seeking such emploment? A more common, and certainly a more judicial term for such work is "day haul."

Why did not these show producers explain that the U.S. Employment Service, in cooperation with State employment offices, promotes this type of employment? Would it have spoiled their show? As a matter of fact, the Department of Labor requires farmers to cooperate in day-haul programs whenever feasible as a condition of eligibility for interstate recruiting of domestic workers and/or the hiring of Mexicans.

This is a strange type of reporting—the cub type—especially in a show that purports to be a documentary presentation. This is a far cry from the popular and accepted professional understanding of what a documentary is and should be.

Even more surprising is the realization that if this is a slave-labor practice, is it not odd that it is sponsored and endorsed by the U.S. Department of Labor?

An old and commonly used propaganda trick resorted to in this show is the quoting of a person or persons without naming them. This presents an image to the viewer without backing it with facts. Furthermore, it is used by those who want to avoid responsibility for the accuracy of the quotation.

In the introduction, the statement is made that "it is the 1960 grapes of wrath that begins at the Mexican border in California and ends in Oregon and the State of Washington." Now, I feel it only right to recall that the people depicted in the "Grapes of Wrath" were homeless and came from the Dust Bowl area. They were seeking any kind of work at all—at the depth of the depression—when no work was available. Certainly this is, to say the least, out of date, and one can only think, deliberately so in view of the information now available to anyone who takes the trouble to ask for it.

Now, let us look at today's scene. On the west coast in these days farm migrant workers not only are looking for work, but finding it easily, and at fairly decent wages, as I shall show presently. In fact, average pay in the three States aforementioned, as of July 1, 1960, as

At this point I find it difficult to improve upon the phraseology of the American Farm Bureau Federation release sent to my office. It says:

As indicated in the above table in a different connection the wage data shown are cash wages only and are substantially understated because (1) they include no valuation for housing, room and board, meals, food, transportation, water, electricity, fuel, and other prerequisites provided to farmworkers and (2) these official estimates do not include earnings of piece-rate workers who commonly earn more per hour or day than workers employed on a time basis.

It certainly is misleading, and grossly so, to represent what one woman said that she made and to fail to balance this statement with readily available average wage data from official sources.

Some of these wage rates may not be high compared with wages paid to skilled industrial workers, but they are high in relation to what the farmer earns from employing them; accounting for the rapid adoption by farmers of new technology which is reducing migratory labor employment at a rapid pace.

Whatever the situation relative to farm wage rates may be, it certainly is also inadequate reporting to fail to note, whatever the situation may be, that it is improving. Between 1950 and 1960 farm wage rates increased 47 percent according to reports of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, despite declining farm prices and incomes. It is a fair assumption that the woman just cited above who was presumed to have earned $1 a day was apparently not working very hard. The minimum rate for picking beans, the work that she was engaged in, in that area was 60 cents a hamper. Most workers will have little difficulty picking two hampers or more an hour.

The worker was questioned during the Murrow-Friendly production concerning her children whom she said she had not left in a nursery because it would have cost her 85 cents and she did not have the money to pay for it.

What the picture failed to note is that this worker's husband has had a full-time permanent job at the Okeelanta Sugar Refinery since 1956 and earns $83.50 a week as reported by the Tampa Tribune of December 7, 1960.

Still another instance of inadequate reporting is brought to my attention in the Murrow-Friendly production which referred to the regulation of transportation of produce and cattle, and then goes on to say that—

Only six States have laws providing for the safe transportation of migrants within their borders.

Failure of the show to note that the existing regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission relative to the transportation of workers by motor vehicle seems an inexcusable oversight.

Legislation authorizing this has been in existence since 1956 and fairly comprehensive ICC regulations have been in effect for several years. To fail to mention this cardinal fact is certainly error by omission and gives a distorted untrue picture of the situation. Incidentally, no agricultural organizations opposed the enactment of the legislation authorizing the issuance of these regulations. This also is not mentioned. How could the producers of this show overlook the fact that Secretary of Labor Mitchell has commented on the number of serious accidents in which people have been killed purely because there is no interstate standard with regard to safety? Although it is understandable that Secretary Mitchell might be misinformed in this respect, it is inconceivable that the producers of "Harvest of Shame," having devoted 9 months to this subject, would not know of the existing regulations.

Another misleading scene appears in this show. It depicts overloaded trucks filled with farm workers, but it fails to note that these are trucks hauling workers to nearby fields near their homes, leaving the viewer to supose that they are trucks heading for distant points. The trucks pictured would not be in compliance with ICC regulations for interstate travel. Had this scene and these facts been cited, this scene would have had no useful part in the show.

And still another point. The film pictures an accident involving a truck in which 21 migrants were killed. This accident occurred 3 years ago. Every form of transportation is subject to accident. Yet the film gives no evidence that injuries to migrant workers per mile traveled runs any higher than for other groups of travelers.

At still other points in the script the narrator interviews workers who invariably turn out to be persons with large families. One has 9 children; another has 14; still another, 5; and still another, 8 or 9 girls; and finally, one with 9 children. It really taxes the imagination to understand how it is possible to avoid a social problem when people who do not own their own homes and who do not have a permanent job have families as large as these. In any event it is a little hard to understand why some people think farmers are to blame for this situation. Yet that is the implied inference running through Mr. Murrow's production.

Mr. Murrow says in his production that there are 600,000 of these migrant children who must be educated. At this point may I point out the testimony before a subcommittee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee given on May 2, 1960, by Mr. Ralph C. M. Flynt, Assistant Commissioner of the Office of Education, who said:

No accurate national figure of the total number of migrant children exists, but estimates range from 350,000 to 500,000.

A still lower figure is cited in the following quotation from Farm Labor Fact Book, page 111, by the U.S. Department of Labor:

Approximatley 400,000 different individuals at some time of the year engage in migratory farm work. This figure excludes some 150,000 dependents who travel with the migrant workers.

I call your attention to a paper dated September 4, 1959, entitled "Employment and Child Labor of Migrant Children," which is furnished to the Farm Bureau Federation and is cited by me in this extension. It was issued by the Office of Education and it says the Department of Agriculture estimates that in 1954 there were about 320,000 children under 18 years of age who were dependent upon the earnings of migrant farmworkers. Nearly half of these migrated with their families, including about 100,000 children less than 14 years of age.

Even if we recognize the fact that a serious problem of education of migrant children exists, we see no valid purpose in exaggerating the size of the problem.

The film's portrayal of large migrant families is another distortion of facts. Some migrant families may be large; but obviously most are not. The official estimates cited above regarding the number of migrant children compared with correct data relative to the number of migrants discloses this fact beyond the shadow of a doubt.

As to Mr. Murrow's assertion that—

The U.S. Office of Education reports that the migratory workers have the highest rate of illiteracy in the country. Approximately 1 out of every 500 children whose parents are still migrant workers finishes grade school. Approximately 1 out of every 5,000 ever finishes high school. And there is no case upon the record of the child of a migrant laborer ever receiving a college diploma.

We have inquired of the Department of Education concerning the source of this information. But we have not been able to find it. The Farm Bureau Federation furthermore reports that they have read a mass of reports furnished to it by the Office of Education without finding anything to support these estimates. Further inquiry shows that even the Secretary of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor and the staff of the Senate Migratory Labor Subcommittee cannot give us the source of this information. Mr. Harvey Poole, a Negro leader of Belle Glade, Fla., deeply resentful of this slur, has completed a list of children of migrant workers who have received college degrees. Furthermore, according to Sam Mase, a staff writer of the Tampa Tribune, by December 5 Mr. Poole's list of migrant children who had received college diplomas had grown to more than 100 persons; and this is only a small segment of the migratory farm labor force. Further interesting light is thrown upon this subject according to the Farm Bureau Federation who advises us that the records at Lake Shore High School in Belle Glade, Fla., showed that more than 30 percent of the graduates of that high school during the past 5 years have been migrant children—and that more than 20 percent of them have gone on to college.

I further call to your attention the fact that the Friendly-Murrow production fails as usual to reflect the major progress that has been made in this respect in recent years. I call to your attention the Report to the President on Domestic Migratory Farm Labor of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor, which says on page 17 to 18:

There is a definite trend, particularly since 1954, of increased and sustained interest on the part of State departments of education, local school districts and communities,

reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture are as follows:

Basis for wage payments	California	Oregon	Washington
Per month with house	$295.00	$246.00	$264.00
Per month with board and room	215.00	189.00	206.00
Per hour with house	1.14	1.15	1.21
Per hour without board and room	1.22	1.21	1.26
Composite rate per hour	1.182	1.162	1.213

Real earnings are substantially understated by the foregoing figures for two main reasons: They are merely cash wages received, and not do not reflect any valuation whatever for the prerequisites that are provided to workers, such as housing, meals, transportation, a supply of water, electricity, fuel, and so forth, and they do not include estimates of piece-rate earnings even though workers paid for piecework commonly earn more than those paid by the hour.

And now, here is another great big surprise. The next sentence of the script says:

It is the story of men and women and children who worked 136 days of the year and averaged $900 a year.

When improperly used without explanation, these statistics, from the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, are grossly misleading. It reminds me of the city editor who said to his newest reporter, "Did you check the facts? If you did not, and evidently you did not, you simply have not got a story unless the facts stand up under close investigation. They don't, so you haven't got a story."

A breakdown of these figures shows that the total hired farm labor force varies from 900,000 persons in winter months to 2,800,000 during the last summer harvest season. It is important to note here that the harvest labor force includes hundreds and even thousands of local people who never migrate to seek farm work. Among them are children, retired persons, housewives, and others. These people work only a few weeks a year on farms at the harvest period and are not in any sense of the word members of the farm labor force. Most of them are interested only in local jobs of a temporary nature and never have been, nor are they now, migratory workers. Others in considerable numbers seek employment on the farms of neighbors after their own harvesting is done and then call upon their neighbors to help them bring in their own crops.

To add all these groups together and give the impression that all are constantly migrating is little short of outright, criminal misrepresentation. And the producers of this show have cited these data without making any reference whatever to available statistical information. Nor have they interspersed any explanatory interpretations, although they easily could have done so.

Another gross inaccuracy occurs when, part way through the script, the narrator says:

From towns like this throughout Florida and throughout the South, the 2 or 3 million move out on their annual migration, which ends in late November. They carry with them whatever they possess.

And near the end of the script, Mr. Murrow asks:

Must the 2 or 3 million migrants who help feed their fellow Americans—

Here we have still another surprise. Not only is this statement totally inaccurate, but the producers of this show knew it was inaccurate. A Columbia Broadcasting System press release dated October 20, 1960, announcing the broadcast referred to the estimated 3 million workers who migrate with America's ripening crops. The next day, the press relations director of the American Farm Bureau Federation wrote to a certain Mr. David Lowe—who actually filmed the production and who, I am told, has previously contacted the Farm Bureau Federation—and informed him that the total number of migratory farm workers was far fewer than 3 million and even provided him with references to verify the facts.

It is interesting to note at this point that page 111 of the Farm Labor Fact Book, published by the Department of Labor, and cited in a press release sent out by the Farm Bureau group over the signature of then Secretary of Labor Mitchell reports:

Approximately 400,000 different individuals at some time of the year engage in migratory farm work. This figure excludes some 150,000 dependents who travel with the migrant workers, and a roughly equivalent number who remain in the home base areas.

More recent and detailed data is reported monthly by the U.S. Department of Labor in Farm Labor Market Developments in which monthly estimates of the estimated employment and origin of seasonal hired agricultural workers are reported. Data for the latest 12-month period are as follows:

Employment of seasonal farmworkers

		Total seasonal farm labor employment	Foreign (mostly Mexican workers)	Domestic workers		
				Total	Local	Migrant
		Thousands				
1959	November	823	185	638	493	145
	December	399	97	302	248	54
1960	January	343	77	265	223	42
	February	328	72	256	218	38
	March	309	71	238	205	34
	April	417	81	336	284	52
	May	766	109	657	543	114
	June	1,225	137	1,089	867	222
	July	1,200	123	1,077	784	293
	August	1,112	133	979	716	263
	September	1,282	184	1,099	848	251
	October	1,316	236	1,079	823	256

Now please not that, although there might have been a few thousand more persons looking for work—but not many more than that because July is a peak harvest month in most areas during which almost all farmers who grow crops have a high requirement of labor—the greatest number of domestic migratory workers employed in any month during the 12-month period shown in the foregoing table, was 293.000 in July 1960. Assuredly this is a sizable difference from the 2 to 3 millions cited by Mr. Murrow.

The Farm Bureau people tell me that their letter to Mr. Lowe calling his attention to the error was acknowledged by telephone accompanied by a promise that they would take another and closer look at their statistical data. Another disappointing surprise, at least, to me, was that the only apparent result of the protest was that the 3 million cited in the press release was scaled down to 2 or 3 millions in the Murrow-Friendly television production itself.

I protest that this is not honest reporting and I submit that this also is an understatement. The facts were available. The error was pointed out. I cannot come to any other conclusion than that this was gross misrepresentation and that the explanation offered was anything but a lame one.

Still another inconsistency comes to my attention. At one point the narrator asks a migrant: "How much did you earn?" The reply was: "One dollar." The presumption here, although not clearly stated, was that the dollar was all that worker earned for that day. I submit that the average viewer could with understandable justification assume that this pay situation was normal.

Furthermore, in the opening scene, a man trying to assemble a crew of workers is quoted as saying, "Over here—75 cents a day we're paying today."

Actually, the facts are quite different and they are readily verifiable to anyone who wants them. Data on farm wages are reported in great detail by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This data, for July 1, 1960—presumably about the date when most of the pictures in "Harvest of Shame" were filmed—are as follows—from Farm Labor, U.S. Department of Agriculture, July 11, 1960:

U.S. average wage rates paid by farmers as of July 1, 1960

Basis on which wages are paid:	
Per month with house	$200.00
Per month with board and room	149.00
Per week with board and room	36.75
Per week without board and room	47.50
Per day with house	5.30
Per day with board and room	6.90
Per day without board and room	6.50
Per hour with house	.92
Per hour without room or board	1.02
Composite rate per hour (calculated from above data)	.812

and private organizations to provide for the educational needs of migrants.

The producers of this show must have looked far and wide to discover the most dilapidated type of housing that they could find for the script, and it shows a number of views of tumbled-down housing facilities occupied by migrants. The television production does not balance this showing of the worst housing with comparable presentation of relatively good housing provided to farm workers in many areas, nor does it adequately reflect the fact that the provision of good housing for a period of a few weeks is a tremendous financial burden that farmers have sought to meet as best they can and are meeting to an extent not made clear at all by the picture. This in spite of the fact that improvements in migratory labor housing which have been and are being made are recognized easily by anyone who is at all close to the situation. To quote from one of the numerous sources, the U.S. Department of Labor, in a publication titled "This Is How 12 Camps for Migratory Workers in Agriculture Are Operated," the preface says,

The responsibility (for providing adequate housing) is being met with steady and progressive improvement in housing for migratory workers.

At one point Mr. Murrow said that—

Some migrants have tried to leave the endless migratory stream.

And he adds:

Wherever this happens, the local slum areas expand.

Although a substantial number of migratory workers do settle down every year and become permanent residents of many communities resulting in the creation of slum areas, most of them do so without any adverse effect on the community. Such migrants commonly become permanent farm employees' supervisors and many of the farmers for some find jobs outside of agriculture.

Another fallacy which we noted with some surprise is the idea given by this production that the migrant somehow is caught in a trap from which he cannot extricate himself. This may be true of some workers who have limited skills, but to many the door is open and many use it. The facts brought to my attention also show that as far as finding permanent farm jobs is concerned about the only absolute prerequisite beside physical is willingness.

The number of misstatements and inferences that occur in this production seem endless. And still another point, the narrator asserts that the employment of Mexican and other foreign workers "depresses the wage scale of the domestic migrants." The only inference that can be drawn from this incomplete statement is that the use of the word "depresses" makes one feel that farm wages are being driven down by the presence of these workers. Actually, nothing could be further from the truth.

Farm wages in the decade between 1950 and 1960 increased 47 percent according to official reports by the Department of Agriculture, and in all areas farm wages increased by approximately the same percentage; and please note that this was during a period in which farm prices and farm incomes actually were declining. We find another improbable suggestion of facts at another point in this production when the narrator questions a minister about his crew leaders. The minister says that—

The grower pays them 45 cents to pick a crate of tomatoes and then they go around and pay the laborer 12 cents at the most.

Of course, it is quite true that some crew leaders do not treat their workers fairly, but it is equally true that many farmers get blamed for the practices of their crew leaders.

The facts, so wildly improbable, that are stated in this production lead me, and would lead anyone, to the general assumption that the producers of the show question many people and carefully select the most extreme adverse reactions and conditions and then report them in such a manner that they mislead the viewer to suppose that this situation is normal.

As to the breadline scene toward the end of the program, the commentary says that this happened in the United States in 1960 and that this is a line of human beings waiting for a ration of canned goods, milk, and bread. The facts are that the breadline of hungry migrants appearing in this documentary was not a current situation according to Sam Mase writing in the Tampa Tribune, who said the two representatives of the sponsors, Philip Morris, Inc., were sent to Florida to investigate complaints of the Murrow-Friendly production. This scene, it was learned, represented instead a period several years ago when a big freeze destroyed most of Florida's vegetable crops leaving migrants unemployed.

Certainly the public is entitled to unbiased and factual presentation of the issue in any television production that is proclaimed to be a documentary. In summary, I can only say that the producers of this show shirked their elementary responsibility of honestly reporting what they depicted. It is a highly colored propaganda job, not only does the production mislead the public but the farmers are irreparably damaged by the image given to the general public by this production. I cannot express too strongly my conviction that the public and the farmers have a right to expect our television broadcasting companies to do a more objective presentation of any factual situation and certainly to be more objective than they were in their presentation of "Harvest of Shame."

And finally, Mr. Speaker, since Edward R. Murrow a coproducer of this show has recently been appointed by President Kennedy as Director of the U.S. Information Agency, I hope that he will not find it necessary to distort the facts so grossly as was done in "Harvest of Shame" when he enunciates our position and policies to the rest of the world.

POLARIS WEAPONS SYSTEM

(Mr. HOSMER (at the request of Mr. BARRY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I need not remind this body of the many hopes which bore fruit with the completion at the first Polaris submarine and of its successful missile tests last summer—2 years ahead of schedule. This revolutionary concept has incited the acclaim of the free world—and the envy of those who would bury us. It has been lauded at home and abroad as the atomic war deterrent which should restore a degree of stability between nations on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

It is an instrument of war, but conceived, developed, and perfected by a nation whose greatest desire is to live in peace with all nations. But in these times to live in peace is to live in strength. Our strength can be maintained only as long as we are receptive to new ideas and new developments.

The recent decision by the Secretary of Defense to arm our first nuclear-powered cruiser, the U.S.S. *Long Beach*, with the Polaris missile demonstrates that our Defense Department is going ahead with new ideas and exploiting technological progress.

But what does this mean in terms of our national defense posture? First, Mr. Speaker, it signifies a determined effort to maintain part of our nuclear retaliation on the high seas, free to move on 70 percent of the world's surface—with no fixed address—but away from our populated cities and industrial centers.

No longer will our fixed missile sites be the sole concern of our antagonists—now he must also deal with an illusive foe at sea whose precise location is not known.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Navy has some older ships, including World War II cruisers now in mothballs which could be readily configured and armed with Polaris missiles. By utilizing these ships and the proven Polaris missiles we can create a mobile, well dispersed fleet of considerable strength and versatility.

I strongly endorse the extremely important decision to place Polaris missiles in the atomic-powered U.S.S. *Long Beach*. The new administration and this Congress certainly will realize the value of the Polaris-*Long Beach* marriage and will insure that many other weddings of this type are consumated in the future.

THE POLARIS PROJECT

(Mr. BELL (at the request of Mr. BARRY) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with remarks just made by my colleague from California. He was one of the original supporters of the Polaris project when some did not share his enthusiasm or foresight. He knows of what he speaks. We now have two Polaris submarines at sea—on station ready to respond to our Nation's needs.

The New York Times—November 16, 1960—published excerpts from Admiral

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Page 36 ~ Duplicate
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17-1 (Rev. 8-11-03)

ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

☐ FOIA/PA ☐ Litigation ☐ Executive Order Applied

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Title of Case: _____ Section _____
* File _____
Serials Reviewed: _____

Release Location: *File _____ Section _____

This file section has been scanned into the FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) prior to National Security Classification review. Please see the documents located in the FDPS for current classification action, if warranted. Direct inquires about the FDPS to RIDS Service Request Unit [ ] b2

File Number: 161-HQ-296 Section 4
Serial(s) Reviewed: ALL
FOIPA Requester:
FOIPA Subject:
FOIPA Computer Number: 1015702

File Number: _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed: _____
FOIPA Requester: _____
FOIPA Subject: _____
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File Number: _____ Section _____
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FOIPA Computer Number: _____

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SCANNED BY DocLab (RMD)

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ATTENTION

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1 - Mr. Simpson

REC- 96 161-296-[illegible]

November 13, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1GSK/CJS
#239101

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 13 4 33 PM '61

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Pleasanton, California

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter dated November 6, 1961, and your interest in affording me the benefit of your observations is indeed appreciated.

I am enclosing several items of literature concerning the menace of communism available for distribution by the FBI which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 20
NOV 13 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning the correspondent.

Edward R. Murrow is the Director of the United States Information Agency. In early 1961 he was the subject of a Special Inquiry investigation. He was highly criticized by a number of individuals as being an "ultra liberal" who exaggerated faults in our society. (161-296)

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

RDS:pw
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

edm

Mrs. F. R. Moon

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

Correspondent's letter is apparently written to object to Murrow being in a position of importance in our Government and is based upon a supposed list of communists brought home by her daughter. This list, while not identified by correspondent, is probably one prepared by the Cinema Educational Guild listing approximately 200 persons in the entertainment field who are alleged to have communist affiliations. This list includes Murrow.

The Cinema Educational Guild, Incorporated, is allegedly an anticommunist organization which has also been responsible for the distribution of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro material.

Correspondent's two inquiries at the end of her letter are extremely controversial and appear to be more in the nature of observations by her rather than specific questions to which she expects a reply. It is not felt we should make an effort to comment on these controversial inquiries and they are being intentionally ignored.

The following items of literature were sent to the correspondent:

1. "The Communist Party Line."
2. "The Deadly Contest."
3. "What You Can do to Fight Communism and Preserve America."
4. Director's Statement Dated April 17, 1961, Regarding Internal Security.

13 Fairway Lane in
Castlewood
Pleasanton, Calif.
November 6, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Several years ago when my daughter was in school in Oregon, she wrote home that she had seen a list of American communists which included Edward R. Murrow. I ignored it as being ridiculous. Now I wonder if there may not be cause for alarm.

About that time, Mr. Murrow resigned from the Net-Work to take time to think his way through. The next time he was in the public eye as far as I knew- he put on a Telecast showing the story of a rocket- how it is put together- how it functions. I've heard it said that the Russians don't need to spy. All they need to do is read our magazines. We tell all we know.

That was a long time ago now. This past week- several days in advance- Mr. Murrow had it announced on Radio networks that they were planning to bombard Russia this week- end- turn on full power to let them know that their country had exploded the 50 megaton bomb and contaminated the atmosphere with radi-active fall-out. I wondered at the time why they were telling them ahead of time.

Last night's radio news- no it was TV- confirmed my reason for questioning. It was reported that Russia had succeeded in jamming and blocking the broadcast.

A child might warn his enemy and say- "Here I come!" Isn't there something rotten when our Intelligence Agency does that? Isn't there any way to insure an investigation of the State Department?

Yours sincerely

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REC 96 161-296-181

EX-102

NOV 8 1961

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Ack.
Wpnes.
11-13-61
RDS/pw.

0-19 (Rev. 6-1-61)

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
DeLoach ✓
Evans ✓
Malone ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Tele Room ✓
Ingram ✓
Gandy ✓

Murrow Protests Indian and Gang Films Hurt U. S.

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 6 (AP). —American movies have convinced people in many countries that Indians are still on the warpath and Chicago still rocked with gang wars, Edward R. Murrow told representatives of the film industry.

He said films have an extraordinary impact on people in emerging nations.

Mr. Murrow, director of the United States Information Agency, spoke at a meeting last night.

Mr. Murrow suggested Hollywood produce some epics or travelogs which show who Americans are, what they are like, how they live and what they do.

Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, said motion picture producers generally accept the great responsibility imposed on them. He said a survey of the effects overseas of 1,000 United States pictures showed 85 per cent create a favorable attitude toward the United States and only 5 per cent an unfavorable attitude.

The dinner meeting was coordinated by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1GSC/cls

1 CP 296-11
NOT RECORDED
184 NOV 14 1961

64 NOV 15 1961

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date NOV 6 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : **W. C. SULLIVAN** WCS 2e -3/6 DATE: **March 2, 1962**

FROM : **R. W. SMITH** RWS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1 GPL/CLS #239101

SUBJECT: **EDWARD R. MURROW**
DIRECTOR
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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b7C

SA [redacted] spoke on the evening of February 28, as scheduled, before the National War Committee of the Reserve Officers Association (ROA) at the Sheraton-Park Hotel on the subject of Communism in the United States.

Prior to his appearance on the program, [redacted] had a discussion with Commander J. P. Chase, who is chairman of the National Warfare Committee. In discussing the various topics the Committee hoped to deal with during the ROA convention, Chase revealed that he particularly planned to press an issue involving Edward R. Murrow, Director of the United States Information Agency. Chase said he had heard that Murrow had been offered a reserve commission in the Navy several years ago and had turned it down, allegedly because he did not want to sign the security questionnaire that was a requisite for it. Subsequently, Chase said, Murrow received the commission, but Chase did not know whether Murrow had signed the questionnaire or whether it had been waived in his case. Chase did not reveal the source of his information and did not indicate that there was documentary proof of it.

Chase said that some time ago he wrote to Murrow asking him if the rumors he had heard were true and, if so, how he justified his position. Chase said he received a reply from an assistant of Murrow's by the name of [redacted] which, in effect, rebuked Chase for implying that Murrow was not loyal to his country. Chase was hopeful of getting the committee to draft some resolution to challenge Murrow on the issue.

CDB:beg
(8)

REC-19 61-276-182

EX-115

9 MAR 8 1962

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. De Loach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - C. D. Brennan
1 - Section tickler

57 MAR 19 1962

MEMO SMITH TO SULLIVAN
RE: EDWARD R. MURROW DIRECTOR UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

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During [redacted] appearance at the program, Murrow's name was not brought up. General Blandford, who is in charge of the Information and Education program of the Department of Defense, was the other guest speaker on the program. Following his [redacted] speech, there was a question-and-answer period for an hour with questions being put to either Blandford or [redacted] depending on the subject matter, but Murrow's name was not injected here either.

The question-and-answer period was significant, however, in that it revealed that members of the committee, some 25 in number in attendance at the program, hold some extreme views. For example, there was extreme condemnation of the Department of State, with implications that it is completely overrun with communists; the view was expressed by several that we have never been in a more perilous situation regarding the potential takeover of this Nation by communists inside our country, and Admiral A. Jackson who happens to be the president of the ROA itself was most vociferous in stating such views. One committee member delivered an emotion packed tribute to Fred Schwarz and his Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, stating that it is the missionary zeal of Schwarz which is the only thing keeping the people of this country alert to the real threat of the internal danger we face.

Judging from the temper of the men as shown by their views, it would not be surprising if they took some form of action aimed at challenging Murrow publicly or otherwise. But after the meeting, General Blandford revealed to [redacted] that he also had learned that Murrow was to be a hot issue at the convention and he said that he doubted if they could go very far with it because they did not have enough facts to take a strong stand on the matter.

You will recall that we conducted a Special Inquiry investigation of Murrow early in 1961 in connection with his appointment to his present position. We ascertained that Murrow had accepted an appointment as a reserve officer in the grade of commander in the Naval reserve on August 25, 1960, but the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence contained no additional pertinent information about him.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

V.

1 - Mr. Flottman

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1 GOU/CK

March 16, 1962

EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW
Born: Greensboro, North Carolina

Reference is made to your request that you be furnished the results of any investigation conducted concerning the captioned person, wherein information of a subversive nature was developed. In response, you are referred to the memoranda entitled "Edward R. Murrow" which were previously furnished to the Office of Naval Intelligence on June 7, 1956; November 27, 1959; and November 25, 1960.

In addition, an applicant-type investigation concerning Edward Roscoe Murrow was conducted by this Bureau in 1961 and the results furnished the White House on February 28 and March 14, 1961. At the request of the White House, you are referred to the office of the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, should you desire the detailed results of this investigation. (161-296)

ORIG & ONE TO ONI
Req Rec'd: 3-9-62
ALF:jms
(4)

161-296-113
REC-29
19 MAR 19 1962

NOTE: Mr. C. D. Gauthier, ONI, requested a search for main subversive files only. He advised that only copies of investigative reports of the results of investigation were requested. Reason: Global Strategy Conference to be held in early 1962.

Bufiles reflect that Murrow has been described either as a member, sympathetic to, sponsor of, on the mailing list of, or associated with the following cited organizations: Institute of Pacific Relations, Committee for Care of Young Children in Wartime, Socialist Workers' Party and Industrial Workers of the World.

(Note continued on page 2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

MAR 22 1962

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In addition, he served on the Advisory Council for the Summer Session in Moscow University in 1935; acted as English narrator for the Russian film "Siege of Leningrad"; was in contact with John Dierke in 1947 while Dierke was attempting to obtain radio time on behalf of Hollywood personalities subpoenaed before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Murrow was a reference on the passport application of Winston Burdett, who allegedly was a contact of Soviet agents, and he was associated with Stephen Laird, who has been identified as a Soviet agent in the United States in 1944.

Murrow has been criticized by "Counterattack," an anticommunist weekly newspaper, in that he allegedly defended Owen Lattimore, a former official of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He has been criticized by George Sokolsky and Westbrook Pegler for his alleged slanted views on leftist activities. The "Daily Worker," a former communist newspaper, has both criticized and complimented Murrow's television programs.

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Munroe, Edward Roscoe (The 2nd.)

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 611 Date 3-12-62 Searcher Initial JG

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
		Edward K.
I	62-86094-48	(Summ 7-8-55
I	" " -54	(Summ 7-12-56
I	" " -64	(Summ 11-27-59
I	" " -65	(Summ 11-25-60
I	" " -68	(Summ 1-28-61
I	62-102319-16	end p. 14 (Summ 7-11-55
I	62-60527-42736	
		Edward
I	121-0-9	(Summ 8-12-47
		Ed Roscoe (AKA)
		SI
		Edgar R. (Var.)
		MR
		Edwin R. (Var.)
		SI
		Egbert Roscoe (Var.)
		SI
	Sees on relatives not listed.	

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of [redacted]stigation
Records Branch

3/12, 1962

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [x] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention _____
- [ ] Return to _____
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [ ] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [x] Main Subv + summaries References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

MAR 14 1962

Subject Murray, Edward Pascal
Birthdate & Place 4-25-08 NIC. (Mo. Tho.
Address MAR 13 1962

Localities _____

R 311 Date 3-12-62 Searcher Initials 729
Prod. 19 mod

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I	62-86094	
I	161-296	
I	62-86094-4 (Summ 4-4-50)	
I	62-86094-19 (Summ 2-14-52)	
I	62-86094-32 (Summ 3-11-54)	
I	62-86094-36 (Summ 4-22-54)	
I	62-86094-46 (Summ 4-22-55)	
I	62-86094-53 (Summ 6-7-56)	
L	100-420468-14 encl. p. 134 (Summ 2-25-57)	
I	100-391697-281 encl. p. 10 (Summ 11-14-57)	
L	100-401767-7 encl. pg 52 (Summ 3-18-59)	
I	161-296-173 (Summ 3-14-61)	
I	161-296-146 (Summ 2-28-61)	

Broadcast

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0-19 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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Trotter
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

Murrow Quits Art Preview

Won't Appear at Soviet Exhibit Here

USIA Director Edward R. Murrow has withdrawn as representative of the United States Government at a formal preview of a Soviet exhibition of children's art because it identifies the Baltic republics as part of the Soviet Union.

The exhibition, being held under a cultural exchange

Soviet Children's Art Shown Here.
Page B-1

agreement, is scheduled to open Monday at Wheaton Plaza and continue until April 25. Some 700 guests were invited to a preview at 6 p.m. today.

A statement from the United States Information Agency noted that the United States Government "does not recognize the forceful annexation of the Baltic republics by the Soviet Union."

It said the State Department earlier had informed the Soviet Embassy it considered it inappropriate for the exhibition to contain materials which identified the Baltic states as part of the Soviet Union.

"Since they continue to be emphasized in the exhibition, Mr. Murrow feels that he can-

See MURROW, Page A-2

MURROW

Continued From Page A-1

not participate in the opening ceremony," the USIA said.

At the Soviet Embassy, a spokesman said there was no comment on Mr. Murrow's withdrawal. Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin was scheduled to speak at the ceremony today.

Informative material issued in connection with the exhibition says it includes work of children of "all the 15 national Soviet Socialist Republics," and lists the Lithuanian SSR, the Estonian SSR and the Latvian SSR among them.

"The Department of State and the USIA regret this turn of events but continue to believe that the exchange of exhibitions furthers the aims of the exchange program between our two countries, namely, to acquaint the people of the United States and the Soviet Union with the life, institutions and ideals of one another," USIA said.

161-296

161-296-F1

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 3 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1 GSK/cls
#239101

33 APR 3 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star A-1
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 3/30/62

0-20 (Rev. 3-2-62)

Tolson
Belmont
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Holmes
Gandy

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UPI-124
(MURROW)
WASHINGTON-EDWARD R. MURROW, DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, IN EFFECT REMOVED HIMSELF TODAY AS A POSSIBLE DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CANDIDATE IN NEW YORK.

"I'M TOO BUSY RUNNING USIA TO RUN FOR ANOTHER POSITION," MURROW SAID.

MURROW'S COMMENT WAS PROMPTED BY PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT MAYOR ROBERT WAGNER OF NEW YORK CITY HAD LISTED MURROW AS ONE OF HIS CHOICES FOR THE SENATE NOMINATION TO OPPOSE SEN. JACOB K. JAVITS, R-N.Y., IN THIS YEAR'S ELECTION.

AIDES SAID THEY WERE SATISFIED THAT MURROW'S STATEMENT MEANT HE WAS NOT LOOKING FOR ANY OTHER JOB OR OFFICE. THEY SAID MURROW WAS FASCINATED WITH HIS WORK OF RUNNING USIA.

5/2--GE151P

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NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 10 1962

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67 MAY 10 1962

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

March 27, 1963 #239101

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DATE 2/29/84 BY SP1 GSK/CLS

REC- 61

EX-101

Honorable Edward R. Murrow
Director
United States Information Agency
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of March 22nd extending the invitation for me to attend the screening and buffet-reception on the evening of April 2nd.

It was certainly ~~thoughtful~~ kind of you to think of me but a prior commitment precludes my presence. I am sure you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAR 27 3 59 PM '63
FBI
5 CY READING ROO

MAR 2
COM

NOTE: We have had prior cordial correspondence with Murrow.

JET:pjt
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 22, 1963

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I hope it will be possible for you to join Mrs. Murrow and me at a screening of recent USIA film and television productions on Tuesday, April 2 at 8:30 p.m., and for the buffet-reception which will follow.

As you know, our film and television material is not generally available for screening in this country. We have assembled a representative sampling of our recent productions, and it occurred to me that you might welcome an opportunity to view some of our work.

We hope that you will be free to join us at the Motion Picture Association of America, 1600 I Street, N.W., on this occasion.

Would you please have someone let my office know if we can look forward to having you with us. My office number is CODE 182-5292.

Sincerely,

REC- 61 161-296-

EX-102

Edward R. Murrow

8 APR 2 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EXP. PROC.

MAR 25 1963

NOTED

Carried 3-25-63

1 - Mr. Evans

The Deputy Attorney General April 30, 1964

Director, FBI

b6
b7C

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT FOR THE JOHN F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Reference is made to your request for information concerning individuals coordinating the captioned project and to my recent replies concerning some of these individuals.

Additional file reviews have been made and revealed that [redacted] was investigated by this Bureau at the request of the State Department in early 1951. [redacted] was investigated under her maiden name, [redacted] This investigation resulted favorably in that no derogatory information was developed concerning her character or loyalty.

With regard to [redacted] this Bureau's files reveal that applicant-type investigations concerning him were conducted during 1951 and 1952, which investigations were brought up to date in 1962. The results of these investigations were furnished to the White House by letter dated February 13, 1962.

Concerning [redacted] it is noted that no investigation has been conducted of her. However, our files indicate that [redacted] was investigated by this Bureau in 1942, 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1960. The results of these investigations have been furnished to the White House.

This Bureau has not investigated [redacted] and our files contain no pertinent information identifiable with him.

Concerning [redacted] an investigation of him was conducted by the FBI in February, 1961, at the request of the White House. Our files reveal that by letter dated February 28, 1961, the Attorney General was furnished a summary of the results of this investigation. Our files contain no additional pertinent information concerning [redacted]

(161-126

JWB:bss
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

NOT RECORDED
102 MAY 4 1964

MAILED 19
APR 0 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-12-80 BY 3958 Sgl/Rad #23910

APR 30 11 16 AM '64 FBI-NEW ORLEANS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109259-1

The Deputy Attorney General

b6
b7C

With reference to [redacted] our files reveal that pursuant to the request of the White House an investigation was conducted concerning him during February and March, 1961. The results of this investigation were furnished to the White House by letters dated March 7, 21, and 29, 1961. (161-262) EDWARD R. MURROW

An investigation of Edward Murrow was conducted at the request of the White House in 1961. Summaries of this investigation were furnished to the White House by letters dated March 1 and 14, 1961, and September 14, 1961.

The above information completes the requests which you made concerning thirty-six name checks.

NOTE: Per memorandum Scatterday to Rosen 4-15-64 name checks on the above project are being handled pursuant to Mr. Tolson's instructions as and when the work of the Name Check Section permits.

The investigation of [redacted] resulted favorably. [redacted] has been described as being very liberal and frequently takes the point of view of the communist. However, most persons interviewed during his investigations recommended him highly.

Investigation of [redacted] revealed an allegation that while on business for the Commission on Civil Rights in Alabama, he was running around with women. In addition, he reportedly criticized the manner in which the FBI conducted Civil Rights investigations, although he subsequently indicated he was misquoted and wrote the "Washington Post" so stating. Although [redacted] was on the "Not To Contact" list in 1961, he was removed from this list in 1963, as he had displayed a cooperative and friendly attitude toward the Bureau.

The [redacted] investigation revealed considerable derogatory information apparently identical with [redacted] father, particularly concerning his membership or association with communist front groups. With regard to [redacted] associates described him as strongly anti-communist. He was placed on the Bureau's "Not To Contact" list because he questioned the competency of the FBI in an article and made an unfavorable review of "Masters of Deceit." He is inconsistent in his stand with regard to communism and has also been both critical and favorable to the FBI.

The Deputy Attorney General

Investigation of Edward R. Murrow indicated while with CBS he had hired several individuals who had subversive background. A number of individuals criticized him as being an "ultraliberal" who exaggerated the faults in United States society. He has been criticized by counterattack, anti-communist news letter for defending Owen Latterimore and by Sokolsky and Westbrook Pegler for his alleged slanted views on leftist activities. He has been criticized and complimented by "The Daily Worker." The Director has been invited to be a guest on Murrow's former T.V. program "Person to Person." Invitations have always been declined. Mr. Hoover has noted "I will never have anything to do with anything with which Murrow is connected."

June 25, 1964

EDWARD R. MURROW
Born: Greensboro, North Carolina

In response to your request for a check of the files of this Bureau concerning the captioned individual, you are advised that an investigation concerning him was conducted by this Bureau in 1961. Results of this investigation were furnished to the White House and in the event you desire the results of this investigation, you are referred to the Honorable Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President. (161-296)

#23911C1
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/9/84 BY SP1 GSK/CLS

Original & 1 - CSC
Request Received 6/23/64

GHS:ncb
(4)

1 ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

74 JUL 13 1964 165

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO "CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION" AND REFER TO FILE AND DATE OF THIS LETTER

MURROW, EDWARD R.

DOB: Not shown

POB: GREENSBORO, N. C.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, VOLUME 31, 1960-1961, page 2104

TV, radio broadcasting; b. Greensboro, N. C.; grad. Wash. State Coll., 1930, LL.D. (hon.); LL.D., U. N.C., Muhlenberg Coll.; Dr. Humanities, Rollins Coll.; Dr. Journalism, Temple; m. Janet Huntington Brewster, 1934; 1 son, Charles Casey. Served 2 yrs. as compassman and topographer for timber cruisers in N. W. Wash.; pres. Nat. Student Fed., 1929-32; asst. dir. Inst. of Internat. Edn., charge of foreign offices, 1932-35; with Columbia Broadcasting System since 1935, as dir. of talks and education, 1935-37, European dir., 1937-46; war correspondent, 1939-45; vice president, director public affairs, 1945-47, now dir.; now reporter and news analyst; condr. TV programs: Person to Person, See It Now; has lectured in U. S. and abroad on Internat. relations. Received a Freedom House Award, 1954, Emmy award, 1956. Trustee Inst. of Internat. Edn.; mem. Council on Fgn. Relations, Assn. Am. Correspondents, London (pres. 1945), Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Sigma. Author: This is London; also articles for ednl. jours., etc. Address: Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Av., New York, N. Y.

SII Check

FBI conducted non-loyalty investigation in 1961. No file available.

In response to your request there are attached 1 memo reports which appear to relate to the subject of your inquiry.

64pb

161-296-19

ENCLOSURE

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

☐ Name Searching Unit, Room 6527
☐ Service Unit, Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only
✓ ltr from Summ. 2-28-61.

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Edward R. Murrow
Birthdate & Place 3/9/[illegible]
Address _____

CLASSIFIED BY: SP1 GBK/CJS
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

Localities #239101 Searcher
R# _____ Date _____ Initials

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
SI	62-86094	x
SI	161-296	1
SI	62-102319-16, Ep. 14; Summ	7-55
SI	62-86094- 48, Summ	7-55
SI	54, "	7-56
SI	59, "	4-57
SI	~~60, " "~~	59
SI	~~65, " "~~	60
SI	68, "	1-61
NP	62-56597-1805	
NP	62-87267-358	
NP	-359	
NP	-382	
NP	-385	
NP	-488	
NP	-691	
NP	62-87819-A Evd. Stat	7-13-61
NP	62-96249-8	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Whitten-bo (1)

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: _____

Supervisor _____ Room _____

CONFIDENTIAL

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial _____

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Edward R. Murrow	
NR	62-99359-196	
NR	-233	
NR	-278	
NR	62-104192-10	
NR	62-106364-A (DATE ON CARD 12-26-61)	
NR	62-106954-3	
NR	62-109231-7	
NR	[redacted]	
NR	62-109359-2 ep. 4	
NR	61-190-A NY POST 3-24-61	b6 b7C
NR	65-67669-135 p. 131, 132, 139	
NR	94-49254-353	
NR	94-52975-61	
NR	[redacted]	
NR	100-106670-196	
NR	[redacted] (C)	b1
NR	[redacted]	
NR	105-104952-A Wash. Cap. News Sca. 3-30-62	
NR	[redacted]	
NR	[redacted] (C)	
NR	[redacted] (C)	
NR	[redacted]	

4-22a (Rev. 11-17-59)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: _____

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial _____

Prod. _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
	Edward R. Murrow
NP	100-576-123 sp. 45
NP	116-165494-3 sp. 9, 7, 8, 11, 12
NP	123-15835-8
NP	157-6-53-A WP + TH 5-25-61
	Edward Roscoe
SI	~~62-86094-4 Sum. 4-4-50~~
SI	~~-19 Sum. 2-14-52~~
SI	~~-32 Sum. 3-11-54~~
SI	~~-36 Sum. 4-22-54~~
SI	~~-46 Sum. 4-22-55~~
SI	~~-53 Sum. 6-7-56~~
SI	~~166-391697-284 sp. 10 Sum. 11-14-58~~
SI	~~166-461767-7 sp. 52 Sum. 3-18-59~~
SI	~~166-420168-14 sp. 134 Sum. 3-5-57~~
LT	161-296-146 Sum. 2-28-61
LT	-173 Sum. 3-14-61
	Edward
	~~124-6 Sum. 8-12-47~~
	E.R., Ed., Ed Roscoe
	SI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Written - bs (3)

17-1 (Rev. 8-11-03)

ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

☐ FOIA/PA ☐ Litigation ☐ Executive Order Applied

Requester: _____
Subject: _____
Computer or Case Identification Number: _____
Title of Case: _____ Section _____
* File _____
Serials Reviewed: _____

Release Location: *File _____ Section _____

This file section has been scanned into the FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) prior to National Security Classification review. Please see the documents located in the FDPS for current classification action, if warranted. Direct inquires about the FDPS to RIDS Service Request Unit, [redacted] b2

File Number: 161-HQ-296 Section 3
Serial(s) Reviewed: ALL

FOIPA Requester:
FOIPA Subject:
FOIPA Computer Number: 1015702

File Number: _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____
FOIPA Subject: _____
FOIPA Computer Number: _____

File Number: _____ Section _____
Serial(s) Reviewed: _____

FOIPA Requester: _____
FOIPA Subject: _____
FOIPA Computer Number: _____

THIS FORM IS TO BE MAINTAINED AS THE TOP SERIAL OF THE FILE, BUT NOT SERIALIZED.

SCANNED BY DocLab (RMD)

DATE: _____ **ATTENTION**

LAST SERIAL: _____ **DO NOT REMOVE FROM FILE**

*FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/24/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (161-91)

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW, aka.
SPI

Re San Francisco teletype 2/20/61.

[redacted] mentioned in retel, advised on 2/24/61 that he has been unable to review his files as yet; intends on reviewing them over the weekend of 2/25/61 and 2/26/61 and will advise this office immediately when information is available. Contact with [redacted] will be maintained on a daily basis and teletype summary and report of interview will be submitted on date of interview.

b6
b7C

UACB, no additional correspondence will be furnished Bureau relative to availability of information.

3 - Bureau (AM)
1 - San Francisco

DHM:wap
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1 GSL/CLS
#239101

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F Rev. 12-13-56)

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 2/24/61 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

2/27/84
CLASSIFIED BY: SP4 BLC/cls
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

Re report of SA [redacted] 2/20/61, at Wash., D. C.

b6
b7C

Confidential informants, who are familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the Wash., D. C. area, were contacted during February, 1961, and advised the appointee is unknown to them.

INFORMANTS

Confidential security informants, mentioned above, are identified as follows:

b1

(C)

[redacted]

For information Bureau [redacted] to interview [redacted] and to obtain copy of 7/9/55, article of "Human Events".

b6
b7C
b2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

P

3 - Bureau
1 - WFO

JWB:pah
(4)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/24/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, Aka
SPI

#239101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1 GSL/cls

Re Buairtel 2/23/61, requesting copies of article "The Murrow Myth".

Attached hereto are two copies of the article "The Murrow Myth", consisting of 4 pages, which appeared in the 7/9/55, edition of "Human Events" newsletter.

For information Bureau, leads are still outstanding this case at [redacted] and to interview [redacted]

b2
b6
b7C

P

3 - Bureau (Encls-2)
1 - WFO

REC- 94

JWB:pah
(4)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] to Bureau, 1

Two (2) copies of the artic[redacted]
"The Murrow Myth", consisti[redacted]
of 4 pages, which appeared i[redacted]
the 7/9/55, edition of "Huma[redacted]
Events" newsletter.

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI
WFO #161-176

[redacted] dated 8/24/55

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1CEIC/cls

161-276-138

ENCLOSURE

Volume XII, No. 28 HUMAN EVENTS July 9, 1955

Article Section

THE MURROW MYTH

The Truth About The $150,000-a-Year CBS Commentator

By VICTOR LASKY

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE?

So rarely do "liberals" admit anything which might create havoc with anti-anti-Communist mythology that, with a low bow, it must be recorded that the publisher of the *New York Post*, Dorothy Schiff, has just criticized Edward R. Murrow as "biased."

Since Murrow is one of eggheadery's outstanding heroes, having had the "courage" to demolish Joe McCarthy with craftily-edited film, the fact he was criticized by Dorothy Schiff is news, indeed.

Big news, too, considering Mrs. Schiff, in the process, also belted another of eggheadery's sterling characters, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Mrs. Schiff, whose apparently unedited copy appears weekly in the *Post*, referred June 19 to Alcoa's recent decision to cancel sponsorship of Murrow's "See It Now" TV show.

Ordinarily, the event would have aroused passionate denunciations of Alcoa for capitulating to the "know-nothings," the *Post's* favorite term for anti-Communists.

Instead, Mrs. Schiff pointed out that Alcoa had continued sponsorship for a year after Murrow's telecast on McCarthy, about which apparently she has no qualms. The "proverbial straw," she wrote, may have been the "sympathetic interview conducted by Murrow . . . which seemed biased in favor of Oppenheimer."

By all ADA rules, Murrow had no choice but to be "sympathetic" with Oppenheimer, objectivity notwithstanding. To respectable conformists, lack of objectivity is sin only when indulged in, say, by a Fulton Lewis or a George Sokolsky. It's perfectly proper in the case of an Elmer Davis or an Ed Murrow.

For example, the *Herald Tribune's* TV critic, John Crosby, has frequently assailed Fulton Lewis as a "biased" observer. Yet, last year, he actually praised the fact that Murrow, in committing mayhem on McCarthy, "did it without even a pretense of impartiality."

MRS. SCHIFF, whose newspaper — according to some unkind wits — never could be accused of ever reporting a fact straight, nevertheless, was troubled by Murrow's Oppenheimer telecast. It "worried" her, she reported, "because the Oppenheimer case does not seem to me and other liberals such as former Senator Benton and Secretary for Air Finletter, a clear-cut issue on which liberals can make a fight."

Mrs. Schiff, thus, conceded the government might have acted wisely in suspending the physicist's "Q" clearance. And, lest she stand alone in her heresy to "liberal" conformity, she pointed out two other ADA-approved celebrities were in agreement. (Mrs. Schiff's occasional disclosures of sentiments privately expressed, though usually disapproved by the persons quoted, often are refreshing, indeed.)

"Murrow," she said, "asked Oppenheimer only questions that tended to put him in the best possible light. The impression left with the uninformed viewer was that of a hero and a martyr. Murrow did not ask anything which would have raised doubt concerning the character of his protagonist. Why, for instance, was Oppenheimer in favor of research on the H-bomb in 1944 but opposed in 1949? Was not the moral issue the same?"

Many a *Post* reader, inured to a steady diet of hair-raising tales of villainous "McCarthyite" activities, by now must have swallowed their Stevenson buttons in amazement. For Mrs. Schiff went on to criticize the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic for distributing film versions of the interview.

"I deplore this," she wrote, "because those who see it will not have read the huge amount of material in the case. They will leave reinforced in what many of them would prefer to believe — that a great man has been grievously wronged."

If, say, an American Legion Post had protested the Ford's film in this manner, the *Post* undoubtedly would have cried, "censorship."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/27/84 BY SP2 [illegible]

Published weekly at 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Copyright 1955 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC.

IT IS ONE of those ironies that through the years Edward R. Murrow's "objectivity" has been highly touted. A gushing *New Yorker* profile actually reported in late 1953 that "among the public men who have commended Murrow for his fairness is Senator Joseph McCarthy."

An admiring associate was quoted as asserting that Murrow is "too much of a fanatic about being a reporter to throw in a lot of opinions when he thinks the facts will make the point by themselves."

And there, in a nutshell, is the Murrow technique — the painstaking selection of facts which "will make the point" he wants made. Murrow is a master at this technique, having employed it for years on radio. On TV, he has perfected the technique of editing film in a manner shrewdly calculated to illustrate any point he wants made. Yet, as he sits back, puffing a cigaret, he is able to appear the acme of objectivity.

For example, in his TV coverage of a dispute between Indiana's American Legion and the American Civil Liberties Union, the Legionnaires were made to look like a collection of Fascist-minded crackpots, while the civil libertarians appeared like decent small-town folk. As John Crosby summed up the total effect: "Mr. Murrow showed the two meetings — the Legion's and the Civil Liberties Union — jumping back and forth from the regimented atmosphere of the Legion's to the democratic reasonableness of the Union's . . . . Murrow simply presented the facts (and the faces) and let them speak for themselves."

Murrow's selection of faces is typical of his technique. Writing of another "liberal"-"conservative" imbroglio, telecast by Murrow, the *New York World-Telegram and Sun's* Harriet Van Horne commented on a New Jersey right-wing women's group as consisting of "American Gothic types, grim as granite." Apparently, Murrow's "liberal" gals would put Marilyn Monroe to shame.

MURROW'S UNFAIR USE of film never was more vividly demonstrated than in his telecast which made McCarthy look like a giggling psychopath. Even the Senator's most vehement critics will admit he's anything but. The *New Yorker's* Dick Rovere, for example, called him "a political figure of the first rank . . . quite possibly an authentic genius."

For the most part, "liberals" applauded the hatchet-job. But there were a few significant exceptions. The *Saturday Review's* Gilbert Seldes, for example, as much as he despised McCarthy, nevertheless, was troubled.

"The people who roared with delight," he wrote, "should ask themselves quickly how they would have felt if the same technique had been applied to someone they liked — for example, to the Stevenson whom McCarthy so coyly called 'Alger — I mean Adlai.' "

McCarthy, of course, made his "coy" observation as a political partisan during a campaign. Whatever his merits, McCarthy never claimed to be "impartial."

Murrow, however, claims to be an "impartial" commentator who, working in a new medium, supposedly aimed at presenting all sides of an issue.

The fact is, as the anti-McCarthy *Commonweal's* John Cogley pointed out, certain other commentators, through a different selection of film, easily could have shown McCarthy to be "a man on a shining white steed — infinitely reasonable (and) wholly without self interest. . . . I believe film footage could be found to suggest these noble attributes."

Cogley pointed out that the "Murrow show has set a potentially dangerous precedent which those who are now applauding it may find good reason to regret in time to come."

THE WONDER IS that Murrow has been able to get away with it, despite such recent criticism. He still is able to present one-sided bias as objective radio-TV coverage. A few months ago, for example, when Senator Knowland suggested a blockade of Red China as a method for freeing imprisoned U.S. flyers, Murrow recorded a Stanford University lecture by Professor Thomas Bailey.

Bailey told his students that blockades, at best, would be futile, and, at worst, they could lead to war. Murrow's only editorial comment was that Bailey was not famous. "But after all," he added, "knowledge and judgment are not necessarily linked to fame."

The *New York Post's* Jay Nelson Tuck gushed over this latest exhibition of "courage."

military regulations, he added, "they have no more right to publicly challenge the foreign policy of the Commander-In-Chief than do the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"Mr. Murrow's word for today that it is better to debate a decision before it is reached than to debate the decision afterward is a good theory when properly applied," Robertson concluded.

NEEDLESS TO SAY, the *Daily Worker* frequently praises Murrow. This, of course, does not make him a Communist. But the Communist rag does not usually praise anti-Communists. The *Worker,* for example, was particularly exuberant over Murrow's telecast of the case of an Air Force Reserve lieutenant adjudged a security risk. Following the telecast, the Defense Department was flooded with protesting letters. Consequently, Air Force Secretary Talbott reversed the Air Force's earlier decision.

More recently, the *Worker* praised Murrow for his telecast on "book-burning." Murrow had dug up a Los Angeles housewife, Mrs. Anne Smart, who has been circulating a list of books she considered objectionable in school libraries. The list included books by Richard Wright, Carl Sandburg, Mark Van Doren, Bill Mauldin, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Pearl Buck and others.

Admittedly some of the listings are debatable. But it was Mrs. Anne Smart's contention that the unguided distribution of certain books could do damage to the mentally immature and emotionally volatile. This is pretty much what Senator Estes Kefauver, no book-burner he, has been saying in his current pornography probe.

Although Mrs. Smart had her say for a few moments, the net effect of the Murrow telecast was to hold her up to ridicule. Murrow apparently does not realize that, in protesting, Mrs. Smart was exercising her rights as an American. Only in a dictatorship is a private citizen prevented from making such criticism.

Whatever the merits of her argument, Mrs. Smart was willing to stand up and fight for her convictions — unlike the school librarian whom Murrow's cameras showed in silhouette, supposedly frightened lest her identification lead to reprisals.

The telecast inadvertently pointed up some real "book-burning." It seems librarians don't like to read the books. Anyway, the unidentified librarian objected to a new Los Angeles regulation requiring that a book has to be read before it is purchased. The librarian was "shocked" with this, insisting that librarians usually follow "expert" recommendations made by the American Library Association. As reported in HUMAN EVENTS for June 11, 1955, these recommendations usually veer leftwards, while conservative books are discounted.

Murrow's sophisticated summation of the results of the Los Angeles controversy was: "Five banned books have been returned to the shelves: ten are still missing. We can only deduce from this operation that some of our books are missing."

And, a good thing, too, considering that one of the "missing" books is one in which Pearl Buck interviews Mrs. Paul Robeson — an anti-U.S. treatise, naturally.

Murrow, of course, has every right to defend pro-Communist books. He is fully entitled to his left-wing views. He has no right however, to claim to be a disinterested observer. As he himself only recently stated to the *New York Herald Tribune*, "I have never known a completely objective reporter. Each man is to some extent a prisoner of his own experience." And that goes double for Edward R. Murrow!

Victor Lasky, co-author of *Seeds of Treason*, edited *The American Legion Reader*. His last article for HUMAN EVENTS was "Book Burning — How The Librarians Do It" on June 11, 1955.

Additional Copies of the 4-page article; 6 for $1; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10; 500 for $15; 1,000 for $25.
Quotations for larger quantities on request.

HUMAN EVENTS, published at 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., is a weekly newsletter reporting from Washington on politics, business, labor and taxes. It was founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. It is usually published in two parts: a 4-page news-section and a 4-page article. $10 a year. *Trial subscription for new subscribers only: 8 weeks for $1.*

Murrow, the TV critic contended, "had cut [Knowland] into small, gory splinters." The fact Murrow did not present Knowland's side of the argument appeared unimportant.

This telecast demonstrated still another facet of the Murrow technique – that of letting others, like Professor Bailey, do his fighting for him. Murrow even will dip into the classics or cite such as Lincoln, Diogenes, Twain or Holmes on contemporary affairs about which none of them could possibly have been expected to have had advance judgments. Quoting the ancients permits Murrow to make his points without appearing to be giving his own opinions.

At times, Murrow will quote the living, as when he read some *New Yorker* verse by E. B. White, attacking loyalty investigations. Or when he recalled President Eisenhower's urging to Dartmouth students "not to give in to the book-burners."

Once Murrow concluded a broadcast, thusly: "Bertold Brecht, German poet – and an exile himself – put it this way: 'A man can be free even within prison walls. Freedom is something spiritual. And whoever once had it, can never lose it. For while the body can be bound with chains, the spirit can never!' "

Few listeners probably knew that Brecht is Soviet Germany's leading "cultural light." Needless to say, quoting a Commie on "freedom" is absurd.

Murrow occasionally will voice opinions directly. As when he pooh-poohed Attorney General Brownell's charges against the late Harry Dexter White, insisting the "practice" of accusing a dead man of espionage "without producing evidence" could well "be applied to you or to me." In effect, he accused Eisenhower of condoning "false accusations." (Curiously, Ike later was to defend Murrow as a "friend," when McCarthy struck back at the commentator.)

MURROW LONG HAS BEEN in the forefront of those opposed to "harsh" security measures. He has defended Alger Hiss, John Stewart Service, John Paton Davies and Owen Lattimore. The latter acknowledged Murrow's assistance in June, 1950, when he published "Ordeal by Slander."

"Before I could speak for myself," wrote Lattimore, Murrow "kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by . . . using recordings, he gave me a national forum of my own, so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself, in excerpts from my testimony."

In private life, Murrow has gone to bat for others suspected, with cause, of leftwing sympathies. He testified in behalf of Joe Julian, a radio writer who had brought a libel suit against "Red Channels" for listing him among "pro-Communist" show folk. (The suit eventually was dismissed.)

Although Murrow has persistently berated anti-Communists in government, including Vice President Nixon and the State Department's Scott McLeod, he has yet to devote a single telecast to the evils of Communism. He constantly underrates the Red menace, both internationally and at home.

Long before Ike decided to go to the Summit, Murrow was urging negotiations with the Kremlin, claiming in 1953 "new tides" were running in Moscow following Stalin's demise. He was particularly critical of the State Department's refusal to accede to Winston Churchill's proposal for a meeting with Malenkov. Murrow said American "hatred and hysteria" should not be permitted to prevent the Big Three meeting.

Although, Murrow as yet has refrained from declaring for recognition of the Peiping regime, he has done everything but.

Last February, when debate was raging on the Formosa issue, Murrow interviewed Prime Minister Nehru for "See It Now." Nehru, who is a "great statesman" in Murrow's book, urged a sell-out of Chiang Kai-shek, as was to be expected. Murrow, as usual, avoided asking any embarrassing questions of Nehru.

Prior to that, Murrow leaped on West Point and Annapolis for refusing to permit cadets and midshipmen to debate the question of recognizing Peiping. Senator A. Willis Robertson, a Democrat, told the Senate he "regretted" Murrow's attitude.

The Virginian pointed out it was U.S. policy to oppose UN admission of Peiping. Since every boy who enters a service school is subject to

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/25/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

Continuous attempts made by WFO to contact [redacted] have been unsuccessful to date. WFO continuing efforts to contact and interview [redacted] per Bureau instructions. b6 b7C

3- Bureau
1- WFO

JWB:rps
(4)

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/22/84 BY SP1 CTSK/ds

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

2/25/61

airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles (161-79)

From: Director, FBI

EDWARD R. MURROW
SPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1 GSL/CS

Re Bureau teletype dated 2/10/61, and your airtel dated 2/14/61.

It is noted that according to a Los Angeles report dated 2/14/42, LA file 62-1934, a newspaper article in the 2/12/42, issue of the "Los Angeles Times" indicated that with the help of Edward Murrow and others, Tom Wintringham had been invited to come to this country to establish a Home Guard. Wintringham reportedly commanded an international brigade of the Loyalist Army in Spain.

During this investigation New York Office has developed information that one Edward Andrew Morrow, a reporter and correspondent for the "New York Times" served in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in 1937 and 1938.

In view of above, recheck article in 2/12/42, issue of "Los Angeles Times" for any information which may serve to identify individual mentioned therein as applicant or Edward Morrow. If possible, furnish copies of article suitable for dissemination. Handle immediately.

NOTE: According to the 1942 Los Angeles report (61-7557-278), the article was written by Henry McLemore. It reportedly mentioned that Wintringham had been invited to this country with the help of such men as Henry Luce, Edward Murrow and Charles Nardhoff.

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

OJA:jam
(4)

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 31
FEB 25 1961
COMM-FBI

161-226 140
NOT RECORDED
17 1961

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 20 1961

TELETYPE

#23910

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/8/84 BY SP1/BSK/cs

URGENT 2-28-61 8-16 PM PST JRF

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO "161-91" 2 P

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPI. RE SAN FRANCISCO AIRTEL FEB. TWO FOUR LAST.

[redacted] FURNISHED FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS RE THIS INQUIRY ALL REQUIRING PHOTOSTATING AT END OF THIS WORK DAY - COPY OF NINETEEN THIRTY THREE BROCHURE ENTITLED QUOTE THE FIRST RUSSIAN SEMINAR AND NEAR EAST CRUISE UNQUOTE PUBLISHED BY THE BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, NEWTON, MASS., SHOWING EDWARD R. MURROW ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, INC., NEW YORK CITY, AS A MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. COPY OF THE FEB. EIGHTEENTH, NINETEEN THIRTY FIVE ISSUE OF THE QUOTE PITTSBURGH SUN TELEGRAPH UNQUOTE CONTAINING ARTICLE ENTITLED QUOTE AMERICAN PROFESSORS, TRAINED BY SOVIET, TEACH IN U. S. SCHOOLS UNQUOTE IN WHICH IS INCLUDED A FACSIMILE OF QUOTE FRONT COVER AND SECOND PAGE OF SOVIET PAMPHLET OFFERING INNERQUOTE SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS END INNERQUOTE TO AMERICAN TEACHERS TO STUDY COMMUNISM AT MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY UNQUOTE. SECOND PAGE CONTAINS LISTING OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL AND LISTS EDWARD R. MURROW, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION. COPY OF AN ARTICLE ENTITLED QUOTE WHAT YOU

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

DON-T SEE IN INNER QUOTE SEE IT NOW END INNER QUOTE PAREN A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF EDWARD R. MURROW END PAREN AND UNQUOTE PUBLISHED BY THE PAN AMERICAN ANTI DASH COMMUNIST ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK INC., FIVE FIVE ZERO FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK THIRTY SIX, N. Y. IN JULY, NINETEEN FIFTY SEVEN. [redacted] WAS IN POSSESSION OF NO DATA ORIGINAL TO HIMSELF AND ALL DOCUMENTS MENTIONED HAVE, IN THE PAST, BEEN PUBLIC SOURCE MATERIAL. REPORT WILL BE FORWARDED WITH PHOTOSTATS MARCH ONE NEXT.

b6
b7C

END AND ACK PLS

11-22 PM OK FBI WA ELR

TU

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/28/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (161-79)

RE: EDWARD R. MURROW
SPI

ReBuairtel 2/25/61.

Enclosed herewith are three photostats of an article by HENRY MC LEMORE, which was in the 2/12/42, issue of the "Los Angeles Times", Los Angeles metropolitan newspaper.

RUC
3 - Bureau (enc. 3)
1 - Los angeles

PWG:PJR
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1G3K/ck

EX-114

REC-94

NOT RECORDED
5 MAR 2 1961

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(3) enclosures to [redacted]
[redacted] airtel
dated 2/28/61 described as:

3 - photostats of article by HENRY MC LEMORE
which was in the 2/12/42 issue of the "Los Angeles Times"

Re: EDWARD R. MURROW
Los Angeles file number 161-79
[redacted] file number

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/9/84 BY SP1GSK/CLS

161-2[redacted]-142

The Lighter Side

By HENRY McLEMORE

SANTA BARBARA, Feb. 11. Of all the cities in the United States, this lovely little one hard by the Pacific is perhaps best prepared to defend itself against any enemy invasion.

Despite the fact that it hasn't a military or industrial objective within miles of it, Santa Barbara is the cradle of Home Guard defense in this country, and if present plans are successful it will become the center of much civilian preparation for the entire nation.

For more than a year and a half Santa Barbara has had a Home Guard unit of civilians. It wasn't organized to give citizens the pleasure of wearing pretty uniforms or an excuse to get a few nights out a week to drill. The men have been properly instructed in the use of the rifle, the hand grenade and the method of fighting from cover.

Veteran in Charge

The driving forces in this organization are Buell Hammett, captain of field artillery in World War I, and a Chamber of Commerce that isn't content to devote itself to sending out pretty pictures of the town, bragging of its weather, or arranging baby parades.

Now the Home Guard unit is ready to expand. It wants to help all other American cities prepare its civilians for war duty. With the help of such men as Henry Luce, Edward Murrow and Charles Nordhoff, it has contacted Tom Wintringham of England and invited him to come to this country and establish a Home Guard school.

Wintringham's name may not mean much to you, but it should. He is the man who fathered and established the magnificent Home Guard of England. It was Wintringham who commanded the International Brigade of the Loyalist army in Spain, and with a handful of men held off for an unbelievable time Franco with his trained troops.

Dunkirk Turns Tide

When that war was finished, Wintringham returned to England and suggested that the armed forces of his country be trained in the new and vital guerrilla warfare. He was not favorably received until after Dunkirk when he was called in and requested to start a school for the training of Home Guard officers.

A school was established outside of London and from a few thousand, the Home Guard increased in England until it now numbers more than two million men. His training was so successful that he was requested to lecture to the regular army troops and his methods are now being used by the regular army, as well as the Home Guard.

Wintringham has agreed to come to Santa Barbara and head the first Home Guard school to be established anywhere in the United States. All that can prevent his coming will be a refusal by the British government or a refusal by this government to allow him to come here. It is not likely that there will be any such refusals.

Funds for Six Months

In preparation for his arrival, the city of Santa Barbara, the County of Santa Barbara, the Santa Barbara Foundation and several citizens have raised sufficient funds to establish and operate the school for six months. Land and buildings for the school have been donated.

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Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

Eugene
2/12/42

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Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

FEBRUARY 12, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/9/84 BY SP6SK/CS

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LOS ANGELES TIMES

FEBRUARY 12, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/9/84 BY SP1 GSK/CS

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 2/28/61

2/20/84

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

CLASSIFIED BY: SP6 CLS

DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

SUBJECT: EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW
SPECIAL INQUIRY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

BACKGROUND:

Special inquiry opened 2/3/61 concerning Murrow at request of White House in connection with his appointment as Director of U. S. Information Agency (USIA). Mr. Murrow has been connected with Columbia Broadcasting System, Incorporated (CBS), since 1935.

STATUS:

This investigation is substantially completed. Leads are outstanding to interview several persons who may possess pertinent information including [redacted] who, according to [redacted] of House Committee on Un-American Activities, possesses information possibly bearing upon Murrow's morals. In addition, a check of files of State Department, [redacted] and security informants in Washington, D. C., have not been completed.

b6
b7C
b2

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION:

According to an article in the "Saturday Evening Post" on 12/10/49, Murrow carried an "IWW" card in the 1920's. (Industrial Workers of the World has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450). Author of this article does not recall the source of his information and investigation developed no information to verify membership in IWW. Murrow has reportedly denied IWW membership.

Murrow has in the past been acquainted with or has associated with a number of individuals who have been subjects of security-type investigations by the Bureau. In the early 1930's, he reportedly attended seminars also attended by a group of procommunist persons, including Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Joseph Fels Barnes, and Corliss Lamont, although Murrow was not known to be sympathetic to communism. He was Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education, (IIE) from 1932 to 1935, and in connection with that position served on an Advisory Committee of exchange study tours to Russia in 1933 and 1934, arrangements for which were made by Intourist, Incorporated, official travel agency of the U.S.S.R. Directors of the IIE have included Dr. Stephen Duggan and his son Laurence Duggan, an acquaintance of Alger Hiss. Laurence Duggan jumped or fell to his death in New York in 1948.

MCT-24 1/61

NOT RECORDED

5 MAR 7 1961

1 - Mr. DeLoach 3-2-61
Enclosures Rec't OJA:mp (8)

SECRET

SIN

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
RE: EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW

Murrow has been criticized for having "slanted" his broadcasts and programs. He has defended controversial individuals such as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Harry Dexter White, and Annie Lee Moss. A number of acquaintances and newspapermen, including Jack O'Brian of the "New York Journal - American", consider him to be guilty of inaccuracies, significant omissions in his programs, and a poor choice for Director of USIA. Fulton Lewis, Jr., said he considers Mr. Murrow's appointment to be a very dangerous one and Westbrook Pegler feels he is a very improper type person to attempt to bring truth to the world. Other professional and social acquaintances including those at CBS highly recommended him. Brochures attacking Murrow as procommunist have been circulated. Letters have been received from persons indicating they questioned his loyalty because his television programs were considered "slanted." These persons have been interviewed except in those cases where it appeared obvious their comments were based solely on his programs.

INFORMATION NOT INCLUDED IN SUMMARY OR COVER LETTER: b1

[redacted]

In 1954, Harry Wismer, Sports Commentator, and Bob Brumby, (present address not known), both of Mutual Broadcasting System, advised New York Office that Murrow had for years been slanting news in a very subtle fashion carrying out the Communist Party line. Wismer was not interviewed as according to New York Office in 1958, it was reported he was suspected of sending telegrams containing false information and of making mysterious telephone calls to Sports Director of NBC. Information from Wismer and Brumby was nonspecific and similar information was received from other sources. (100-369550-7)

RECOMMENDATION:

That the White House and the Attorney General be furnished the attached memoranda transmitting copies of a summary concerning Murrow.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 2/28/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

2/20/84

CLASSIFIED BY: SP1CTSK/ks
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

Remyairtel 2/25/61.

b2

b6
b7C

The files of [redacted] were caused to be searched on 2/27/61, by SA [redacted] and reflected no additional pertinent information re appointee. (X) per [redacted] dtd 9.385 SP1AG/CLK 6.22 88

b1

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (U)

[redacted]

In view of above, WFO is conducting no additional investigation re this matter at [redacted] UACB. 161-226-

b2

P

3 - Bureau
1 - WFO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

JWB:pah
(4)

AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

WFO 161-176

For information Bureau, only lead still outstanding this case at WFO is interview with [redacted] per Buairtel 2/20/61. Continuous efforts to contact [redacted] have met with negative results. On 2/28/61, a neighbor of [redacted] advised [redacted] have been on vacation for the past week or so in Miami Beach, Florida; however, they asked her not to forward any mail to them after Sunday, 2/26/61, as they contemplated leaving Florida on that date by automobile and would arrive in Wash., D. C., on or about 3/1/61, or 3/2/61.

b6
b7C

WFO is not sending lead to Miami, but will interview [redacted] upon his return to Wash., D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2/28/61

AIRTEL

2/27/84

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

CLASSIFIED BY: SP4GSK/CLS
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Remyairtel 2/25/61.

b6
b7C
The files of [redacted] were caused to be searched on 2/27/61, by SA [redacted] and reflected no additional pertinent b2
information re appointee. (C) Remains Class per [redacted] ltr 9-3-85
SP1AG/CLK 6-22 88

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

[redacted] b1

[redacted] (C)

[redacted]

[redacted] (C)

In view of above, WFO is conducting no additional investigation re this matter at [redacted] UACB. b2

P

3 - Bureau
1 - WFO

JWB:pah
(4)

AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

For information Bureau, only lead still outstanding this case at WFO is interview with [redacted] per Buairtel 2/20/61. Continuous efforts to contact [redacted] have met with negative results. On 2/28/61, a neighbor of [redacted] advised [redacted] have been on vacation for the past week or so in Miami Beach, Florida; however, they asked her not to forward any mail to them after Sunday, 2/26/61, as they contemplated leaving Florida on that date by automobile and would arrive in Wash., D. C., on or about 3/1/61, or 3/2/61.

WFO is not sending lead to Miami, but will interview WEYL upon his return to Wash., D. C.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SAN FRANCISCO	BUREAU	3/1/61	2/18/61 - 3/1/61

TITLE OF CASE

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka. b6 b7C

Report made by [redacted] Typed By: wap

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPI #239101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/8/84 BY SP1 GSL/ks

REFERENCES: Washington Field teletype dated 2/18/61.
San Francisco teletype dated 2/20/61.
San Francisco airtel dated 2/24/61.
San Francisco teletype dated 2/28/61.

- RUC -

ENCLOSURES

One photostat each of following described documents:

Four-page letter from [redacted] dated 2/28/61 marked "Exhibit A". b6 b7C

Four-page brochure entitled "What You Don't See in 'See It Now'", marked "Exhibit B".

Two-page brochure entitled "1933 The First Russian Seminar...", marked "Exhibit C".

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		REC- 94
1 - Bureau (4 Encls.) (AMSD) 1 - San Francisco (161-91)		NOT RECORDED 12 MAR 2 1961
ENCLOSURES		EX-114

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

SF 161-91

Two pages from 2/18/1935 issue of the "Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph", marked "Exhibit D".

ADMINISTRATIVE

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b7C

As noted in San Francisco teletype 2/20/61, [redacted] who furnished all information developed in this report, was the subject of a Special Inquiry from the Bureau dated 12/31/46, San Francisco file 62-2864. San Francisco teletype dated 12/31/46 in that matter indicates characterization of [redacted] by San Francisco attorney as one who is "over-intellectual and inclined to be smart aleck and one who tends toward theories contrary to common sense". Another San Francisco attorney described him as of the "screwball type and one who is definitely odd".

In addition to exhibits attached, [redacted] made available for review Part 1, pages 1-943, of the transcript of the Reece hearings mentioned herein. Since testimony contained therein was reviewed by the Washington Field Office, as noted in their teletype of 2/18/61, this information has not been included in current report.

Inasmuch as San Francisco is not aware of the scope of the investigation conducted previously by other offices concerning EDWARD R. MURROW, in view of MURROW'S national prominence and since the information developed by San Francisco consists solely of public source material, no leads were set out by San Francisco based on the information furnished by [redacted]

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA [redacted] b6 b7C Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: March 1, 1961

Field Office File No.: 161-91 Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/8/84 BY SP1 CLC/KS

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: [redacted] San Francisco attorney, not personally acquainted with EDWARD R. MURROW. Subpenaed at his request by the Reece Committee in 1954, [redacted] furnished information from public source documents listing name of Appointee on Advisory Committee formed in connection with 1935 summer session at Moscow University and after hearings developed information concerning 1933 and 1934 sessions. Public source documents photostated and attached as enclosures.

b6
b7C

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

[redacted] Attorney, 1115 Hobart Building, was initially interviewed in this matter on February 20, 1961, furnishing the following information:

He is not personally acquainted with EDWARD R. MURROW. During the "Hearings before the Special Committee To Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations and Comparable Organizations" (Reece Committee), formulated by the United States House of Representatives, Eighty-third Congress, Second Session, and held in Washington, D. C. during May, June and July, 1954, [redacted] was subpenaed to testify. This subpena was issued at the request of [redacted] after he had been approached by the Committee for possible assistance in the matters then before the Committee. Over the years, [redacted] has conducted several studies on education and the use of textbooks in the United States in the public school systems, particularly in regard to possible Communist

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or subversive influence or control. He had acted in this capacity on behalf of The Sons of The American Revolution and others. Testimony given by him in these hearings only incidentally mentioned EDWARD R. MURROW and concerned MURROW'S membership on an advisory committee formed in connection with the 1935 summer session at Moscow University, Moscow, Russia. During these hearings it was suggested by Congressman WAYNE L. HAYS of Ohio that this summer session was never actually held. Because of this allegation by Congressman HAYS and anticipating recall by the committee, [redacted] conducted additional research and located public source documents indicating, in his opinion, that the 1935 session was not held because of adverse publicity appearing in a Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania newspaper. In addition, he located other public source material indicating that 1933 and 1934 summer sessions had been held and that MURROW had been on the advisory committee during those years. [redacted] was not recalled by the committee.

b6
b7C

Subsequent to the above interview, [redacted] researched his files and on February 28, 1961 personally furnished the following documents which have been attached to this report as indicated:

"Exhibit A" - Letter from [redacted] dated February 28, 1961, directed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, San Francisco, California, realting to additional exhibits described below.

"Exhibit B" - Four-page photostat of brochure entitled "What You Don't See in 'See It Now'".

"Exhibit C" - Two-page photostat of brochure entitled "1933-The First Russian Seminar..."

"Exhibit D" - Two-page photostat of pages one and six of the February 18, 1935 issue of the "Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph".

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP/GSK/CLS

(1

WHAT YOU DON'T SEE IN "SEE IT NOW"

(A biographical sketch of Edward R. Murrow)

HIS CAREER BEFORE TELEVISION

Murrow is about 50 years old. Born in North Carolina, he spent his childhood in the State of Washington, where he graduated from Washington State College.

At that time there was a national student organization known as the National Student Federation. Murrow was an active member while he was an undergraduate. He was elected national president. After graduation, he devoted two years (until 1932) to promotional work for the National Student Federation. At that time the Communists and Socialists had a rival national student organization – the American Student Union. As president of the National Student Federation, Murrow did not fight the A.S.U. as other conservative student groups were doing; he 'coexisted' with it.

In 1932, he secured his first important job as Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education. This organization promotes interchange of students between countries, and distributes scholarships. It is endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Its director, when Murrow was appointed, was Stephen F. Duggan. In the Institute, Murrow met Duggan's son Lawrence Duggan. It was during the period that Murrow was with the Institute that Lawrence Duggan was active, with Alger Hiss and Noel Field, in the Washington Soviet Spy Ring, as Elizabeth Bentley, former spy ring courier, revealed to the Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948. When Miss Bentley exposed him, Lawrence Duggan committed suicide by leaping out of the window of the Institute.

It was while he was assistant director of the Institute that Murrow publicly showed his sympathy for Soviet Russia.

In 1933, *Intourist*, the official Soviet Russian travel agency, announced the organization of a Summer course of study for American students in the Moscow University. The official literature of *Intourist* describes the arrangement as follows.

> "In order to insure close cooperation with American educational institutions, and with students and educators in the United States, an advisory relationship was established in 1933 with the Institute of International Education. At the same time, a National Advisory Council of prominent American educators was formed by Prof. Stephen F. Duggan to assist the Institute of International Education in its advisory capacity."

The man who helped organize this 'Advisory Committee' for the University of Moscow, under Duggan, was Edward R. Murrow. Murrow was a member of the Advisory Committee himself. His name appeared on the letterhead of the 'Advisory Committee' for two years – from 1933 to 1935.

The Summer Course, naturally, was a camouflaged Communist propaganda activity. American students, when they reached Moscow found themselves indoctrinated in the virtues of Soviet Communism. Intourist reported that in the Second Summer session, held in 1935,

the case for the A.C.L.U. presented by a Catholic priest. The implication was plain that Catholics are for the A.C.L.U. which was a direct distortion of the truth. As John Crosby, a leftwing critic, described it: "Murrow showed the two meetings — the Legion's and Civil Liberties Union's — jumping back and forth from the regimented atmosphere of the Legion's to the democratic reasonableness of the Union's."

(3) At the height of Senator Joseph McCarthy's campaign against Communism, Murrow deliberately ran an anti-McCarthy "See It Now" program, holding McCarthy up to contempt and trying to get across the impression that he was a thief in his personal life and un-American in his public career. The Communists and Communist sympathizers whom McCarthy had exposed were played up sympathetically as persecuted men and women.

In order to inflame Negroes against McCarthy, Murrow did a broadcast defending Annie Lee Moss, a Negro Communist woman whose Communist Party background had been brought to light by witnesses before the McCarthy Committee and who had been suspended from her Defense Department job. Although the evidence pointed clearly Mrs. Moss's Communist record, Murrow made her out to be a martyr and aroused so much public agitation that a weak-kneed administration reinstated her in her job.

McCarthy protested so vigorously to C.B.S. against the unfairness of Murrow's programs that he was given free time in which to reply.

(4) When Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was denied top security clearance by the United States after he had admitted under oath that he had contributed money to Communist causes, that his brother had been an active Communist Party member and associate of the atom spy ring in Berkeley, Cal., and that his wife had formerly been married to a Communist, Murrow proceeded to whitewash him. Oppenheimer was invited to a Murrow "Person to Person" program and interviewed admiringly and approvingly. This Murrow telecast did more to rehabilitate Oppenheimer after his exposure than any other publicity.

(5) When Senator Knowland, in 1955, came out in favor of a blockade of Red China in order to free the captive American fliers, Murrow tried to discredit the proposal by telecasting an interview with a Stanford University professor who pooh-poohed the idea of a blockade and argued that it would not be effective.

(6) Murrow staged a "See It Now" interview with Prime Minister Nehru of India and, with apparent approval, permitted Nehru to make a venomous attack upon Chiang Kai-shek, America's ally. Murrow conspicuously avoided putting any embarrassing questions to Nehru, whom he described as 'a great statesman.'

In his news broadcasts and writings, Murrow has repeatedly shown his bias in favor of Left-Wingers and persons accused of Communist activities. He gave a backhanded defense of Harry D. White, when Attorney General Brownell exposed him in 1953 as a Communist spy ring member. He testified in favor of Joe Julian, a radio writer who had brought suit against 'Red Channels' for exposing him as pro-Communist.' When Owen Lattimore was charged as being pro-Communist by

212 students attended.

Murrow, when confronted by the printed matter of this Summer Session of the Moscow University, denies that he was active in the program. His denial is a bare-faced lie. As Duggan's assistant, the administration of such matters was in his hands. It was impossible that he did not know that he was helping Communism.

HE ENTERS RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1935, Murrow was employed by the Columbia Broadcasting Company to direct a talk-and-social-events department. He was thus able to get in on the ground floor of news broadcasting, then at its beginning. In 1937, he was appointed by C.B.S. as European Director. His task was to organize a system of news reportage of European events. He distinguished himself in anti-Hitler reports during the years just before World War II. When the war broke out, he became a national figure by his broadcasts from London during the Nazi blitz of 1940. He won the admiration of William S. Paley, President of C.B.S., and, in 1945, he was promoted to the post of Vice-President of C.B.S. He resigned the Vice-Presidency in 1947 and returned to broadcasting.

In 1950, in cooperation with Fred W. Friendly, Murrow inaugurated a radio program called "Hear It Now". In 1951, the partners dropped the radio program and started a television program called "See It Now". This program is still in progress. It is estimated that 3,000,000 viewers listen to it. Later, Murrow added another regular television program in interview form, "Person to Person". He also has a daily radio news broadcast.

HOW HE SLANTS HIS TELEVISION SHOWS

The Galindez broadcasts was one of a series of heavily biased broadcasts and telecasts in which Murrow has praised or favorably publicized Left individuals or causes, or has slandered anti-communists. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that he deliberately rigs his elaborate "See It Now" shows to discredit anti-Communists and to glorify American Leftists.

Let us give a few illustrations. Many others could be cited.

(1) In 1953, he devoted a "See It Now" to the so-called Radulovich case. Radulovich was an Air Force Reserve lieutenant. The Air Force Security Board discovered that both the lieutenant's father and sister had been active in Communist work. The Board dismissed Radulovich as a security risk — a perfectly reasonable decision. Murrow put on a sympathy-loaded program which made Radulovich out to be a martyr. There was such a storm of protest from sentimentalists who saw and heard the Murrow program that Secretary of the Air Harold E. Talbott panicked and ordered the over-ruling of his Security Board and the reinstatement of Radulovich.

(2) In 1954, Murrow held the American Legion up to contempt. The Indianapolis, Ind., American Legion officers had objected to the establishment of a branch of the American Civil Liberties Union in Indianapolis, in view of its subversive record. Murrow, in a heavily slanted program, showed the American Civil Liberties Union in an extremely favorable light in a way to capture public sympathy. But his portrayal of the Indianapolis Legionnaires showed them to be bullying, ignorant figures. One of his clever touches was to have

the McCarran Committee Murrow defended him. In Lattimore's words:

> "Before I could speak for myself, Murrow kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by . . . using recordings, he gave me a national forum of my own, so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself."

So much protest arose against Murrow's loaded telecasts that Alcoa, his original 'See It Now' sponsor, cancelled its sponsorship of his telecasts. However, Murrow has found other sponsors.

Perhaps the best evidence of the light in which the pro-Communists hold Murrow is the fact that Harold J. Laski, the British Russia-defending pro-Communist intellectual dedicated one of his books to Murrow.

Murrow is one of those extremely dangerous public opinion leaders who claim to be "anti-communist", but who always leap into controversial situations, with powerful mass communication facilities behind them, to defend Leftists and pro-Communists, and to ridicule those who expose them. In the common vernacular he is cute and clever. He has a solemn, sanctimonious manner, behind which he is capable of almost any publicity skullduggery.

One will get nowhere by trying to prove that Murrow is a Communist. If accused of Leftism he blandly denies it and then proceeds to make his accusers look ridiculous by citing praise which he has received from President Eisenhower or from other ultra-respectable conservatives, or by flaunting his Peabody award. The only way to discredit Murrow is to expose the bias and the pro-Leftist slanting which has characterized all of his public work. If one attempts to fasten the outright Communist label on him, it will simply play into Murrow's hands.

It is natural that he defended Galindez. They are cut from the same ideological stripe.

Those who have worked with Murrow, in all but a few instances, heartily detest him. They have found him a cold blooded, thoroughly merciless individual. Murrow has collected around himself in the C.B.S. News Department a group of yes-men, several of whom have shady left-wing records. His right-hand man, Eric Severeid, who is in charge of his Washington office, is a former active Socialist, who admitted the fact in his autobiography. One of his broadcasters, Winston Burdett, when flushed out by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, admitted to the Committee that he had been a secret member of the Communist Party for several years. Murrow accepted Burdett's resignation after this exposé, but after the publicity died down, he reinstated him. Another of Murrow's Washington staff, William Costello, was exposed by a witness before the Committee on Un-American Activities of having been a secret attendant at Communist Party meetings in Honolulu before he joined C.B.S. It is obvious that Murrow would not have such assistants around him if he vehemently opposed Communism or Communists.

Pan American Anti-Communist Association of New York Inc.
550 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y. — Circle 7-0689

July, 1957

BUSINESS DETAILS

What the Price Includes. The minimum price of the Seminar, $619, is based on accommodations described under "How We Travel." Those who prefer may pay approximately $55 extra for tourist class accommodations at sea. First class accommodations will be supplied at an increase of price equal to the difference in the company's regular tariff. (The price for steamship passage is based on the present - February 1933 - round trip rate and is subject to change if that rate changes). Similarly, at an additional cost of approximately $145 Seminarists may travel second category in Russia rather than "special" or third category. First or second class will be provided on the Black Sea steamer of the Lloyd Triestino Line at the company's regular tariff. These extras are in every case merely the additional charge of the steamship company or Soviet government. The price includes all expenses necessary to travel, the Russian visa, and our special baggage (the only baggage accepted) consisting of a portmanteau and handcase which becomes the property of the traveler.

What the Price Does Not Include. Passport and visas, except for Russia. We will secure your visas at cost for you at a charge of $1.00 per person to cover expenses incurred. The price does not include tips on steamers, deck chairs, steamer rugs, extras not on the regular bill of fare, baggage insurance and personal items such as laundry and baths.

How to Register. Applications for membership in the First Russian Seminar will be received at the office of the Bureau of University Travel. They should be accompanied by a check for $25 which, if the application is accepted, will be applied against the cost of the Seminar. If, for any reason, the applicant does not become a member of the Seminar, all monies paid will be refunded without question up to four weeks before sailing. After this date refund will be made if steamship deposits are recovered. Preferential steamship accommodations are allotted in the order of receipt of registration blank. Applicants are expected to furnish satisfactory recommendations and it is suggested that everyone state his reason for joining the Seminar. Travel contracts are revocable at any time by either party for any reason, with refund as specified in the membership agreement. All refunds are made by the Newton office at the termination of the Seminar. No refund is made for temporary absences of less than four days from the party and no refunds at all will be paid for any part of the Russian itinerary not taken. This is due to conditions beyond our control. Baggage insurance will be arranged at cost and is strongly recommended.

Responsibility. That part of the Russian Seminar outside of Russia is under the direction of the Bureau of University Travel. The tour in Russia, with the exception of Seminar programs, is under the management of Intourist, New York City, the official travel agency of the U. S. S. R. The Bureau of University Travel reserves the right to make such omissions or changes in these plans as may seem necessary and advisable, not only in carrying out the Seminar but also for the comfort of its patrons. It is not responsible for alterations in the service of transportation companies or for unseen conditions which may arise such as weather, sickness, epidemic, strikes, government or civic restrictions, or taxes, war, quarantine, or any cause beyond its control. Additional expense if incurred under these circumstances is to be borne by the patron. Any lessening of expense will be adjusted as stated in the membership agreement.

In all matters relating to travel we act only as agent for our patrons, and accept no responsibility for any act, error or omission, or for any injury, damage, accident, loss, delay or irregularity resulting from a defect in any vehicle, the act or neglect of any person or company engaged by us, or of any hotel used by us.

ACADEMIC CREDIT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Members of the Seminar who may desire university or other academic credit through the Seminar may apply at the office of the Bureau of University Travel or through the college or board through which credit is expected. Other information about academic credit and a bibliography of suggested reading in preparation for the Russian Seminar will be sent upon request.

HOW WE TRAVEL

Members of the Seminar may travel any class they choose but the price of $619 is based on the following: third class for the transatlantic crossings; third class rail in England; good hotel accommodations in London; tourist or first class (depending upon class of transatlantic crossing) accommodations on the excellent Finnish steamer to Helsingfors; first class land and boat excursions in Copenhagen and Helsingfors; third class rail in Finland; "special class" (lowest class) travel in Russia; economical second class on the Black Sea steamers of the Lloyd Triestino Line to Venice; third class rail in Europe, and accommodations at an excellent hotel in Paris. By paying extra, better class accommodations may be had all along the line (see Business Details on adjoining page).

We are going to Russia where Communism and Socialism are actually in effect. Luxury, as we know it in America, is impossible in Russia at any price and the "first category" is relatively expensive. Since we expect to understand Russia as it is, not as we should like it to be, it has been considered advisable to offer the Seminar at the lowest possible cost basis for those of limited means whose interest in Russia is keen enough to make them willing to forego all thought of luxury. It is assumed that those who can afford to improve these conditions will be willing to pay the additional charges for superior accommodations as described under Business Details. These additional charges are based on the actual difference in cost as advertised by the steamship company or by Intourist, the official Soviet travel agency.

Those for whom the Seminar will be a success, those who derive the greatest benefit therefrom, those who will come away heavily laden with thought-provoking experiences and unforgettable memories, will be those members who have entered into the spirit of the Seminar. This may be tersely worded as follows: "We are interested in seeing and understanding. We desire something more lasting than the memory of de luxe accommodations. For these we do not even need to leave our American homes where these comforts abound; but Russia has something to show us. Let us try to comprehend."

In co-operation with **CUNARD LINE** — The First Russian Seminar will utilize the splendid express steamers of the famous Cunard Line.

1933

THE FIRST RUSSIAN SEMINAR

AND NEAR EAST CRUISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/8/84 BY SP1GSK/CS

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
NEWTON MASSACHUSETTS

EXHIBIT "C"

SEMINAR AIMS

The Russian Revolution has brought on one of the greatest social upheavals of all time. Socialism has been given microscopic trials before, but never on such a Gargantuan scale. Now, in our own times and under our very eyes, the world's most important experiment in Communism is taking place. The inspirational opportunities for study and observation are unlimited. Would you like to have been an observer during the French Revolution? The present opportunity in Russia is of equal significance. The First Russian Seminar will take advantage of this opportunity.

Whether or not one sympathizes with the Soviet experiment, no one can deny its importance. Prophecies of imminent collapse were constantly heard on all sides shortly after the Revolution, and during the early stages of the Soviet Regime, but as the years have succeeded each other these prophecies have become fewer and less insistent. The fifteenth anniversary of the new state has just been celebrated. Even if the Russian experiment should collapse today that which has already been accomplished is bound to affect materially the course of civilization. To the thoughtful American citizen, anxious to learn the utmost possible about the ways and means of improving our present civic-economic organization, the First Russian Seminar will make a strong appeal. The itinerary is comprehensive and the leaders will be experienced scholars. Under these ideal conditions it should not be difficult for the members of the Seminar to form an accurate estimate of Soviet Russia and its institutions.

"Seeing is Understanding." In the case of Russia this is more true than ever before. So many conflicting reports emanate from Russia, so much news is tempered with propaganda, or personal prejudice, or both, that it is almost impossible to arrive at a fair estimate of actual conditions. It is impossible to understand the events of the last fifteen years or to arrive at any rational solution of the complicated problems which have arisen without visiting and seeing with one's own eyes the most debated country in the world. Leaders, chosen for the most part from the Advisory Committee (see opposite page) will accompany the Seminar and supplement the general sightseeing programs with special lectures, talks and informal discussions. Interviews with and talks by leaders of Soviet culture and officialdom will form a prominent part of the Seminar program. The members of the Seminar will be given every opportunity of understanding the vast significance of the many interesting places which will be visited.

Propaganda, pro and con, of all kinds, will be avoided as inimical to the interests of the Seminar and repugnant to the intelligent traveler.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

STUART CHASE, New York City.

KENNETH CONANT, Associate Professor of Architecture, Harvard University.

SAMUEL H. CROSS, Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature, Harvard University.

HENRY W. L. DANA, Cambridge.

GEORGE M. DAY, Professor of Economics and Sociology, Occidental College.

SAMUEL N. HARPER, Professor of Russian Language and Institutions, The University of Chicago.

HENRY I. HARRIMAN, President, United States Chamber of Commerce, Boston.

BRUCE C. HOPPER, Assistant Professor of Government, Harvard University.

WALTER W. HYDE, Professor of Greek and Ancient History, University of Pennsylvania.

EDWARD R. MURROW Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, Inc., New York City.

FRANK NOWAK, Professor of Slavic History, Boston University.

GROVE PATTERSON, Editor of the *Toledo Blade*, Toledo.

D. C. POOLE, School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University.

GEROID T. ROBINSON, Associate Professor of History, Columbia University.

TREDWELL SMITH, New York City.

WHITING WILLIAMS, Cleveland.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNDERSTANDING

The Seminar is planned for those who wish "not only to see but to understand." In no country within reach of ordinary travel is understanding so difficult as in Russia. Even under the old regime when Russia was working out her problems along lines familiar to us, the traveler encountered more that was strange and puzzling in Russia than in any other land. How much more now that these lines have been abandoned and the entire framework of Russian life is being reconstructed according to principles hitherto considered by many to be subversive and impracticable! To us accustomed to a system so long accepted as to seem part of the constitution of nature, much that is significant in Russia seems unintelligible or perverse.

Something more than a sightseeing tour is needed for an understanding of Russia; scenes other than Leningrad and Moscow can furnish; explanations more fundamental than the most willing guide can give, these it is the definite aim of the Seminar to provide.

Sociology, economics, government—these come to mind whenever Russia is mentioned; but there are others of equal or greater importance. Russia today offers to the world a new challenge in the field of Art, Architecture, History, Literature, Drama, Religion, quite as significant as her experiments in factory organization and industrialized agriculture.

Geographically the plan of the Seminar is far more comprehensive than even the most complete of Russian tours. It includes not only the new Russia of Moscow and Leningrad but old Russia, scarce changed as yet, as seen in old Novgorod where one rubs one's eyes to be sure one is not dreaming. It includes not only the cities teeming with the new industrial and family life but the collective farms, the tractor plants, and the power plants which harness the great rivers. It includes not only Russia but her Baltic and Balkan neighbors that feel and fear her influence.

Intellectually the program is still more distinctive. There will be lectures on the Russian past, the Russian present and Russian prospects, on the material and the spiritual changes now in progress, lectures both in Russia and outside of Russia with views "close up" and in longer perspective. The preliminary week in London will be especially valuable in this connection. Lectures will be supplemented by personal interviews and round table talks with some of the leading Soviet officials and cultural leaders as well as with representative Americans now residing in Russia. Frank discussions, questions and answers will be the order of the day.

The long journeys to and from Russia constitute in themselves a tour of exceptional interest. Copenhagen, Helsingfors, Constantza, Bucharest, Istanbul, Athens, and Venice, each the brilliant epitome of a significant civilization, what an experience for a single summer!

FIRST · RUSSIAN · SEMINAR · 1933 — DESCRIPTIVE · ITINERARY · AND · CALENDAR

OPTIONAL WEEK IN LONDON ($70.00 additional)

June 29 — New York. Sail S. S. *Berengaria* (Cunard Line).

July 5 — Southampton to London.

July 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 — London. During the preliminary week there will be an opportunity for the members of the Seminar to visit the various museums, institutions and settlements which contribute to a more complete understanding of the backgrounds of Russian civilization, its historic, artistic, and social development. There also will be the customary sight-seeing programs with visits to the galleries, churches, Houses of Parliament, etc. An optional motor excursion will be offered including Stratford, Warwick, Kenilworth and Oxford.

July 12 — Late afternoon train to Hull. Board steamer for Finland.

THE RUSSIAN SEMINAR ($619.00 minimum rate)

July 5 — New York. Sail S. S. *Aquitania* (Cunard Line).

July 12 — Southampton. Proceed directly to Hull where the Seminar group will join those who have elected the preliminary week. The two groups will continue together for the rest of the itinerary.

July 13 — En route to Copenhagen.

July 14, 15 — Copenhagen, capital of Denmark, no longer bears the stamp of its 12th century beginnings. Originally a fishing village with a castle as a defense against the attacks of pirates, it is now called the "City of Beautiful Spires." Land excursion (two if time permits) including visit to the Thorwaldsen Museum, Industrial Art and Art Museums, Rosenborg Palace, Readhus, Marble Church, the dome of which is nearly as large as St. Peter's in Rome, and other historic buildings and old streets.

July 16 — To Helsingfors.

July 17 — Helsingfors, the attractive capital of a reborn Finland. Motor excursion about the city and a boat ride to see the typical coast scenery with its stretches of the unique archipelago. The new Station in rose granite is generally admitted to be the handsomest modern building of its kind in the world. The Atheneum Museum, the National Museum, and the beautiful new government building are also worthy of a visit.

July 18, 19, 20, 21 — Leningrad, as the greatest monument to the imposing Court life of the 18th and 19th centuries and itself the finest museum of the Russian Revolution, is an appropriate place to begin our itinerary through Russia. Leningrad was built by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva as the new capital of Russia, facing the sea and the western world. Although no longer the capital, it is still one of the largest industrial centers of the Soviet Union and important both economically and culturally. A visit to Leningrad is indispensable to the understanding of the political vocabulary of the Soviet Russia of today. In addition to a general sightseeing trip by motor around the city, we shall visit St. Isaac's Cathedral, Fortress of Peter and Paul, the Hermitage Art Museum with its rich collection of paintings and treasures, the Winter Palace, the Workers' Rest Homes on the islands (formerly villas of the nobility) and Smolny, headquarters of the Leningrad Soviet. In the industrial section of the city we shall visit a large Workers' Club, a factory kitchen, a day nursery, and a new apartment house for workers. There will also be lectures, interviews, and round table discussions.

July 22 — Novgorod was once the metropolis of all Russia and capital of the Republic of Novgorod. Easily accessible but seldom visited, it is the oldest medieval town in Russia and the fountain head of Russian culture. For a radius of ten miles it is girt about with lovely gleaming monasteries and a Hanse town it is of vital historic interest. It possesses one of the best collections of ikon paintings in Russia. The doors of the Kremlin Cathedral, made in the medieval town of Magdeburg, are considered the finest church doors in Russia. Contrasting with the ancient interests of Novgorod, is the ultra-modern undertaking of the revival of Lake Ilmen and the River Volkhove, as links in the historic waterway from Constantinople to Sweden by way of the locks being built at Dnieprostroi.

July 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 — Moscow, as the new heart of Russia, beats and throbs like a silent pump, sending out the life blood of Sovietism to every city and village in Russia, from Crimea to the Behring Sea. The ancient capital of Russia has once again taken on its old significance now, that the capital has been transferred from Leningrad. Moscow represents Russia in essence, and is the center of the new life. It reflects the economic, political and cultural developments which have taken place and are taking place throughout the U. S. S. R. The city dates from the 19th century and the ancient monuments of medieval times contrast sharply with the modern Soviet architecture. Here the program will include a general sight-seeing tour of the city by motor with a visit to the Tomb of Lenin, the Museum of the Revolution, the Kremlin, the churches, the anti-religious museum, People's Court, Bureau of Marriage and Divorce, the Institute of Mother and Child, a factory with the social institutions grouped around it, the House of the Peasants, the Park of Culture and Rest, the Workers' Club and other institutions. There will also be lectures and round table discussions.

July 29 — Nizhni Novgorod, once the site of the historic fair to which merchants from all over Asia and Europe brought their wares, is now renamed Gorod Gorki in honor of Maxim Gorki. Nizhni Novgorod has been called the "Detroit of Russia," from the huge automobile plant built some miles away. Items of interest include the striking Kremlin, the new house of the Soviets, the Ethnographic and Economic Museum. It is here that we board the steamer for a four-day trip down the "Mother Volga," Europe's longest river, passing through a kaleidoscope of autonomous territories on this historic frontier between Slav and Oriental.

VOLGA RIVER TRIP

July 30 — Kazan. (On board Volga steamer) Kazan was founded by Tartar Princes of the Golden Horde fifty-five years before Columbus discovered America. As the present capital of the Tartar Republic it shows the Soviets at work remodelling a Mohammedan population. The minaret of the Kremlin is a gem of Moslem architecture. Both Tolstoi and Lenin were students at the University.

July 31 — Samara. (On board Volga steamer.) Below Kazan we pass Ulianovsk, birthplace of Lenin, and still further the rugged Zhiguli Mountains, the wild haunts of Stenka Razin, the Russian Robin Hood, celebrated all along the Volga in folksongs and ballads. Further along is Samara, founded in 1586 and lying at the foot of Zmievire Hills. It is the chief center of the Volga region and rich in legendary lore. Its very name comes from the Russian word "zmeia" meaning "a serpent" which laid waste the countryside until one of the hero saints vanquished the monster. It was during this struggle that the Volga River acquired the hundred mile twist that shows on the map at Samara!

Aug. 1 — Saratov. (On board Volga steamer.) Saratov is a picturesque old city situated at the foot of the Sokoloff mountains, and as one of the chief cities of the German region it has its many modern aspects. The University, the Museum of the Volga and the galleries are of interest. The Troitzky Cathedral built in 1697 is in an excellent state of preservation. Across the river from Saratov is Potrovsk, capital of the Volga German Soviet Republic. Here live four hundred thousand German colonists. For a hundred miles below Potrovsk the banks of the Volga are dotted with villages where German is spoken and taught. The newspapers are in German and houses have a distinctly Germanic aspect.

Aug. 2 — Stalingrad. (End of the Volga trip.) Stalingrad is known for its colossal tractor factory which is being developed as a great center of motor industry in the U. S. S. R. These plants are of great interest from the point of view of economic development in the Soviet Union. The city itself is old and still possesses a few historic buildings and museums, side by side with modern schools and a new state theater. Besides the cities mentioned above on the Volga, shorter stops will be made here and there at the smaller villages.

THE CAUCASUS

Aug. 3, 4 — Rostov, capital of the Northern Caucasus and situated high on the right bank of the Don, thirty-five miles from the Azov Sea, is the center of a great agricultural region, and possesses the largest agricultural machinery factory in Europe. There is an interesting Museum of Art and Antiquity. The Commercial Row near the Old Bazaar is remarkable for its beauty, being a model of 19th century town architecture.

Aug. 5 — Verblud. Here we shall visit the great State Farm which will give us a fine opportunity to see a great collective farm in action. The collectivization of agriculture represents Russia's most important problem.

Aug. 6 — Crossing the western spur of the Caucasus Mountains.

Aug. 7 — Sochi is one of the most popular health resorts on the "Caucasian Riviera." It consists of the Upper and Lower Sections, the new section with its beautiful gardens, villas, botanic parks and view of the sea, and the old section containing the bazaars. Its excellently kept decorative park, with its snow-white terraces of spreading palms and artificial hills covered with juicy agaves and cactus, is one of the best on the coast. Former country houses are now used as Houses of Rest for the workers. Here we board the Black Sea steamers.

Aug. 7 — To **Tuapse.** The steamer makes a brief stop at this seaport which is the terminus of a pipe line from the Maikop oil fields.

Aug. 8 — Novorossisk is the center of the Black Sea district for the North Caucasus. A brief stop will be made. At Novorossisk our ship turns west and leaving the Caucasus region crosses the Black Sea to Crimea.

THE CRIMEA

Aug. 9 — Yalta stirs the greatest enthusiasm among people of most diverse temperaments and interests. The summer colonies of Yalta and vicinity provide a veritable cross-section of present Soviet life — European and Oriental, rural and industrial, intellectual and proletarian. The Pioneer Camp at **Artek,** one of the finest places for contacts with adolescents selected from the entire Russian Union; **Salan,** a student colony, the exotic oriental "Second Palace of the Emir of Bokhara," hidden in cypresses high on the mountain sides, will be visited. After Moscow, Yalta and the surrounding district of the Crimea contribute most to the intellectual purposes of the Seminar as a sample of the social forces and currents over a wide area. We shall pause momentarily for a well earned period of relaxation with an opportunity to rest, swim and stroll in the subtropical beauty of this Russian playground.

Aug. 10 — Livadia. (Excursion from Yalta), typical of Crimean resorts, is famous for the Czar's Palace. At present it is a center for workers from the collective farms throughout the Soviet Union. This entire district rivals the French and Italian Rivieras in beauty and charm.

Aug. 11 — Belaclava on the southern coast of the Crimea has had a long and vivid history. It is passed during the motor ride along the shore between Yalta and Sevastopol. Probably best known from Tennyson's poem "The Charge of the Light Brigade," it was founded in the second century B. C. by the Scythians and successively came under the control of the Greeks, the Genoese, the Turks, the Tartars, and finally the Russians. At the time of the subjugation of the Crimea by the Russians there was not a single inhabitant in Belaclava.

Aug. 11 — Sevastopol. Proceeding by motor along the Crimean coast we come to Sevastopol near which are the ruins of the ancient Chersonesus, the Russian Pompeii. Sevastopol is a Black Sea trading port of great importance with a first class fortress. On one of the high hills is an old edifice containing the "Panorama of the Defense of Sevastopol." The Tolstoy Museum and the Sevastopol Defense Museum are of passing interest. Nearby **Inkerman** is memorable as the site of the bloody battle between the Russians and the French zouaves.

THE UKRAINE

Aug. 12 — Dnieprostrul represents the chef d'oeuvre of the Russian attempt at industrialization. With the co-operation of American engineers the largest hydro-electric plant in the world has been erected and a brand new city has been born to grow up around the plant.

Aug. 13 — On board the Dnieper River steamer en route to Kiev.

Aug. 14, 15 — Kiev is situated high above the banks of the Dnieper. It is one of the most ancient cities in Russia, formerly the capital of the Ukraine and still a center of Ukrainian culture. The famous Pechersky Monastery, the Cathedral of St. Sophia, the schools, the nurseries, the prophylactorius, Kiev University, Ukreinian Museum, churches and libraries will be visited. A river excursion on the Dnieper will take us to one of the collective farms near Kiev. Lectures and discussion groups will form an important part of the program in Kiev.

Aug. 16, 17 — Odessa is one of Russia's most important Black Sea ports. Those who remember the famous white stone stairway of two hundred steps in the Soviet film, "Potemkin," will have a natural curiosity in visiting Odessa. Besides the motor ride about the city we shall visit the immense orphanage colony, the Museum of Archaeology containing the amazing medieval stone goddesses of the Polovtsi, the mudbath colonies, psychological laboratories and bathing beaches.

NEAR EAST CRUISE

A Lloyd Triestino steamer takes us across the Black Sea to **Constanza,** Rumanian seaport, which will be the starting point for our excursion to Bucharest. N. B. Members of the Seminar who wish to spend more time in Constantinople and Athens (about three days each) and eliminate the other stops in the Near East may do so by making special arrangements which necessitate the use of express steamers. A quicker return from Odessa may also be arranged. Details on application.

Aug. 18 — Bucharest, capital of Rumania, differs from other European capitals in that there still exist settlements of gypsies and Rumens wearing their brightly colored native costumes, coachmen or sleigh drivers, and peddlers with their doleful street cries, which make an indelible impression. Bucharest is called the "Paris of the East," partly from supposed social resemblance and partly from the numerous and spacious boulevards and avenues. Our sightseeing drive will include the Royal Palace, the Orthodox Cathedral, the Ethnological Museum and churches.

Aug. 19 — Varna, seaport of Bulgaria, is built on the hilly north shore of the bay. Shore excursion and walk through the city.

Aug. 20, 21 — Burgas, Bulgarian seaport with a fine harbor and the center of considerable transit trade. Land excursion and walk through the city. Proceeding along the shores of Bulgaria and Turkey through the Black Sea to the Bosphorus, we come to

Aug. 22 — Istanbul (Constantinople), one of the most fascinating cities in the world. Divided into two parts, the Old and the New (Pera), Istanbul presents to the traveler a double aspect. In approaching Istanbul by steamer the traveler receives an unforgettable impression of beauty, white mosques, golden minarets shimmering in the sun, and the whole fairy city reflected in the blue of Marmora Sea. We visit Santa Sophia, grandest of churches, the Mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent, the Roman walls, the ancient storage cisterns, the Seraglio, the Museum with the famous sarcophagus of Alexander, the bazaars, etc. We leave Istanbul traversing the historic Hellespont and passing the site of Troy, the Tomb of Achilles, as well as the scene of the tragic Gallipoli campaign and Abydos with its memories of Xerxes, Leander and Lord Byron.

Aug. 23 — Dedeagatch (optional call for the steamer), now renamed Alexandrupolis, is a seaport of European Turkey on the Gulf of Enos where, it will be remembered, Aeneas attempted his first settlement.

Aug. 24 — Cavalla, picturesque Aegean seaport is the doorway to Macedonia through which Paul entered when he came to help the Macedonians. It is the harbor of Philippi, the capital of the kingdom of Philip and Alexander.

Aug. 25 — Salonica, the most magnificent of Aegean seaports, is situated at the head of a vast landlocked bay and faced by the snowy Mount Olympus. Its ancient churches and imposing fortifications are of great interest.

Aug. 26 — Volo, seaport of Thessaly, is at the head of a great bay. It was at Pharsalia near here that Caesar won his great victory over Pompey.

Aug. 27 — Piraeus (Athens). Athens is too well known to need description. Unfortunately we shall have insufficient time to do justice to its ancient monuments, but we shall motor along the new highway following the great walls and pass Old Phaleron on our way to the Acropolis. We shall make as careful an examination of its monuments as time permits.

Aug. 28 — Patras is a fortified seaport on the west coast of Greece. Although it was an early center of Christianity there are no ancient monuments of importance. It will be interesting however to walk around the town to see a thriving, provincial, modern Greek city.

Aug. 29 — Santi Quaranta is an unpretentious Albanian port near the northern boundary of Greece. It occupies the site of ancient Onchesmos. Skirting the shores of Albania and crossing the Adriatic we come to the Italian seaport town of **Brindisi** (no landing).

Aug. 30 — Venice. Those planning to return to America on September 9, will proceed immediately to Paris. Others may make arrangements to stay in Venice for a longer period. The time in Paris may also be extended in accordance with the wishes and plans of the individual members.

Aug. 31 — To Paris.

Sept. 1 — Paris.

Sept. 2 — Cherbourg, sail S. S. *Mauretania* (Cunard Line).

Sept. 7 or 8 — Due New York.

NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
Trondjhem
Stockholm
Helsingfors
LENINGRAD
Reval
Riga
Memel
Danzig
Konigsberg
Hamburg
Bremen
Hannover
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
LONDON
Oxford
Cambridge
Liverpool
Manchester
Birmingham
Worcester
Bristol
Cardiff
Plymouth
Le Havre
Dieppe
PARIS
Rouen
Caen
Cherbourg
Nantes
Orleans
Limoges
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Lourdes
Biarritz
Irun
Madrid
Escorial
Toledo
Aranjuez
Cuenca
Valencia
Alicante
Cartagena
Granada
Malaga
Gibraltar
Algeciras
Ronda
Seville
Cadiz
Huelva
Badajoz
Merida
Caceres
Salamanca
Zamora
Valladolid
Burgos
Vitoria
San Sebastian
Pamplona
Zaragoza
Lerida
Tarragona
Barcelona
Gerona
Perpignan
Carcassonne
Montpellier
Nimes
Arles
Marseilles
Toulon
Nice
Monaco
Ventimiglia
Genoa
Milan
Turin
Pisa
Florence
Rome
Naples
Pompeii
Capri
Brindisi
Bari
Foggia
Ancona
Rimini
Ravenna
Venice
Trieste
Fiume
Zagreb
Belgrade
Nish
Sofia
Philippopolis
Adrianople
Constantinople
Istanbul
Gallipoli
Dedeagatch
Cavalla
Salonica
Volo
Delphi
Athens
Olympia
Patras
Santi Quaranta
Corfu
Durazzo
Scutari
Cattaro
Ragusa
Spalato
Sarajevo
Mostar
Dubrovnik
Split
Zara
Pola
Fiume
Trieste
Venice
Innsbruck
Munich
Nuremberg
Frankfort
Heidelberg
Cologne
Dusseldorf
Aachen
Luxemburg
Metz
Nancy
Strasbourg
Colmar
Basel
Lucerne
Zurich
Berne
Interlaken
Geneva
Lyons
Dijon
Orleans
Tours
Poitiers
Angouleme
Limoges
Clermont
Ferrand
Grenoble
Chambery
Annecy
Aix
Avignon
Arles
Nimes
Montpellier
Carcassonne
Perpignan
Gerona
Barcelona
Tarragona

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b6
b7C

February 28, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Federal Office Building,
Civic Center,
San Francisco, Calif.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS [illegible]
DATE 3/8/84 BY SP/GSK/CS

Attention: [redacted]

Gentlemen:

In re: Edward R. Murrow.

The following data from my files and records are presented, pursuant to your request, for your use in the investigation now pending, which involves the above party.

Murrow appears, from the photostat in my file, to have been a member of the Advisory Committee acting on the "1933 - First Russian Seminar and Near East Cruise" sponsored by "Bureau of University Travel, Newton, Massachusetts." He is named therein as "Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, Inc., New York City." Objects of the seminar, as stated in the prospectus, include the following:

> "The Russian Revolution has brought on one of the greatest social upheavals of all time. Socialism has been given microscopic trials before, but never on such a Gargantuan scale. Now, in our own times and under our own very eyes, the world's most important experiment in Communism is taking place. The inspirational opportunities for study and observation are unlimited. . . . The present opportunity in Russia

EXHIBIT "A"

is of equal significance. The first Russian seminar will take advantage of this opportunity."

This seminar appears to have been actually held, a fact confirmed by the following statement at page 5 of the prospectus for the proposed 1935 Moscow State University Summer Session:

"The summer session originated as the result of an experiment conducted during the summer of 1933 by a group of American educators. The 'American Summer School in Russia' was organized in 1933 to offer two courses dealing with 'experimental educational programs of the Soviet Union' and 'institutional changes in the Soviet Union.' These two courses were conducted in Moscow in an experimental fashion with a group of twenty-five teachers and students of education.

"At the second summer session in 1934, thirteen courses were offered in five major fields of art and literature, sociology, psychology, education and research. The staff was composed of twenty-two professors and academic assistants. Two hundred and twelve students attended the 1934 session. Among them were undergraduates, teachers, principals, professors, psychologists, social workers, physicians, nurses and artists.

> "Basing their judgment upon the undeniable success of these ventures, the Soviet educational authorities organized at the University of Moscow, an Anglo-American section offering full and regular summer instruction in English. The students and professors of the 1933 and 1934 sessions approved the academic advantages of the plan . . . "

Murrow is listed as a member of the "National Advisory Council" of this proposed 1935 session.

My investigation developed the fact that it was necessary to call off the 1935 Moscow summer school because of adverse publicity which started with a news article appearing in the February 18, 1935, issue of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Sun-Telegraph. A front page article appearing in that issue of this newspaper carried the heading, "American Professors Trained by Soviet, Teach in US Schools", and it included a photocopy of a cover of the summer school prospectus, with a list of the members of the National Advisory Council, including Edward R. Murrow.

A full page advertisement of this proposed 1935 summer school appeared in the Journal of the National Education Association, in either the issues of March or April, 1935, with a photo insert of Red Square in Moscow.

These are the circumstances to which I referred in my May, 1954, testimony before the Reece Committee of the House of Representatives. After that hearing of the committee, I checked through sources which I believe reliable and determined that apparently the 1935 session was actually not held, although it had been widely advertised during the spring of that year. It

seems obvious that cancellation was the result of the newspaper publicity.

My file includes a release published in July, 1957, by "Pan-American Anti-Communist Association of New York, Inc.", 550 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, New York, phone Circle 7-0689, bearing the following title:

"What You Don't See in "See It Now"".

This brochure is termed "A Biographical Sketch of Edward R. Murrow - His Career Before Television." It states that Murrow was an active member of National Student Federation, while an undergraduate at Washington State College; that he devoted two years, until 1932, to promotional work for this federation; and that he "co-existed"with a Communist group "The American Student Union" on the campus at the same time. It further states that when Murrow was appointed Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education, Stephen F. Dugann was its Director; that there may be a connection here with Alger Hiss.

The brochure includes reference to slanting of television programs by Murrow and other activities which may be of interest to your organization in connection with its present inquiry.

If you desire photocopies of any of this material in my file, I can make it available on your request.

Very truly yours,

AMS:jb

Today

The Gold Decision.
Murder With Germs.
How Fascism Starts.
The Atom. Absolute Zero.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE

THE STOCK EXCHANGE and general business, yesterday, expected the Supreme Court's gold decision today. General business merely wondered. The stock exchange ordered directors to be on hand, ready to act, and presumably, ready to close the exchange to prevent panic.

It was hoped the court might postpone its decision until after 3 o'clock, giving the exchange a few hours to think. But the Supreme Court rolls on, in its unruffled course, like Aldabaran or Betelgeux, unconscious of all man's law. Meanwhile business wonders how it could pay gold, with the government saying:

"You may not have any."

A pretty question will arise if the highest court orders individuals to do what the Congress and President say they may not do.

It is understood that the administration has made its arrangements, long since. But business and the exchange wonder. Don't be frightened into selling anything that is good, and paid for.

YOU HAVE read about "war with germs" in the next great outburst.

India proves that it could be done. At Alipore two are condemned to death, convicted of "germ murder." As rich Amerindia Nath Pandey walked along the street, he felt a prick, a sharp stab. He cried out. A germ poisoner had injected plague germs into his blood.

Amerendra died. His murderers were his step-brother and his doctor. Two other doctors, accused, were acquitted.

A well-organized germ war would be disagreeable, distributing disease germs above great cities and in reservoirs, from planes.

OTHER KINDS of war, nearer home, are also disagreeable. A union of public utilities employes warns New York that it proposes to cut off all light from streets and houses in Brooklyn, Queens and Manhattan, south of Fourteenth Street. That would be good news for burglars, uncomfortable for citizens.

A new union of elevator operators and general "house service men" promises New York to call out 200,000 men, tie up all elevators, shut off heat, close stores, hotels, theaters, office buildings and cripple apartment houses.

Unions consist of organized men, cities of disorganized masses of citizens. Politicians fear well-organized bodies, pay little attention to forgetful, disorganized masses of citizens.

Some day someone may organize the citizens, as Mussolini did in Italy, as Hitler has done in Germany, as Kemal in Turkey. That is called fascism, which follows the demonstrated inability of the people to protect themselves against well organized minorities.

One pleasant feature of fascism is its refusal to recognize the rights of union labor, or let its leaders go on collecting dues. Under Mussolini, a labor leader gets a pick and shovel, no traveling expenses, no union salary.

AT LEYDEN, in Holland, scientists have produced a degree of cold said to approach within one-five-thousandth of a degree of absolute zero.

A gigantic electro-magnet, in combination with liquid helium, produces the lowest temperature ever known on earth.

The lowest possible degree of cold, the *absolute zero*, would be minus 273 degrees Centigrade, or minus 459.6 Fahrenheit. At least science thinks so. It used to call the atom "smallest fragment of matter."

Science needs "absolute zero," to help in tearing apart the atom, now known to be a miniature solar system.

DEEP DOWN in our sun, temperatures running as high as forty million degrees Centrigrade, also tear the atom to pieces. Electrons shooting out from the sun's disintegrated atoms provide our light and heat.

It is a complicated universe, unnecessarily so, it seems to some of us. When Jeans and Eddington tell you "the sun shoots out and loses two hundred and fifty thousand tons of solid material every minute," five million tons every five minutes, you say that it is too much.

Interesting that extreme heat is cold, able to destroy life, can also rip the atom apart.

But cold cannot destroy the germ forms of life, and that made it possible for primitive life to come here through the ether, absolute zero, after our earth had cooled off sufficiently.

IT HAS been customary at executions in New Jersey state prison, to admit relatives of a murdered man, that they may witness the killing of the mur-

(Continued on Page Two, Col. One.)

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'NEW DEAL'

WEATHER — Probably light rain or snow this afternoon, tonight and Tuesday. Lowest tonight 30.

NRA CODE — Member of the 1934

Pittsburgh

Only Pittsburgh News

VOL. 16—NO. 17 — 28 PAGES

Huge Mellon Payme

A WHISPER
At the U. S. Tax Hearing Today
FOR 'A. W.'

NAZIS BEHE

(OTHER PICTURE, PAGE 5)

W. A. SEIFERT — A. W. MELLON

Mr. Mellon, pictured before the Pittsburgh sitting U. S. Board of Tax Appeals today, as counsel—Mr. Seifert, of Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay, one of the country's leading tax experts—talked behind a raised hand. This is a Sun-Telegraph picture.

MELLON TAX FIGURES BARED

Over 12 Million Paid U. S. in 10 Years, Counsel Claims

BULLETIN.

Frank J. Hogan, chief counsel for Andrew W. Mellon, outlining his case today, said Mellon wasn't so much concerned about the amount of money involved in the tax appeal as about refuting the intimations of fraud. Mellon and his son-in-law, David K. Bruce, were seated at the hearing.

Income taxes totaling $12,423,796 were paid to the government by Andrew W. Mellon in the period between 1921 and 1931.

This was revealed today as Frank J. Hogan, chief counsel for the 79-year-old financier, opened the $3,000,000 Mellon tax case before the United States Board of Tax Appeals in Old Federal Building of the New Federal Building.

It is in this case that the government seeks to recover the $3,000,000 claimed in income taxes and fraud penalties for 1931.

Mellon, in turn, however, asks some $139,000 he says he overpaid.

FAMILY HISTORY

Hogan, one of the nation's most famous trial lawyers, opened the proceedings with an outline of the Mellon family history, heavily stressing what he ascribed as the financial tradition of two genera-

(Continued on Page Three, Col. One.)

N. Y. ELEVATOR WORKERS QUIT

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—(AP.)—The elevators of a 24-story building in the heart of the city's garment center were stopped today as a show of union strength five minutes before the Mayor and arbitrators went into conference in an effort to prevent a general tie-up of 1,000 buildings.

The first building to cease service was the Brokaw Building, on Broadway, accommodating 6,000 workers. An hour later 16 operators went on strike, about 1,000 had made their way up stairs to offices on the lower floors.

The Brokaw workers received a pay of $22 a week. The union demanded $1,500 a year. The management signed an arbitration agreement.

At City Hall, meanwhile, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, conferred with George Meany, head of the New York Federation of Labor; Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Building Trades Council; William Collins, district representative of the American Federation of Labor, and Max Herry H. Curran, impartial member of the board of arbitration.

Topley Suspends Son for 'Whoopee'

Clerk of Courts S. J. Topley announced the suspension of his son, C. R. Topley, 38, clerk in Criminal Court, who was arrested with a girl Friday night in a judge's chamber in the Court House. The elder Topley said he will confer with the judges as to whether or not the suspension will be permanent.

Mice Nibble Match, Brick House Burns

Mice are blamed for a fire which destroyed the living room of Henry Einhauser's two-story brick home at 945 Davis Avenue early today. Fire Chief Alexander Reed said mice probably ignited a stray match. He estimated the damage at $400 and reported the fire was confined to the living room.

Mulls End Defense in Surprise

Counsel for Roy and Grace Mull rested today without calling either of the defendants to the stand.

Taken by surprise at the sudden end of the defense case, Assistant District Attorney Chauncey Pruger left the court room and returned half an hour later with his first rebuttal witness, James Ezalt, 21, of Monessen.

Ezalt is a brother-in-law of Ethel Ezalt, also known as "Boots" Brown, who Robert Ivory, attorney for the Mulls, claims was the "mystery girl of the morgue."

The commonwealth contends the girl, found murdered in a Verona sewer in February, 1933, was Margaret Schwickrath, former companion of the Mulls, for whose slaying they have already been convicted.

Young Ezalt, on the stand, denied that the dead girl was his sister-in-law. Viewing her body at the morgue, he said, he instantly knew the murder victim was not Mrs. Ezalt.

Joseph Ezalt, of Lakewood, O., who identified himself as the husband of Ethel Ezalt, took the stand and denied that the body of the slain "mystery girl" was that of his wife.

M'NAIR CLAMPS LID ON CLUBS

Mayor McNair's latest move against the foes who would "rip" him from office today appeared to be to clamp the lid on night life in Pittsburgh at 11:45 p. m.

In a sweeping order to Director Thomas A. Dunn, of the Department of Public Safety, the Mayor yesterday ordered closed all cabarets and night clubs before midnight.

He announced an "out," however, saying:

"If Lawrence (David L. Lawrence, State Democratic Chairman) gives the proprietor a letter saying the state police won't raid him for staying open late, I'll extend the time."

Friends of the Mayor said he took the drastic action after he heard rumors that state police had come into Pittsburgh to gather evidence to be used during the "ripper" hearings in the Legislature.

Harrisburg papers today carried advertisements of the Mayor's meeting to be held there tomorrow night. Ostensibly to discuss "Taxes and State Finances," McNair is expected to flay propenents of the ripper move.

His Honor at It Again!

McNair As Police Judge Bargains With Suspects

Mayor McNair played at police magistrate again today.

Everybody had a good time, particularly Robert Vogler, 26, of 206 Sandusky Street, and Mahlon Berry, 35, of 706 Arch Street.

They had been picked up, police charged, while peddling 24 bottles of moonshine from door to door.

But they told Hizzoner they had been drunk, and didn't know what they were doing. So he cast harshness aside:

"You can pay a little fine?"

He mentioned $5.

They protested they couldn't.

He relented further:

"I'll give you two days in which to pay it."

It was a bargain.

Police then entered into the spirit of the occasion by smashing the bottles of alleged moonshine.

Now the state authorities won't have the evidence if they attempt to prosecute the pair for possessing alleged untaxed liquor.

We Recommend Today:

New Practical Home Service ..... *Page 19*
Gibbons' "Out of Death's Jaws" ..... *Page 26*

UPHELD ON GOLD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/8/84 BY SP1 [illegible]

Sun-Telegraph

FINAL HOME
LATE STOCKS

paper Printing International News Service Dispatches.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1935 THREE CENTS

EXHIBIT "D"

nts Revealed in Tax Battle

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

AD TWO WOMEN SPIES

'NEW DEAL' UPHELD ON GOLD

Historic Verdict Handed Down By Supreme Court

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—(INS.)—The United States government won a series of sweeping victories today in the famous gold cases, affecting approximately $100,000,000,000 in private and government bonds.

The abrogation of the gold clause in private bonds, of which there are estimated to be some $75,000,000,000 oustanding, was held constiutional.

The Supreme Court held unconstitutional the gold clause abrogation as it affects Liberty bonds, but the holders of these bonds were denied relief on the ground they suffered no loss.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. — (AP.) — History of tremendous import was in the making today as the government and the financial world glued their attention on the Supreme Court in the expectation that it would decide the 80 thousand-million-dollar gold clause cases in a session starting at noon.

Whether the nation's security and commodity markets would be closed to prevent any gold movement was a subject of eager speculation as "zero hour" approached.

The Roosevelt administration kept secret the plans it has drawn in an effort to meet any possible decision on the great question of whether the New Deal acted constitutionally in wiping from 100 thousand million dollars' worth of securities the clause calling for payment in gold or its equivalent.

EXCHANGE TO ACT

The effect of the decision on the markets was uppermost in many minds. They and the business world have been working themselves into a state of something that excruciating suspense since the realization first dawned that an adverse decision would enable the holders of the 100 thousand million dollars in public and private obligations to call for payment of 169 thousand million dollars in terms of the devalued New Deal dollar.

The governors of the New York Stock Exchange had been asked to hold themselves in readiness for an emergency meeting today. They could order the exchange closed or trading carried on under strict supervision for the emergency period.

Even as late at this morning there was no certainty that the Supreme Court actually would hand down the decision today, for the nine justices of the high tribunal had made no statement of their intentions.

DRAWS CROWDS

The firm belief among observers that this probably would be the red-letter day was based on a purely negative development. Last Saturday the court, after holding its usual consultation, went home without handing out an announcement that there would be no opinion today.

On the previous two Saturdays it had made clear that there would be no gold opinion on the following two Monday "opinion days."

The fact that the case involves the heart of the New Deal monetary policy drew many people toward the old courtroom, formerly the Senate chamber, in the Capitol.

Death Ends Romance Of U. S. Girl, Chinese

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—(AP.)—Death has ended the Orient-Occident romance of a 19-year-old blonde bride and her Chinese husband. The girl, Lesle Winifred Russel Wong, was dead from poison today, while police sought to determine whether their tentative theory of suicide was correct. She was married last New Years eve in Seattle to Yee Wong, San Francisco photographer, over opposition by Wong's family.

American Professors, Trained by Soviet, Teach in U. S. Schools

IN HIS capacity as editor of "The Social Frontier," an ultra-radical "journal of educational criticism," Dr. George S. Counts, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, has declared a "crusade" against the Hearst newspapers.

Dr. Counts is angry with these newspapers because they have been exposing and opposing Communistic influences and propaganda in the schools and colleges of America.

Our action interferes very seriously with Dr. Counts, who happens to be himself the foremost collegiate Communistic propagandist in the country.

This is proved by his writings, by his foreign affiliations and by his activities.

For Dr. Counts is the author of a book, "The Soviet Challenge to America," and of a pamphlet entitled "Dare the School Build a New Social Order?"

He is the translator of "New Russia's Primer," the Communist textbook used in the schools of Soviet Russia.

He is—according to the propagandist literature ISSUED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ITSELF—an OFFICIAL ADVISOR to the MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY, and will be in Mosoow this year, from July 16 to August 25, TO SERVE IN THAT CAPACITY at the summer session of the university.

Obviously, therefore, Dr. Counts is a very satisfactory person IN MOSCOW.

ANNOUNCEMENT of the Counts-Communistic "crusade" against the Hearst press and against Americanism is made in a ten-page "release" to newspapers, graciously informing them that they have "permission to reprint any and all articles" from the forthcoming issue of "The Social Frontier."

The announcement further says:

"A call for a nation-wide attack by clergymen, newspaper workers, labor leaders, teachers and other molders of opinion upon Fascist journalistic practices typical of William Randolph Hearst is made by a group of nationally known educators in the current number of 'The Social Frontier' . . . timed to appear just before the opening of the mid-winter educational conventions, February 21-28, when thousands of educators will gather in Washington and Atlantic City to consider national educational policies."

The educational conventions to which the Counts' propaganda is addressed are the conventions of the National Education Association and its department of superintendence.

These same organizations have, year after year, through their officials and otherwise, repeatedly commended and thanked the Hearst newspapers for their unremitting support and DEFENSE OF EDUCATION AND OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The National Education Association has reprinted from these newspapers, and distributed throughout the nation, scores of CARTOONS, EDITORIALS and ARTICLES representing the ACTIVE CONTRIBUTION OF THE HEARST PAPERS TO THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

The Counts' propaganda, directed against the Hearst papers, ignores all this, and accuses the Hearst newspapers of "endangering academic freedom."

"Academic freedom" is a phrase taken over by the radical groups as a mere camouflage for the teaching of alien doctrines.

THE HEARST newspapers are and have always been and always will be steadfast defenders of REAL academic freedom, exactly as the Hearst newspapers stand for LOYALTY TO AMERICA.

But the Hearst newspapers do not and cannot condone the APPROVAL in schools and colleges of Communism or Fascism or any other un-American and subversive doctrines, under the PRETENSE of exorcising academic freedom.

That is ALL THERE IS to that issue.

Now, who else is tied up with Dr. Counts, of Columbia University and Moscow, in his propaganda crusade against the Hearst newspapers.

We find the following names, among others:

Members of the "national advisory council" of

(Continued on Page Six, Col. One.)

CLEMENCY DENIED BY HITLER

Beautiful Baronesses Trapped in Espionage Die By Axe

International News Service.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The headsman's ax descended today upon the necks of two beautiful German noblewomen—put to death for espionage activities against the Nazi regime.

The victims were the beautiful blonde Baroness Benita von Falkenhayn, former wife of Baron von Falkenhayn, son of a German World War general, and Baroness Renate von Matzmer.

Capt. Ulrich von Sosnowsky, Polish nobleman and leader of the spy ring, was sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor, together with Frau Irene von Jena.

The aristocrats who sold their birthright and lives by divulging military secrets to a foreign power, were executed at dawn, after a year's imprisonment.

The fate of the two noblewomen has rekindled the determination of American authorities to be present when Richard Roiderer, naturalized American citizen, is tried before the dread people's court.

Sessions of the court, whose death sentences are usually announced after they have been carried out, are customarily held behind locked doors.

The trial of Roiderer, who has been in jail since last summer, has been delayed somewhat by the long-drawn-out investigation of the ring that included the two women.

Over the week-end, Chancellor Adolf Hitler had devoted much of his time to a study of the cases, considering the possibility of commuting the sentences to life imprisonment at hard labor. He apparently decided against this course, however.

ITALY SENDS MORE TROOPS

NAPLES, Feb. 18. — (AP.) — More than 2,000 Blackshirts with full colonial equipment sailed today for Eritrea and Italian Somaliland as part of Italy's reply to Ethiopia's defiance.

The two battalions had been reviewed by Premier Mussolini in Rome on Saturday. Il Duce, in a stirring speech, told the men they were to write "the most beautiful page in the history of the Fascist militia."

A total of 30,000 regular soldiers is expected to follow the two divisions from Naples into the East African colonies. It also was understood native troops in Italian Libyr were being recruited.

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 18. — (AP.) — Italian troop movements in the vicinity of the Austrian frontier excited unusual interest here today. The purpose of the military activities were not determined.

British Arms Probe Committee Named

LONDON, Feb. 18.—(INS.)—Creation of a royal commission to investigate the arms traffic was announced today by Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister. Sir John Eldon Bankes, former Lord Justice of Appeal, was named chairman of the commission.

FLOYD GIBBONS
Gets Pittsburgh
THRILLS!
(Read Story on Page 17)

Follow his daily stories of
ADVENTURE
AND MYSTERY
on Page 26 Today

American Professors, Trained by Soviet, Teach in U. S. Schools

(Continued from Page One.)

the Moscow State University summer school for 1935:

JOHN DEWEY, Columbia University.

HEBER HARPER, Columbia University.

Members of the ultra-radical United Action Campaign Committee.

GEORGE A. COE, formerly of Union Theological Seminary.

HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD,, New York University.

E. C. LINEMAN, New New York School of Social Work.

LOIS H. MEEK, Child Development Institute.

So we have TWO GROUPS identified in the Counts' following — the group OFFICIALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE SOVIET UNIVERSITY AT MOSCOW, and the group belonging to the United Action Campaign Committee.

Moscow University, with which Counts, Dewey and Harper are all linked, teaches "the violent overthrow of the entire traditional social order"—the Communist creed.

Bearing the approving names of TWENTY-SIX American college officials, a 24-page pamphlet is being circulated by Soviet Russia among American teachers, inviting them to become summer students at the Moscow State University and to imbibe Communism at its very source—obviously for the purpose of making adept COMMUNIST PROPAGANDISTS out of them.

AMERICAN 'ADVISORS' TO PROPAGANDA SCH

Facsimiles (below) of front cover and second page of Soviet pamphlet, offering "special inducements" to American teachers to study Communism at Moscow State University.

As the front cover shows, this pamphlet is being circulated in this country by Intourist, Inc., the official travel agency of the Soviet government.

The secc is entirely fi American co ing the "Nat in this countr bia Universit present at th "American cow" as offic

The pamphlet, together with an accompanying publicity statement, clearly reveals the nature and implications of the scheme. The following points are luminously emphasized:

1—That with the co-operation of travel companies, "a special low rate with many inducements" is offered to teachers making the Russian pilgrimage.

2—That the "Anglo-American section of the summer session at the Moscow State University will begin July 16 and conclude August 25.

3—That "instruction is in the English language, by an ALL-SOVIET faculty of professors and specialists. From time to time the school is addressed by PROMINENT SOVIET LEADERS."

4—That "the course 'Principles of the Collective and Socialist Society' *is prerequisite for admission to all other courses.*"

The italicized words are ***italicized*** in the Communist pamphlet, thus furnishing proof that the Moscow summer session is wholly and solely a PROPAGANDA SCHOOL, maintained by the Soviet government for the single objective of "indoctrinating" teachers in Communism.

5—That the Moscow summer session idea "originated as the result of an experiment conducted during the summer of 1933 by a group of American educators"; that the 1933 "American summer school in Russia" was attended by twenty-five "teachers and students of education"; that in 1934, two hundred and twelve students attended, including "undergraduates, principals, professors, psychologists, social workers," and that this year a thousand Americans are expected to subject themselves to the Communist virus.

6—That "there is considerable fraternization" among Russians and Americans at the summer school.

7—That on conclusion of the summer school, the American students will have two weeks of "SUPERVISED TRAVEL in Russia—which means, as the world knows, they will be shown precisely what THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT wants them to see, or to THINK THEY HAVE SEEN. Nothing else!

8—That "each year several American educators are invited to Moscow as resident advisors to the summer session. DR. GEORGE S. COUNTS and DR. HEBER HARPER, professors of education, Teachers' College, Columbia University, will act as advisors during the summer session of 1935."

AND THIS insidious propaganda, directed as it is against the institutions of America, is being filtered into American schools and colleges BY THE SOVIET AGENCY IN NEW YORK at the very time when the American government itself has been compelled by Soviet duplicity to break off "friendly" conversations with Russia and to close most of its consulates in that hapless land of mass starvation and "blood purges!"

Who, besides the Soviet government, is behind it?

Just read the list, PRINTED ON PAGE TWO OF THE SOVIET PAMPHLET, as issued by the official Russian Travel Bureau, Intourist, Inc., 545 Fifth Avenue, New York:

MOSCOW UNIVERSITY
Summer Session
(Anglo-American Section)
American Advisory Organization:
INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION, Inc.

With all these facts before them, the American teachers and the American people will be able to understand exactly the kind of "academic freedom" that the Hearst newspapers oppose and that the Communistic professors want to "enjoy."

EXPERT TO TALK ON FOOD COSTS

James E. McNamara, expert on food cost accounting, will arrive in Pittsburgh tomorrow morning to address the members of the Western Pennsylvania Restaurant Association at its monthly meeting tomorrow evening in the William Penn Hotel. In his address he will emphasize the effects of rising food prices upon the restaurant industry.

McNamara, a graduate of Lehigh University and a veteran of the World War, has specialized in food cost accounting since 1920. For his work throughout the country among the leading hotels and restaurants, particularly Richmond, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and New York City, he has become an authority on this subject. He is supervisor of cost accounting and control at the home office of the Horwath & Horwath Co., accounting firm in which he is a junior partner.

Wife Calls Firemen In Family Quarrel

Running from her husband who, she says, beat her last night, Mrs. Helen Lozvoy, 48, of 1406 Spring Garden Avenue, summoned firemen to her aid from a nearby engine house, police reported. Both Mrs. Lozvoy and her husband, Philip, 39, were charged with disorderly conduct. Mrs. Lozvoy was treated at Allegheny General Hospital for minor hurts.

Cast to Present Play

A three-act farce, "Nerts," will be presented by the Artemus Players, of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, in the church social rooms, Brushton and Hamilton avenues, Friday night, February 28. The play is being directed by Harold J. White.

FULL ASSEMBLY WEEK LOOMS

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18.—(AP.)—Sentiment for a six-day legislative week is developing in the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives.

At present, the Legislature meets just three days a week, convening on Monday night. Usually the House adjourns Wednesday, but often the Senate winds up its tasks on Tuesday.

Representative Wellliver, Montour Democrat, announced today

Sale and Demonstration
HEINZ SOUPS
Medium size tins
2 for 25c
Here's your opportunity to sample some varieties of Heinz Soup you've never tasted. There's noodle, mushroom, Scotch broth, tomato, oyster, spinach, beef, vegetable, celery, mock turtle, asparagus, pepper pot, gumbo creole and cream of pea.
Clam Chowder and Consomme . . . . . 2 cans 33c
McCANNS

COMMUNIST
IOOL

nd page of the pamphlet
led with the names of
lege professors compris-
onal Advisory Council"
y—including two Colum-
y professors who will be
e coming session of the
ummer school in Mos-
al advisors on the spot.

IVERSITY
SSION
Section)

IONAL EDUCATION, INC.
s and HEBER HARPER

RY COUNCIL
ol of Educational Research,

of New York University
Education, Teachers College,

of Philosophy, Columbia

ute of International

f English, Vassar College
versity of North Carolina
University of Chicago
of Education, University of

ion, Teachers College,

cation of American Colleges
ilbank Memorial Fund
f Social Economy and Social

f Education, College of the

erican Council on Education,
Director, Institute of Interna-

ent, Smith College
of Sociology and Director,
niversity of North Carolina
Teachers College, Columbia

ry, American Association of

Berlin College.
ol of Education, New York

story of Education, University

Clinic for the Social Adjust-
w York University

he will present a resolution, possibly tonight, to place the Legislature on a six-day week basis. Welliver said he was "shocked" on returning to the Legislature, after 40 years, "to discover that we only worked three days a week."

McCANNS ECONOMY ANNEX and EAST END STORE

Cheap! Winesap APPLES pk. 49c

MEATS for early week meals
Ham Slices . . lb. 27c
To fry or broil.
Ham Ends . . lb. 15c
For boiled dinners.
Smoked Spareribs . . . . . lb. 15c

14 to 15 Grapefruit in a hamper for 49c
Horse Radish Roots lb. 15c

Lutz & Schramms Apple Butter Big quart jar 19c
Assorted Jelly 3 for 25c

Your choice of complete assortment of Lutz & Schramms PICKLES 2 11-oz. jars 25c
Delicious!

Lutz & Schramms Assorted Preserves Big 2-lb. jar 29c

This is Cherry Week at McCANNS

Our Bakers take a bow!

Cherry Pies

—were never better than these our bakers make. The crusts melt in your mouth and the cherries are just syrupy enough to be right. A perfect pie, you'll say. Baked in deep 9-inch pie tins. Cuts 6 big portions . . . . . ea. 35c

3 Suggestions for mid-week dinners

Veal Cutlets and Loin Chops

There's nothing nicer for a mid-week dinner than breaded veal cutlets or loin veal chops. Cutlets usually sell at 40 cents a pound; so there's a saving.

lb. 29c

Sirloin Veal Chops

If you'd rather serve a platter of chops, these from the sirloin are fine . . lb. 21c

Canadian Style Bacon

You can boil or bake it in one piece or slice and fry or broil. Whole or half strips only at this low price . . . . . lb. 35c

Other Cherry Goodies from our bakery

Red Cherry Tarts
Individual size that you will want to serve at your party. 3 for 25c

Cherry Kuchen
Sort of a coffee cake with cherries baked in the top. Serve it for dessert. Whipped Cream makes it extra delicious . . ea. 35c

George Washington **Cherry Logs**
make a nice centerpiece as well as dessert

ea. 50c

A sponge roll shaped and iced to look like a log and decorated with cherries and a hatchet. Good to look at — better to eat. Cuts 8 pieces.

Our Sliced Sandwich Bread
stays fresh a long time

loaf 12c

The stay-fresh quality of this loaf is not its only claim to fame. It has a good bread flavor and makes wonderful toast. Try it. Each loaf is securely wrapped in waxed paper.

if you must use a substitute for McCanns Butter when it sells 2 lbs. for 93 cents, don't use a cheap butter. There are other spreads that are most acceptable, priced within the reach of almost everyone.

DELRA —an oleomargarine made especially for McCanns according to our own specifications. Priced . . . . 3 lbs. 55c

GOOD LUCK — a product of the Jelke Company that has saved pennies in many homes for years and years. Priced . . . . . lb. 20c

NUCOA —a margarine made from nut oils. You'll like its flavor. Priced . . . . . lb. 21c

Fresh from the roaster every day

FAVORITE Coffee

Talk about fresh! We roast Favorite here at McCanns—just enough at a time to supply the demand. It's hardly ever more than twenty-four hours from the roaster when you buy it. Priced low . . 3-lb. pkg. 55c

Chicken Croquettes
nice for parties or home meals

4 for 29c

They can be reheated in a jiffy. Everyone likes chicken croquettes—the kind that comes from our kitchen.

Chicken Salad
Made with real chicken—choice white and dark meat, diced celery and our fresh mayonnaise . . . . pt. 79c

Chop Suey
made after an oriental recipe. A half-pint boiled rice is included with each pint of chop suey . . . . . pt. 29c

A cheese men like
LIEDERKRANZ
If you like limburger you'll like Liederkranz better. It's eloquently flavored and spreads like cream.
2 pkgs. 39c

Cherry Specials in the Grocery

Red Cherries
for garnishing salads and desserts. 3-oz. bottle . . . . . 3 for 29c

Pitted Cherries
for pies and puddings—the sour red variety. No. 2 cans . 2 for 29c

Royal Anne Cherries
Those big white ones. Glass Jar Brand. No. 2½ cans . . . . . 4 for $1

Black Bing Cherries
Canoe Club Brand. No. 2½ cans. Nice in fruit salads . . . . . 3 for $1

Reymers' Chocolate Covered **Cherries**

lb. 49c

If you're entertaining this week serve these delicious chocolate covered cherries fresh from the Reymer candy kitchen.

Cherry Balls . . lb. 25c

Reymers' Chocolate-covered Mints, special, lb 25c

Stringless **Green Beans**
still lower priced

2 lbs. 23c

Enjoy them now. Green beans are very good cooked with Canadian Style Bacon and potatoes.

Iceberg Lettuce
sound solid heads

2 hds. 13c

At this price you can serve half heads to everyone. Lettuce is important in the diet, too.

Ripe Bananas, 4 lbs. 19c

McCANNS

Shopping Service Court 5100
Business Calls — Downtown Office, Court 4480; East End Office, Hi. 4700

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1GSK/C1S

March 1, 1961

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

In accordance with your request of February 3, 1961, an investigation is being conducted concerning Mr. Edward Roscoe Murrow. Transmitted herewith is a summary memorandum containing the results of investigation conducted to date in this matter.

The results of additional inquiries being made concerning Mr. Murrow will be furnished to you immediately upon completion.

The investigation of Mr. Murrow covered inquiries regarding his character, loyalty, general standing and ability, but no inquiries were made concerning the sources of his income.

Sincerely yours,

REC-94

Enclosures (17)

1 - Mr. DeLoach

OJA:mp:pdh
(10)

See cover memorandum Cleveland to Evans dated 2/28/61. OJA:mp

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

3/9/84
CLASSIFIED BY: SP1 Cook #C15
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
#239101

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 28, 1961

EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW

I. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Birth

Mr. Murrow was born on April 25, 1908, in Guilford County, North Carolina. A delayed birth certificate filed in 1944 listed his name as Edward Roscoe Murrow.

Education

From September, 1926, to June, 1930, Mr. Murrow attended Washington State College, which is now known as Washington State University, Pullman, Washington. He was awarded a B.A. degree in speech on June 2, 1930. Mr. Murrow was reportedly elected President of the Associated Students of Washington State College in about 1929, and as such was a representative of Washington State College to the National Student Federation. Mr. Murrow's name was listed on his scholastic record as Egbert (Edward) Roscoe Murrow.

No record of a change of name for Mr. Murrow was found in court records in Whitman County or Spokane County, Washington.

Employment

Acquaintances have advised that Mr. Murrow was employed in logging operations by the Bloedell Donovan Company in the State of Washington during summer vacations while attending college from 1926 to 1930. The Bloedell Donovan Company is no longer in existence, and no records pertaining to former employees of that firm were found to be available.

It has been reported that Mr. Murrow was President of the National Student Federation from 1930 to 1932. Several acquaintances who recalled he was connected with the National Student Federation advised that this organization is no longer in existence.

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

OJA:mp

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Edward Roscoe Murrow

Mr. Murrow was an Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education, New York, New York, from 1932 to 1935.

In 1935, Mr. Murrow was employed by the Columbia Broadcasting System, Incorporated (CBS), New York, New York, as Director of Talks and Education, and served in that capacity until 1937. He was a war correspondent and European Director of CBS during the period from 1937 to 1945. Mr. Murrow was a Vice President and Director of Public Affairs, CBS, New York, New York, in 1946 and 1947. Since 1947, he has been a reporter and news analyst for CBS. He was a member of the Board of Directors of CBS from 1947 to 1956.

Mr. Murrow served as a consultant without compensation for the Department of State, Washington, D. C., from May, 1946, to December, 1946.

Mr. Murrow has been the recipient of a number of awards and citations for his work in radio and television. He has been awarded honorary degrees by a number of colleges and universities in the United States.

Military Service

The records of the General Services Administration, St. Louis, Missouri, disclosed that Mr. Murrow was on June 2, 1930, appointed a second lieutenant in the Infantry Reserves, United States Army, and served in an inactive status until June 1, 1935, when his appointment terminated. These files contained no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Murrow.

On August 25, 1960, Mr. Murrow accepted an appointment as a reserve officer in the grade of commander in the United States Navy.

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Marital Status

Mr. Murrow is married to the former [redacted] They reside in New York, New York.

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II. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Interviews

[redacted] Washington, advised he has known members of the Murrow family since they moved to Blanchard, Washington, when Mr. Murrow was six years of age. He said he and Mr. Murrow's father worked together for many years in logging operations for the Bloedell Donovan Company, and that Mr. Murrow, while attending college, also worked for that company during summer vacations. He said all members of the Murrow family are loyal Americans of excellent character, reputation, and associates. He stated Mr. Murrow is an excellent family man and although he has been very successful, he has never lost "the common touch." [redacted] would highly recommend him for a position of trust.

[redacted] Attorney, Spokane, Washington, advised he attended college with Mr. Murrow, and stated they have continued their friendship through correspondence although he has seen Mr. Murrow only occasionally since 1930. He said Mr. Murrow was an exceptionally quiet young man, and that he is still somewhat reserved, although he has a friendly approach to those with whom he comes in contact. He described him as a man of integrity and ingenuity, who is intelligent and expressive, and said he has a photographic memory. He stated Mr. Murrow was a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps while attending college and advanced from second lieutenant to cadet colonel in four years. [redacted] considers Mr. Murrow and his wife to be loyal Americans, and stated he would highly recommend him for a position of trust.

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James T. Shotwell, President emeritus of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, advised he became acquainted with Mr. Murrow in approximately 1930, at which time Mr. Murrow was President of the National Student Federation. He said he has known Mr. Murrow on a continuing basis since that time. Dr. Shotwell stated that during the mid-1930's, he felt it would be helpful to him as a member of the Committee for International Intellectual Cooperation, to have a group of young people gather at his home to discuss topics such as education and the arts on an international basis. He said he invited Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Joseph Barnes, Mr. Murrow, and others to attend these gatherings. According to Dr. Shotwell, there was a sharp distinction between anticommunist persons, including Mr. Murrow, and persons who were procommunist, including Mr. Field and Mr. Barnes, who were in attendance, and that he terminated these gatherings after several months because of the friction between these two groups. Dr. Shotwell said Mr. Murrow was very anticommunist at that time, and so expressed himself at these meetings on many occasions. Dr. Shotwell advised Mr. Murrow is a loyal American of "tremendous" ability and energy, and said his character and associates are beyond reproach. He stated he feels Mr. Murrow will do a fine job for the Government.

Concerning Dr. James T. Shotwell, mentioned above, in 1941 information was received indicating he was a member of the National Committee of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. In 1943, it was reported that James T. Shotwell was a member of the National Committee of the American Friends of Czechoslovakia. The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom has been cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The American Friends of Czechoslovakia was cited as a communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report.

With regard to the information furnished by Dr. James T. Shotwell, mentioned above, a report setting forth the results of hearings in May and June, 1952, on

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the Institute of Pacific Relations before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, contains information concerning a letter dated March 17, 1938, from Frederick V. Field to William W. Lockwood, Jr., New York, New York. According to this report, this letter stated in part:

> "I feel very self-conscious about Shotwell because of having gone to considerable trouble to organize a Stop-Shotwell movement among the younger people in New York six or seven years ago. The movement was so successful that I have often wondered since whether we were justified in taking such an unfriendly attitude towards him in our IPR work. At his request, Barnes and I got together a group of about eighteen or twenty people who met at Shotwell's house and ate his food one evening a week for about four months in order to engage in an open discussion of the original motivations of international relations. Barnes and I carefully stacked the cards so that out of a meeting of twenty there were nineteen Marxists or pseudo-Marxists and one violent anti-Marxist, Shotwell himself. Each meeting was more embarrassing than the last for, all being young, we were rather unmerciful in tearing to pieces every clause issued by this renowned scholar."

The Institute of Pacific Relations, mentioned above, was cited by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary as a vehicle used by the communists to orientate American far eastern policies toward communist objectives.

In 1954, one Charles Callas, New York, New York, furnished information that while he was doing research work for a book or article, he had contacted Dr. James T. Shotwell concerning the

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letter from Frederick V. Field to William W. Lockwood, Jr., dated March 17, 1938, mentioned above. He said Dr. Shotwell told him that Frederick V. Field's characterization in this letter of the group which met at his home was either facetious or in error, as he recalled this group was comprised of intelligent students, and he felt the discussions were most useful. According to Mr. Callas, Dr. Shotwell stated that included in this group were Corliss Lamont, Frederick V. Field, Joseph Barnes, Dr. Levering Tyson, and Edward R. Murrow. He said Dr. Shotwell stated Mr. Murrow was vigorously anticommunist at that time, and was one of several students who "continually spoofed" Field, Lamont, and other procommunist members of this group.

Joseph Fels Barnes, Simon and Schuster, Incorporated, New York, New York, advised he has known Mr. Murrow since about 1927, although they attended different schools. He said Mr. Murrow was associated with a student group which he believes was the National Student Federation. Mr. Barnes advised that while he, Barnes, was a student at Harvard University, Frederick Vanderbilt Field requested him to attend a convention or meeting of some group, the name of which he could not recall, in Michigan or Wisconsin. He said he did not attend and that his recollection of this affair is rather "hazy." He stated he had a vague recollection that Mr. Murrow was to have attended this convention or meeting, and that he may have been associated with the National Student Federation at that time.

Mr. Barnes advised that during the early 1930's, he attended several meetings on foreign and economic affairs with Frederick Vanderbilt Field at the home of Dr. James T. Shotwell, but said he did not recall that Mr. Murrow attended any of these meetings. He stated these meetings were in the nature of seminars to discuss various problems in foreign and economic affairs.

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Mr. Barnes said he has a high regard for Mr. Murrow and feels the United States is fortunate to have his services. He described him as a loyal and very competent American.

Concerning Joseph Fels Barnes and Frederick Vanderbilt Field, mentioned above, in 1942 Whittaker Chambers, self-confessed former Russian espionage agent, advised that he had been a member of an underground movement of the Communist Party during the 1930's, and that Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Field's wife and mother, and Joseph Barnes were the chief members of this underground apparatus operated by one Peter, according to information he had received from Peter. In 1950, Louis F. Budenz, self-admitted former member of the Communist Party and former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker," a former east coast communist daily newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958, advised he met Joseph Barnes for a brief time at a special meeting of communist newspaper reporters held in connection with a communist convention in the 1940's (1) [redacted] b1 [redacted] In 1951, Louis F. Budenz furnished information that Frederick Vanderbilt Field was a member of the Communist Party.

Levering Tyson, Assistant to the President, Columbia University, New York, New York, advised he has known Mr. Murrow since the early 1930's, at which time he, Dr. Tyson, was connected with a survey on the use of radio in education. He said a friend, Dr. James T. Shotwell, was conducting seminars on international relations, and invited him to speak at one of these seminars on the use of radio in international relations.

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Dr. Tyson said he put on a mock broadcast in which he used Joseph Barnes to do the "translation," and Mr. Murrow to do the announcing for a fictitious speech representing a broadcast from Russia to the United States to show those in attendance what would be done in the future by means of radio. He stated Corliss Lamont and his wife were among those in attendance. Dr. Tyson advised he later attended one additional seminar, and said he received no information to indicate they were "slanted along Marxist principles." He advised that since that time, he and Mr. Murrow have been good friends, and he considers him to be a loyal American of excellent character who chooses his associates with discretion. He stated he would highly recommend Mr. Murrow for a position of trust and confidence with the Government.

In 1953 Louis F. Budenz testified before a subcommittee of the United States Senate that Corliss Lamont was a member of the Communist Party when he, Budenz, was a member. He stated that Earl Browder, as head of the Communist Party in the United States, referred to Corliss Lamont as one of the four"prides"of the Communist Party because Lamont was always ready to cooperate with any communist front or any communist cause.

John Rothschild, New York, New York, advised he became acquainted with Mr. Murrow when Mr. Murrow was President of the National Student Federation and he, Mr. Rothschild, was Operations Director of Open Road, which he stated was the "travel arm" of the National Student Federation. He said he and Mr. Murrow had a close association because Open Road provided a substantial part of the income of the National Student Federation. According to Mr. Rothschild, his association with Mr. Murrow was on a business basis for the most part, and he said he has seen Mr. Murrow only infrequently since he joined CBS. Mr. Rothschild said that although

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Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Joseph Barnes, and Corliss Lamont had served in various positions with Open Road, he could not recall any association between Mr. Murrow and these individuals. Mr. Rothschild stated in his opinion Mr. Murrow is a loyal American of outstanding character and associates.

> Open Road, mentioned above, was cited as a communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report.
>
> With regard to John Rothschild, mentioned above, in October, 1951, Louis F. Budenz advised that John Rothschild had been specifically referred to as a communist during discussions which took place at Politburo meetings attended by Budenz.

William M. Barber, Newton, Massachusetts, advised that from 1926 to 1936, he served as business manager of the Bureau of University Travel, Incorporated, Newton, Massachusetts. He said this organization was founded approximately seventy years ago as a nonprofit educational foundation to send students abroad. Mr. Barber said as part of this program he persuaded several individuals described by him as "mostly ultraconservative" in their thinking to become members of the Advisory Committee of the Bureau of University Travel, Incorporated. He stated Mr. Murrow at that time was Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education, New York, New York, a long-established and well-regarded foundation, and that as "window dressing" he persuaded him to serve as a member of the Advisory Committee in order to build up the Bureau of University Travel, Incorporated, in the mind of the public.

Mr. Barber advised that the Bureau of University Travel, Incorporated, issued a booklet in 1933 describing a trip to Russia and countries of the Near East. He stated in accordance with the established policies of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), all

travel arrangements had to be made by Intourist, Incorporated, New York, New York, the official travel agency of the U.S.S.R. According to Mr. Barber, Mr. Murrow did not make this trip, and he had no other connection with this matter. He said he has not seen Mr. Murrow for twenty years. He described him as one of the finest men he has ever known, and said he would not hesitate to recommend him for a position of trust with the Government.

Irving Vanya Sollins, San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised that in 1933 he was connected with New York University, New York, New York, and that in the Spring of 1933 he organized a student study tour of Europe for the Summer of 1933. He said prior to this tour he contacted Stephen Duggan, Director, and Edward R. Murrow, Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, and they assisted in the organization of his project by writing numerous letters to clear the way with European countries for this tour. Dr. Sollins stated this tour in 1933 included most of the European countries, with about one third of the time being spent in Russia. He advised that this tour was a success, and that the idea of exchanging students became popular. He said he quit his teaching job in 1933, and became a director in charge of educational travel for Intourist, Incorporated, the official travel agency of the U.S.S.R.

Dr. Sollins advised that in late 1933 in connection with his position with Intourist, Incorporated, he began preparations for an exchange study tour which went to Russia in the Summer of 1934. He said the Institute of International Education acted as co-sponsor of this study tour. He said the Russian students who came to the United States as exchange students were sponsored by Intourist, Incorporated, and the Russian equivalent of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Dr. Sollins advised he believed this exchange study tour was called the Summer Session of the First Moscow State University. He said Stephen Duggan and

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Mr. Murrow, as representatives of the Institute of International Education, assisted the tour with technical advice, but they were never directly connected with Intourist, Incorporated. According to Dr. Sollins, Mr. Murrow was undoubtedly listed in literature distributed by Intourist, Incorporated, since the Institute of International Education was a co-sponsor of the exchange study tour of Russia.

Dr. Sollins advised that after the 1934 tour, he began preparations for a third exchange study tour of Russia. He said he was fired by Intourist, Incorporated, in the latter part of 1934 because of a disagreement over policy matters and as a result of the picketing of his office by communists who insisted he be fired because he was not a communist. He stated the Institute of International Education proposed to co-sponsor the 1935 exchange study tour, and that it is possible Mr. Murrow may have been listed in literature of Intourist, Incorporated, in connection with the proposed 1935 tour. Dr. Sollins said he was never closely associated with Mr. Murrow, and said he recalled him as a loyal American who was sincere, capable, and of good character and associates.

In connection with the information furnished by Mr. Barber and Dr. Sollins, mentioned above, an article in the February 3, 1934, issue of "The New York Times," a newspaper published in New York, New York, related that Edward R. Murrow, Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education, announced that several New York educators had accepted membership on the National Advisory Council of the newly organized Anglo-American Institute of Moscow University. It was stated in this article that the Institute of International Education was the sponsor in the United States of the Soviet school, and that the first session was scheduled to be held from July 15, 1934, to August 26, 1934.

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In 1955 another governmental agency furnished information that a pamphlet entitled "1933-The First Russian Seminar and Near East Cruise" was issued by the Bureau of University Travel, Newton, Massachusetts. It was stated this pamphlet described a seminar in and a tour of Russia "under the management of Intourist, New York City, the official travel agency of the U.S.S.R." Edward R. Murrow, Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, New York City, was listed in this pamphlet under the heading "Advisory Committee."

According to the same governmental agency, an advertisement in the March, 1935, issue of the journal of the National Education Association inserted by Intourist, Incorporated, New York City, included a photograph of Red Square in Moscow, Russia, with the tomb of Lenin in the foreground. The reader was invited to attend the 1935 Moscow summer school from July 16, 1935, to August 25, 1935. The "International Institute of Education, Inc.," was listed as the "American Advisory Organization" and included under the heading "National Advisory Council" was the name, "Edward R. Murrow, Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education."

The same governmental agency also furnished information that a pamphlet issued by Intourist, Incorporated, New York, New York, described the Moscow University Summer Session for the years 1933, 1934, and 1935, as officially an organizational part of the Moscow State University. According to this pamphlet, an advisory relationship was established in 1933 with the Institute of

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International Education in order to insure close cooperation with American educational institutions and with students and educators in the United States. Edward R. Murrow was listed as a member of the "National Advisory Council," which, according to the pamphlet, was formed by Professor Stephen Duggan to assist the Institute of International Education in its advisory capacity. This pamphlet indicated the 1933 summer session was conducted with a group of twenty-five teachers and students, and that two hundred twelve students attended the 1934 summer session.

Edna Duge, Institute of International Education, New York, New York, advised she became a secretary to Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, in 1925, and became acquainted with Mr. Murrow when he was appointed Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education in about 1931. Miss Duge stated Mr. Murrow worked closely with Dr. Duggan and said he was Dr. Duggan's "man Friday." She advised that while Mr. Murrow was arranging for a series of radio broadcasts by Dr. Duggan, he was offered a position with CBS, and said he left the Institute of International Education to accept this position. She stated he has been a trustee of the Institute of International Education since 1934. Miss Duge stated she had seen an article which criticized Mr. Murrow as being "pink" or "red" because of his connection with the Institute of International Education summer school in Moscow, Russia, in 1934. She said at that time, attempts were being made to develop friendship with the Soviet Union, and that the summer school program was established in that light. According to Miss Duge, Mr. Murrow did not institute this program, but did have work with respect to "ironing out" details of the program because of his position. She said this program was not successful, and had been discontinued. Miss Duge advised that Mr. Murrow did not travel to Russia in connection with this program. She described him as a loyal American of good character and associates, and said she would highly recommend him for a position with the Government.

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Kay Campbell, Executive Assistant to Mr. Murrow, CBS, New York, New York, advised she has been associated with Mr. Murrow since 1936, having met him in London, England, where she became his secretary. She said after he returned to the United States in March, 1946, he was promoted to Vice-President and Director of Public Affairs of CBS, which she stated was a reward for his news coverage during World War II. She advised that in 1947, he announced his resignation as Vice President of CBS to return to broadcasting and has had a series of radio and television programs since that time. Miss Campbell said Mr. Murrow has a sincere interest in accurate reporting and a great deal of administrative ability, although his first interest is in broadcasting and reporting the news. She stated she considers him to be completely qualified for the position of Director of the United States Information Agency (USIA), and that she feels he will always have the best interests of the United States at heart.

William S. Paley, Chairman of the Board, CBS, New York, New York, advised Mr. Murrow has been employed by CBS for twenty-five years, and during that time, has devoted his interests toward good and accurate news reporting. He said his services over the years have been very valuable to CBS. According to Mr. Paley, Mr. Murrow has vast experience and knowledge in the broadcasting field and is well qualified for the position of Director of the USIA. He said he considers Mr. Murrow to be a loyal American of outstanding character and reputable associates, and stated he will add prestige to the USIA.

Jesse Zousmer, Sands Point, New York, advised he has been closely associated with Mr. Murrow since about 1946, and has worked with him on various radio and television programs. He said he had read that Mr. Murrow had possibly been to Moscow, Russia, prior to World War II, and in this connection, stated he believed he once worked for the Institute of International

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Education and advertised that he intended to run tours to Moscow. Mr. Zousmer said he was certain these tours were called off and that Mr. Murrow never did go to Moscow. He stated Mr. Murrow, while still associated with the Institute of International Education prior to World War II, was responsible for bringing many German professional men to the United States to escape from Hitler. He said he believed Mr. Murrow had been criticized for his activities in this regard, but that Mr. Murrow was pleased on many occasions when some of these refugees received great honors for contributions they made in their respective fields.

Mr. Zousmer mentioned that Mr. Murrow received a great deal of publicity in connection with the hearings resulting from the controversy between Joseph R. McCarthy, former United States Senator from the State of Wisconsin, now deceased, and the Department of the Army. He said he is certain Mr. Murrow is anticommunist. He also stated Mr. Murrow was criticized in connection with one of his recent programs which concerned migrant workers who traveled north from Southern States to harvest crops. Mr. Zousmer stated he considers Mr. Murrow to be a loyal American of good character whose close associates are loyal Americans. He described him as an ideal American and a very modest man who is honest and absolutely fearless. He stated he would highly recommend Mr. Murrow for a position of trust.

In connection with the information furnished by Mr. Zousmer, a copy of an article which appeared in the March 13, 1954, issue of "The New York Times," a newspaper published in New York, New York, and a copy of an article which appeared on April 7, 1954, in "The Washington Post," a newspaper published in Washington, D. C., in which Mr. Murrow is mentioned, are enclosed.

Robert Trout, News Commentator, CBS, New York, New York, advised he has known Mr. Murrow since 1935, and described him as placid and easygoing, but a person who possesses terrific determination. According to Mr. Trout, he was Vice President and Director of Public Affairs of CBS during 1946 and 1947, and left this position to resume his duties as a reporter and news analyst. He advised that at that time there were rumors this change took place because of a basic disagreement between Mr. Murrow and his superiors,

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but that Mr. Murrow denied any such disagreement existed. Mr. Trout advised Mr. Murrow took a sabbatical leave for a period of one year beginning in June, 1959, and said there were also rumors at that time this leave resulted from a disagreement concerning policy between Mr. Murrow and his superiors at CBS. He said he considers these rumors groundless although there may have been some friction between Mr. Murrow and his superiors concerning programing. Mr. Trout advised he would not have returned to CBS after his sabbatical leave if there had been a major rift between Mr. Murrow and his superiors. He said he considers him to be intelligent, and described him as an idea man rather than an administrator, although he is not lacking in experience as an administrator. Mr. Trout said to his knowledge Mr. Murrow is not affiliated with any organizations which might be inimical to the best interests of the United States. Mr. Trout said he would recommend Mr. Murrow for a position with the Government.

Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., advised he is acquainted with Mr. Murrow on a social basis. He said he considers Mr. Murrow to be a loyal American of excellent character, reputation and associates, and stated he is capable, intelligent, sincere, discreet, and reliable. Mr. Acheson stated he is acquainted with Mr. Murrow's wife and considers her to be of good character and reputation. He said he would recommend Mr. Murrow for a position of trust with the Government.

W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador at Large, Department of State, Washington, D. C., advised he has known Mr. Murrow socially and professionally since the early 1940's when they were both in London, England. He said he considers him to be loyal to the United States, and stated as far as he knows he is of excellent character, reputation and associates. He described Mr. Murrow as intelligent, personable, capable, conscientious, and discreet, and said he would recommend him for a position of trust. He remarked that he feels Mr. Murrow, as Director of the USIA, will give a new vision and impetus to the USIA.

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Enclosed is a copy of an article concerning Mr. Murrow by Fulton Lewis, Jr., which appeared in the February 6, 1961, issue of the "New York Mirror," a newspaper published in New York, New York. This article related that in a telecast Mr. Murrow projected the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy as an emotionally unbalanced, disreputable demagogue. According to this article, Mr. Murrow "went all out to whitewash" Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and had defended persons such as Harry Dexter White while he, Mr. Murrow, attacked anticommunists.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., Newspaper Columnist and Radio Commentator, when interviewed during this investigation, advised that his columns and broadcasts concerning Mr. Murrow speak for themselves, and that he had no further comments to make except that he considered Mr. Murrow's recent appointment to be a very dangerous one and certainly one of which he did not approve.

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, mentioned above, from 1943 to 1945 was Director of the Laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico, which perfected the atomic bomb. Dr. Oppenheimer is the Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey. In 1954, he was deprived of clearance by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Concerning Harry Dexter White, mentioned above, Elizabeth T. Bentley, a self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent, advised in 1945 that he was known to her as a member of the "Silvermaster Group," which she stated had engaged in securing information for the Soviet underground.

Westbrook Pegler, Newspaper Columnist, advised he has always been very critical of Mr. Murrow in his published articles. He stated he considers him to be

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somewhat immoral in view of his exploiting of prostitutes in connection with a CBS television program approximately one year ago. He advised that Mr. Murrow had been responsible for organizing seminars in Russia for United States students and that one of these seminars was held in Odessa, Russia. He said he felt this was a bad procedure. Mr. Pegler added that he personally considers Mr. Murrow to be a very improper type individual to attempt to bring truth to the world.

Enclosed is one copy each of articles by Westbrook Pegler in which Mr. Murrow is mentioned, which appeared in the January 26, 1959, and March 6, 1959, issues of the "New York Journal-American," a newspaper published in New York, New York. Also enclosed is one copy each of articles by Westbrook Pegler in which Mr. Murrow is mentioned, which appeared in the September 1, 1954, issue of the "Los Angeles Examiner," a newspaper published in Los Angeles, California, the March 17, 1954, issue of the "Washington Times-Herald," a newspaper published in Washington, D. C., and the July 21, 1954, issue of "The Washington Daily News," a newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

Pedro de Mesones, Grand Tours, Incorporated, New York, New York, advised he was formerly the President of the Pan American Anti-Communist Association of New York Incorporated (PAACA), which he stated is no longer in existence. He said that in July, 1957, this organization published a pamphlet entitled "What You Don't See In 'See It Now,'" a biographical sketch of Mr. Murrow, a copy of which is enclosed. He advised that the information contained in this pamphlet was obtained through research performed by members of the PAACA and that the information set forth constitutes the opinions of the persons who prepared it as well as information which is a matter of

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public record. He stated he has no personal knowledge of Mr. Murrow, and said this pamphlet was published in order to make known the activities of Mr. Murrow as one of his television programs was favorable to Jesus de Galindez-Suarez, who was opposed by the PAACA.

> Jesus de Galindez-Suarez, mentioned above, a professor at Columbia University, New York, New York, was an outspoken opponent of Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. He disappeared under mysterious circumstances in New York, New York, on March 12, 1956.
>
> The stated purpose of the PAACA, mentioned above, at the time it was organized in 1956 was to promote interest in civic and political affairs, develop good citizenship, inculcate respect for the democratic principles of the United States, and to seek out and bring to the attention of the public any practices of a subversive organization.

Wells Church, Director of News, CBS, Washington, D. C., advised he has been acquainted with Mr. Murrow, both socially and professionally, since 1934, and considers him to be one of his best friends. He said in his opinion, Mr. Murrow knows as much about international radio propaganda as anyone in the United States. He described him as a remarkable American who is loyal and trustworthy, and said he would recommend him for any position of trust and confidence with the Government.

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Jack O'Brian, Columnist for the "New York Journal - American," advised he is not personally acquainted with Mr. Murrow but said he has formed the opinion he is irresponsible because of the way he "slanted" his television programs. He stated Mr. Murrow conveys the impression that he is presenting facts in an objective manner when, in reality, he misquotes and is guilty of significant omissions. In this connection, Mr. O'Brian stated Mr. Murrow presented a program in which he gave an extremely false impression of the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. He said another program presented by Mr. Murrow entitled "Harvest of Shame" dealt with the migratory labor problem in the United States and advised that the American Farm Bureau Federation complained to CBS that this program contained numerous errors of fact and omission and erroneous inferences based upon inaccurate information.

Mr. O'Brian said he does not consider Mr. Murrow to be a good administrator. He stated Mr. Murrow has publicly criticized Frank Stanton, President of CBS. He stated he believes Mr. Murrow and Mr. Stanton did not "get along" and that because of this friction Mr. Murrow welcomed the opportunity to leave CBS. Mr. O'Brian advised that he objected to the recent appointment of Mr. Murrow because in his opinion he did not present an honest, factual picture of issues involved in his programs. A copy of an article entitled "A U.S. Loss is CBS Gain," by Jack O'Brian, which appeared in the "New York Journal - American" on January 30, 1961, is enclosed.

Frank Stanton, President of CBS, mentioned above, was not available for interview during this investigation.

Robert Livingston Johnson, Chancellor, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised Mr. Murrow delivered an address at Temple University on February 20, 1951, and at that time was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Journalism by Temple University. Dr. Johnson said he considers Mr. Murrow to be of good character and reputation

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and said he has had no reason to question his loyalty to the United States. He advised that in his opinion Mr. Murrow is not an ideal person for the position of Director of the USIA, stating he would prefer to have an experienced diplomat in this position.

Finis Farr, Author, Ridgewood, New Jersey, advised he wrote an article in 1956 entitled "Edward R. Murrow: Poet of Mankind" for the publication, "National Review." He said he is not personally acquainted with Mr. Murrow and advised he prepared this article from television scripts and films of Mr. Murrow's program "See It Now" and from background data concerning Mr. Murrow furnished by CBS. Mr. Farr stated that from his study of Mr. Murrow he does not feel he is qualified to analyze questions on Government policies for public consumption and said he considers him to be a poor choice for the position of Director of the USIA.

A copy of the above-mentioned article by Finis Farr in the publication, "National Review," is enclosed.

John G. Keenan, President, American Business Consultants, Incorporated, New York, New York, advised that information concerning Mr. Murrow which appeared in a letter dated March 19, 1954, to subscribers of the publication "The New Counterattack" was drawn up by Francis J. McNamara, who was then editor of that publication. He said the source of information in this letter regarding Mr. Murrow is not available in his files. Information in files maintained by Mr. Keenan indicated that Mr. Murrow has been both criticized and praised in various issues of the "Daily Worker" in connection with his television programs.

A copy of the above-mentioned letter dated March 19, 1954, to subscribers of "The New Counterattack" is enclosed. Also enclosed is a copy of a letter dated January 15, 1954, to subscribers of "The New Counterattack" in which Mr. Murrow is mentioned.

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Francis J. McNamara, Director of Research, House Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington, D. C., advised he does not know Mr. Murrow personally and stated he could make no comments with regard to the information in the above-mentioned letter dated March 19, 1954, to subscribers of "The New Counterattack."

In 1957 information was received from another governmental agency* that a pamphlet dated July 1, 1956, entitled "The Case of Ex-Spanish 'Republican' and Communist Jesus de Galindez and the Dominican Republic," published by the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas (Caribbean Division, New Orleans, Louisiana), described Edward R. Murrow as a "deceitfully suave and convincing left-wing news commentator" of CBS. This pamphlet stated he was "well known for his espousal of left-wing causes."

Maurice Brooks Gatlin, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised during this investigation that he is General Counsel of the Anti-Communist Committee of the Americas and stated his comments regarding Mr. Murrow in the above-mentioned pamphlet represented his opinion of Mr. Murrow based on public reports in the past as well as on the nature of his television programs and persons he has seen fit to interview on these programs. He said he had no direct information to substantiate the statements in this pamphlet. Mr. Gatlin mentioned that Mr. Murrow had been a Vice President of CBS at the time Winston Burdett, an employee of CBS, admitted he had acted as a spy for the Soviet Union.

In June, 1959, Alice Widener, New York, New York, advised that she considered Mr. Murrow to be a "left-winger." Mrs. Widener, Publisher of the magazine "U.S.A.," was interviewed during this investigation and stated she is not acquainted with Mr. Murrow personally or professionally.

* Department of State
(64-29230-60)

CONFIDENTIAL

She said she has been critical of Mr. Murrow in the magazine "U.S.A." because of his distorted television feature concerning Annie Lee Moss. According to Mrs. Widener, Mr. Murrow deleted a great deal of information from the actual testimony in the case of Annie Lee Moss. She stated this program was completely favorable to Annie Lee Moss which was contrary to the facts of the hearing in that matter.

> Annie Lee Moss was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 at which time she was employed by the General Accounting Office and on September 16, 1948, the Civil Service Commission advised that the disposition of her case was "Retained." She was employed by the Department of the Army in 1950 and was suspended from her employment by the Department of the Army in 1954. She was subsequently reinstated to a nonsensitive position. On April 5, 1955, the Civil Service Commission advised that a favorable determination had been made in the case concerning Annie Lee Moss. (121-2900)

Forty-three additional persons, including former fellow students, social acquaintances and professional associates, were interviewed. They stated they consider Mr. Murrow to be a loyal American of good character, reputation and associates and advised they would recommend him for a position of trust with the Government. Mr. Murrow was described by a number of acquaintances as capable, public spirited, intelligent and conscientious.

Close Relatives

Mr. Murrow's father, Roscoe Conklin Murrow, is deceased. His mother, Ethel Murrow, resides in Bellingham, Washington. Mr. Murrow's brother, Dewey J. Murrow, resides in Spokane, Washington, and his brother, Lacey Van Buren Murrow, resides in Washington, D. C. His son, Charles Casey Murrow, is presently attending Milton Academy, Milton, Massachusetts.

CONFIDENTIAL

Edward Roscoe Murrow

Credit and Arrest Checks

The files of the appropriate credit reporting and local law enforcement agencies were found to contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Murrow or any of his close relatives with the exception of the following:

The records of the Spokane Police Department, Spokane, Washington, disclosed that on June 13, 1947, Dewey J. Murrow, Spokane, Washington, was cited for speeding, for which he was fined $10 on June 17, 1947. These records indicated that on November 16, 1960, Donna J. Murrow, East 1417 Overbluff Road, Spokane, Washington, was cited for speeding, for which she was fined $24 on November 18, 1960.

Mr. Murrow's brother, Dewey J. Murrow, resides at East 1417 Overbluff Road, Spokane, Washington, with his wife, Donna J. Murrow.

In 1959 it was reported that the files of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., indicated Lacy V. Murrow, 2927 28th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was cited for a traffic violation on October 24, 1957, for which he elected to forfeit $5. According to these files, Margaret Lavonia Murrow of the same address was cited for ten traffic violations during the period from August, 1947, to June, 1954.

Mr. Murrow's brother, Lacey Van Buren Murrow, and his wife, Margaret Murrow, formerly resided at 2927 28th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Agency Checks

The files of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D. C., disclosed that Mr. Murrow was granted a clearance in May, 1960, in connection with a television program filmed by CBS. These files contained no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Murrow.

Edward Roscoe Murrow

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Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Murrow:

G-2, U. S. Army Counterintelligence Records Facility, Fort Holabird, Maryland; Office of Security, USIA; Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission; House Committee on Un-American Activities; Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force; Security Services Division, Office of the Secretary of Defense; Atomic Energy Commission; and United States Secret Service.

Miscellaneous

In December, 1942, an individual* who requested anonymity and who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the name of Edward Murrow, London Correspondent, CBS, appeared on a list of sponsors of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in War time.

The Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime was cited as a communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report.

b1

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

* Katherine Farra, Department of Welfare, New York, New York

** Anonymous

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Edward Roscoe Murrow

Mr. Murrow reportedly resided at 130 East 74th Street, New York, New York, during the 1940's.

The May, 1947, edition of "Current Biography" disclosed that in 1947 Laurence Duggan was appointed to succeed his father as the Director of the Institute of International Education. It was stated he had been a member of the staff of the Institute of International Education in 1929 and 1930.

An article in the January 23, 1949, issue of "The New York Times" disclosed that Edward R. Murrow was one of a group of individuals which was sponsoring a fund in memory of Laurence Duggan, late President of the Institute of International Education, to carry out the work in which he was most deeply interested.

In December, 1948, Whittaker Chambers, self-admitted former Communist Party member and espionage agent, advised he had a vague recollection that Alger Hiss related that he had made an effort to recruit Laurence Duggan, mentioned above, into his espionage apparatus and gave the impression that Duggan was already operating. On December 10, 1948, Laurence Duggan advised that he was not a Marxist and denied that he had ever done anything to aid the Soviet Union to the detriment of the United States. He indicated he was acquainted with Alger Hiss but said he had never been approached by Hiss to furnish information to him or anyone else. According to a report of the New York City Police Department, Laurence Duggan jumped or fell to his death from a building in New York City on December 20, 1948.

Edward Roscoe Murrow

Alger Hiss, a former employee of the Department of State, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on January 25, 1950, after conviction on charges of perjury, arising out of his testimony that he had not turned over Department of State documents to Whittaker Chambers and had had no contact with Chambers since January 1, 1937. (100-375480)

In 1949 it was reported that Stephen Laird listed Edward R. Murrow, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, as a reference on an application for a passport in 1947. In 1955 Mr. Murrow was again listed as a reference by Stephen Laird on an application for a passport.

With regard to Stephen Laird, this individual has reportedly been employed in the past by CBS as a newscaster and foreign correspondent. In 1956 Stephen Laird furnished information to representatives of another governmental agency* that he had attended a number of Communist Party meetings prior to 1939. He admitted expressing procommunist sentiments during the late 1930's, stating his sentiments were based on a desire for collective security against fascism. He stated he was never a member of the Communist Party and said that since about the Spring of 1939 he had not been engaged in any communist activities.

In 1950 a confidential informant** whose reliability is not known made available a mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. This mailing list was marked "Misc. Indiv." Included on this list was the name "Edward R. Murrow, c/o CBS, New York City." The names of a number of other prominent individuals were also included on this list.

The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, mentioned above, has been cited as "a communist lobby" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

* Department of State
** B. K. Oharan, 425 Esso Building, Washington, D. C.

Edward Roscoe Murrow

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In 1951 it was reported that the files of the Passport Office, Department of State, disclosed that on a passport application in 1949 Winston Mansfield Burdett listed Edward R. Murrow, CBS, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, as a reference.

> Winston Mansfield Burdett, a correspondent for CBS, mentioned above, testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in June, 1955, that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1937 to 1942 and had been involved in Soviet espionage activities overseas. (100-376050-105)

In 1950 a confidential informant* who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that documents maintained by the Institute of Pacific Relations included a letter dated April 8, 1935, on the letterhead of "Pacific Affairs," a publication of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu, Hawaii, Office of the Editor, New York, New York, from Catherine Porter to Edward C. Carter of the Japan Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Tokyo, Japan. In this letter it was stated that copies of an itinerary for one Dr. Wittfogel had been sent to several individuals, including Edward Murrow, not further identified. Also included in these documents was an announcement on the letterhead of the Council on Foreign Relations, Incorporated, of a dinner to be given at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York, New York, on March 25, 1942, in honor of Maxim Litvinoff, Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. The name Edward R. Murrow, not otherwise identified, was contained on this announcement under the heading, "Members Present."

In 1951 Edward C. Carter, former official of the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, New York, furnished information concerning a number of documents maintained by the Institute of Pacific Relations. One of these documents, dated March 30, 1933, was a memorandum by Edward R. Murrow and Joseph Barnes, summarizing the possibilities of using visual methods of education through the use of maps.
** (100-64700-1073 p20)

In 1951 an individual who has furnished reliable information in the past and who requested anonymity advised that a list of films imported by Artkino Pictures, Incorporated,

* BOS-603 per 100-64700-271 p 2173, 2552

** Norman Barnett, 723 7th Ave., New York, New York

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New York, New York, included a film entitled "The Siege of Leningrad." This film was described on this list as follows: "A monumental record of Leningrad's immortal heroism during 151 days of siege. A Stalin Prize winner photographed under fire. English narrated by Edward R. Murrow, Chief of the CBS European Bureau."

> As of March, 1960, Artkino Pictures, Incorporated, New York, New York, mentioned above, was the registered agent of Sovexportfilm, Moscow, U.S.S.R., for the sale and distribution in the United States of film received from that agency.

A letter dated February 22, 1952, directed to subscribers of "Counterattack," published by American Business Consultants, Incorporated, New York, New York, contained the following statement concerning Edward R. Murrow: "He has defended Owen Lattimore on the air and also those who have joined fronts, taking position that nobody should be blamed for that. Though not procommunist, he is confused on communist issues and defends those involved in communist causes." (100-350512-458X)

> Owen Lattimore was indicted by Federal Grand Juries in the District of Columbia during 1952 and 1954. He was charged with committing perjury while testifying before a United States Senate Subcommittee during 1951 and 1952, in that he denied personal communist sympathies or activity and association with persons known to him as communists. In 1955 certain counts of the indictment were dismissed by court order, while the remaining counts were dismissed on motion of the Government.

In November, 1953, a confidential informant* who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that at a general membership meeting of the New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions on November 4, 1953, at

* NY-959-S

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the headquarters of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions a resolution was unanimously passed to send a letter to Mr. Murrow in praise of his position regarding Lieutenant Radulovich. In this connection, an article in the October 21, 1953, issue of the "New York Post," a newspaper published in New York, New York, reported that John Radulovich, father of Lieutenant Milo Radulovich, appeared on the Edward R. Murrow CBS television program, "See It Now," which was devoted to a roundup on the "guilt-by-kin controversy" regarding Lieutenant Radulovich.

According to an article in the November 25, 1953, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune," a newspaper published in New York, New York, on November 24, 1953, the Secretary of the Air Force overruled an Air Force board which found Lieutenant Milo J. Radulovich a security risk because of his family's alleged communist connections.

Enclosed is a copy of page nine of the April 18, 1954, issue of "The Worker," an east coast communist publication, which contains an article entitled "Why 'See It Now' Gets Top Response on TV." In this article it is mentioned that one of Mr. Murrow's programs was concerned with the matter concerning Lieutenant Milo Radulovich.

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, mentioned above, has been cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

According to an article in the May 26, 1954, issue of the publication "Variety," a case before the Supreme Court of the State of New York which was instituted by actor Joe Julian against the publication "Red Channels" was dismissed on the grounds that the inclusion of his name in that publication did not constitute libel. This article indicated Edward R. Murrow was among character witnesses who appeared on behalf of Joe Julian.

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Edward Roscoe Murrow

In 1950 an individual *who requested anonymity advised that Joe Julian, mentioned above, was a radio actor he had known since prior to World War II. This individual stated Julian argued for and was a supporter of communism. He said that in 1949 Joe Julian attended a meeting called by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions to urge abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

According to the Congressional Record, in a speech in the House of Representatives on July 21, 1955, regarding the "Ford Fund for the Republic," B. Carroll Reece, United States Representative from the State of Tennessee, stated in part:

"The Ford Fund for the Republic was not long in answering the calls for help from the phony civil-rights crowd. Up rushed Dr. Hutchins, President of the fund, to the rescue with a $15 million tax-exempt bankroll in his hip pocket.

"But they were subtle and at least had some finesse in the sly manner in which they proceeded to try and disabuse the public mind regarding Dr. Oppenheimer's loyalty and security status.

"The Ford Fund for the Republic selected one of the biggest political propagandists in the United States, Mr. Ed Murrow, of Columbia Broadcasting System, radio and TV, to do the job of dusting the security risk label off Oppenheimer.

"An hour-long interview between Mr. Murrow and Dr. Oppenheimer was filmed with sound, and at great expense hundreds of reproductions were made for free distribution to colleges and civic groups, all paid for by Dr. Hutchins, with tax-exempt money, your money and my money.

*House Baker Jameson
42 East 52nd St.
New York City, N.Y.

Edward Roscoe Murrow

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"In typical Ed Murrow fashion, the interview was a highly colored propaganda job to present to its viewers Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer as a genius, a towering figure in American science, who had been grossly abused and wrongfully accused of outrageous charges of which he was now and had always been, entirely innocent.

"Ignored entirely in this Ed Murrow propaganda film were the details of the charges against Oppenheimer, including his own admissions that he lied repeatedly to security officers of the Manhattan District and the FBI regarding his contacts with the Soviet espionage agent, Haakon Chevalier, as well as other vital security matters." (100-391697-257)

A tract indicating it was published by the Cinema Educational Guild, Incorporated, Hollywood, California, contained a list of names of a number of prominent individuals, including Edward R. Murrow, who were described in the tract as "rabid reds and fellow-travellers."

The files of a municipal agency, which maintains information regarding some communist and related activities in the vicinity of Los Angeles, California, indicated that the Cinema Educational Guild, Incorporated, mentioned above, was organized in about January, 1948, at Los Angeles, California, with Myron C. Fagan as its national director. According to these files, literature issued by the Cinema Educational Guild, Incorporated, states it is a nonprofit corporation to combat communism in the entertainment industry. It was indicated the Cinema Educational Guild, Incorporated, has periodically published and widely distributed literature containing lists of individuals in the entertainment field, alleged in the lists to have past or present communist connections. It was stated that

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> although the Cinema Educational Guild, Incorporated, is alleged to be a non-profit organization, there is considerable indication that Myron C. Fagan uses it as the source of his income. It was also indicated that the bases for statements in literature published by the Cinema Educational Guild, Incorporated, are not set forth in this literature and there is considerable doubt regarding the reliability of Fagan and his ability to prove many of the allegations.

Enclosed is one copy each of articles dated February 10, 1961, and February 17, 1961, in the newsletter "Human Events," published in Washington, D. C., in which Mr. Murrow is mentioned.

Alleged Affiliation with Industrial Workers of the World

The December 10, 1949, issue of the "Saturday Evening Post" magazine contained an article concerning Mr. Murrow entitled "Murrow Sticks to the News," by Wesley Price. In this article it was stated in part:

> "Young Ed took summer jobs and saved money for college. He postponed matriculation at Washington State College for a year to work in timberlands on the Olympic Peninsula. There he rose from whistle punk on a donkey engine to compass man on a survey gang. He can still pace out a section within 200 feet. It didn't do to tell the buckers and fallers that he was aiming at college. So he said he was 'going south to work,' and carried an I.W.W. card for protective coloration. The forest gave him summer employment until he was graduated."

The Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Edward Roscoe Murrow

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In connection with the above-mentioned article, Wesley Price, Associate Editor, "Saturday Evening Post" magazine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised during this investigation that he does not recall whether Mr. Murrow or someone else who was interviewed in connection with the preparation of this article furnished him information concerning the I.W.W. card, and said he does not know whether Mr. Murrow did, in fact, have an I.W.W. card. He said his impression of the statement concerning this card in the above-mentioned article was that Mr. Murrow had to "choke the I.W.W. card down" to get and keep his job in the timberlands of the State of Washington. Mr. Price said he was unable to locate any further details in notes he had retained concerning the preparation of this article.

According to an article in the April 7, 1954, issue of "The Washington Daily News," the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy had said Mr. Murrow, by his own admission, was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. According to this article, Mr. Murrow stated this was a false charge.

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Edward Roscoe Murrow

The Socialist Workers Party, mentioned above, has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

During this investigation, a confidential informant who was familiar with some activities of the Industrial Workers of the World in the State of Washington during the 1930's advised that Mr. Murrow was unknown to him and said he had never heard his name mentioned in connection with activities of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Jess Fletcher, Seattle, Washington, advised that he had been associated with the Industrial Workers of the World from about 1918 to 1929 and was an organizer for that organization. He said he recalled he may have met Mr. Murrow "in passing" many years ago and stated that Mr. Murrow was in no way associated with or in sympathy with the Industrial Workers of the World or the communist movement. Mr. Fletcher stated the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor were in a state of dissension at that time and that to the best of his recollection Mr. Murrow supported the views of the American Federation of Labor as opposed to those of the Industrial Workers of the World on various issues.

Information concerning brother, Lacey Van Buren Murrow

During an applicant-type investigation conducted in 1959 concerning Lacey Van Buren Murrow, it was ascertained that a report of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, 86th Congress, entitled "United States Aid Operations in Laos," contained information under the heading "Potential Conflict of Interest - Vinnell Company and General Lacy V. Murrow." Testimony had developed information that when Lacey V. . Murrow was in Laos under contract to the International Cooperation Administration, his firm, Transportation Consultants, Incorporated, was also retained by the Vinnell Company, which was interested in securing certain contracts in Laos. After hearings on this matter, the following conclusion was reached:

b1 [redacted]

Edward Roscoe Murrow

"Here was a situation fraught with potential danger to the Government's competitive bidding system as it might be employed by ICA in Laos. However, the subcommittee wishes to state at this point that it has not seen any evidence that improper influences were actually exerted in this case to the advantage of the Vinnell Company or the detriment of the Government."

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Enclosures

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The Attorney General March 1, 1961

Director, FBI

EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Pursuant to your request of February 20, 1961, there is attached a summary memorandum containing the results of investigation conducted to date concerning Mr. Edward Roscoe Murrow.

The results of additional inquiries being conducted in this matter will be furnished to you immediately upon completion.

The investigation of Mr. Murrow covered inquiries regarding his character, loyalty, general standing and ability, but no inquiries were made concerning the sources of his income.

A copy of the attached summary memorandum is being forwarded to Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, The White House.

Enclosures (17)

1 - Mr. DeLoach

NOTE: See cover memorandum Cleveland to Evans dated 2/23/61.

OJA:mp:pdh
(10)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1 COC/cls

161-
NOT RECORDED
12 MAR 15 1961
MAILED 19
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 3/2/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/27/84 BY SP6CAK/CLS

Remyairtel 2/28/61.

Continuous efforts to contact [redacted] by WFO on 2/28/61, 3/1/61 and 3/2/61 all met with negative results as he apparently has not yet returned to WDC from his vacation by automobile to Florida. b6 b7C

WFO will continue efforts to contact [redacted] and notify Bureau results immediately.

3 - Bureau
1 - WFO
JWB:dmh
(4)

AIRTEL

161-176-14

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 3-2-61

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1 CAL

SUBJECT: EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW
SPECIAL INQUIRY (WHITE HOUSE)

#239101

BACKGROUND:

At request of the White House, a Special Inquiry was opened on 2-3-61 concerning Murrow, who has been appointed Director of United States Information Agency. Interim summary memorandum was transmitted to the White House and the Department under date of 3-1-61.

STATUS:

The principal outstanding lead in this case is an interview with [redacted] self-admitted former communist. Francis J. McNamara, Director of Research, House Committee on Un-American Activities, advised that Weyl recently furnished him the following. [redacted] knows of a married man in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, (name unknown to McNamara) who is supposedly "running around" with a girl (name also unknown to McNamara). This girl reportedly met a girl friend of hers in Philadelphia who was "all beaten up." It was stated this girl friend said she had been with Edward R. Murrow the previous night and that he "beat her up." She reportedly said, "This is the way he gets his kicks."

b6
b7C

The Washington Field Office (WFO) has been instructed to interview Weyl and that investigation be conducted to verify or disprove information in his possession regarding Murrow. [redacted] has been unavailable for interview to date. On 2-28-61, information was received he was on vacation and would return to Washington, D. C. by automobile on 3-1-61 or 3-2-61. On the morning of 3-2-61, WFO was unable to find him at home.

[redacted] former Communist Party member. He has been interviewed by the Bureau on numerous occasions since 1950. [redacted]

The San Francisco Office advised that several documents containing information concerning Murrow which were furnished by [redacted] would be submitted on 3-1-61.

OJA:pew
(6)

161-226-147

NOT RECORDED
17 MAR 22 1961

Other leads including a number of interviews, which were outstanding at the time of the preparation of the interim summary memorandum, have been handled and reports containing the results are being reviewed for the preparation of a supplemental summary memorandum.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The extent of investigation necessary concerning the information reportedly in the possession of Nathaniel Weyl will depend upon the results of the interview with him by WFO. WFO has been instructed to interview Weyl at the earliest possible time. This matter will be closely followed and a supplemental summary memorandum will be submitted immediately upon completion of the investigation.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/3/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SAC, MIAMI

FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REQUEST HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE WHITE HOUSE FOR INVESTIGATION OF MURROW, NEWLY APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF USIA. SEE "WHOS WHO" FOR BACKGROUND DATA. INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON FIELD REFLECTS [redacted] FORMER SELF ADMITTED COMMUNIST WHO WAS IN SAME COMMUNIST PARTY CELL WITH ALGER HISS REPORTEDLY TOLD FRANCIS J. MC NAMARA, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH, HCUA, THAT HE KNOWS A MAN WHO IS MARRIED AND RESIDES IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. NAME OF THIS MAN UNKNOWN TO MC NAMARA. THIS MAN IS SUPPOSEDLY RUNNING AROUND WITH A GIRL, NAME ALSO UNKNOWN TO MC NAMARA. THIS GIRL, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] REPORTEDLY MET A GIRLFRIEND OF HERS IN PHILADELPHIA, WHO WAS ALL BEATEN UP. THIS "BEAT UP" GIRL REPORTEDLY TOLD HER FRIEND THAT SHE HAD BEEN OUT WITH EDWARD R. MURROW THE NIGHT BEFORE AND THAT HE BEAT HER UP. SHE REPORTEDLY SAID "THIS IS THE WAY HE GETS HIS KICKS." IDENTITIES

b6
b7C

3-Bureau
1-Teletype Unit
1-WFO
JJO/bls
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/21/84 BY SP1 Gotcls #23914

NOT RECORDED
MAR 22 1961

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

WFO 161-176
PAGE TWO

OF ALL ABOVE UNNAMED PERSONS UNKNOWN TO MC NAMARA WHO STATED THAT [redacted] COULD FURNISH SAME. BUREAU AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW OF [redacted] INVESTIGATION REFLECTS [redacted] WAS AT CARIB MOTEL, MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, TELEPHONE WILSON SEVEN TWO SIX THREE ONE, BUT REPORTEDLY MOTORING BACK TO WASHINGTON, D. C. MIAMI CONTACT MOTEL, DETERMINE IF [redacted] LEFT. IF [redacted] STILL THERE, INTERVIEW REGARDING THE ABOVE. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY AND SUTEL. BUREAU DEADLINE LONG PAST.

b6
b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 3

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3-3-61 10-20 PM EST TD

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD /161-176/

FROM SAC, MIAMI 1 PAGE

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. RE WASHINGTON FIELD TEL THREE THREE

b6
b7C

INSTANT. CHECK AT CARIB MOTEL, MIAMI BEACH, FLA., REVEALS

[redacted] CHECKED OUT THREE DAYS AGO, DESTINATION UNKNOWN.

RUC.

END ACK PLS

10-20 PM OK FBI WA WS

TU DISCM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1 GSC/CS

#239101

NOT RECORDED
17 MAR 20 1961

TWO COPIES WFO

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3-6-61

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPI. ON MARCH SIX SIXTYONE, [redacted] FURNISHED SA [redacted] [redacted] FOLLOWING INFO: DEVIN A. GARRITY, PRESIDENT OF DEVIN-ADAIR PUBLISHING CO., TWO THREE EAST THIRTYSIXTH STREET, NEW YORK,CITY, ADVISED HIM DURING PAST WINTER, DATE NOT RECALLED, THAT WOMAN, IDENTITY KNOWN TO GARRITY, REPORTEDLY MET A GIRL FRIEND OF HERS ON STREET IN PHILADELPHIA WHO WAS ALL "BEAT UP". THIS "BEAT UP" GIRL REPORTEDLY TOLD HER GIRL FRIEND SHE HAD BEEN OUT WITH MURROW THE NIGHT BEFORE, AND SAID "THIS IS THE WAY HE GETS HIS KICKS". [redacted] KNOWS IDENTITY OF EITHER OR BOTH ABOVE MENTIONED WOMEN, AND CONSENTED USE OF [redacted] IN CONTACT WITH GARRITY. FOR INFO, [redacted] [redacted] FURNISHED FOLLOWING

161-176-142

NOT RECORDED
17 MAR 9 1961

3-Bureau
1-Teletype Unit
1-WFO
JWB:AJC
(5)

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

WFO 161-176
PAGE TWO

INFO AND STATED SAME WAS FURNISHED HIM BY [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] PA. MURROW REPORTEDLY FRIEND AND CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF CHARLES SHAW, NEWS DIRECTOR, RADIO STATION WCAU, PHILADELPHIA, PA. ACCORDING TO [redacted] SHAW WROTE SERIES OF ARTICLES FOR PHILADELPHIA "EVENING BULLETIN", APPEARING DURING AUGUST, FIFTYEIGHT, RE HIS ASSOCIATION WITH FIDEL AND RAUL CASTRO ABOUT SIX MONTHS BEFORE CASTRO CAME TO POWER WHEN SHAW WAS IN CUBA. ACCORDING TO [redacted] IN MAY, SIXTY, AT MEETING OF WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA, [redacted] AND SHAW SPOKE DURING WHICH [redacted] PRESENTED ANTI-CASTRO VIEWPOINT AND SHAW PRESENTED PRO-CASTRO VIEWPOINT OF CUBAN REVOLUTION. [redacted] ADVISED [redacted] THAT A "MR. S," WHOM [redacted] REFUSED TO IDENTIFY BUT WHO IS KNOWN TO [redacted] IS AN ATTORNEY IN PHILADELPHIA WHO REPRESENTED CERTAIN CUBAN SUGAR INTERESTS IN US AND WAS PRO-CASTRO UNTIL TIME CASTRO TOOK OVER CUBAN GOVERNMENT AT WHICH TIME HE BECAME DISILLUSIONED WITH CASTRO REGIME. MR. S REPORTEDLY MADE TRIP TO CUBA TO LIQUIDATE HIS BUSINESS AFFILIATIONS THERE AND WHILE IN CUBA WAS ARRESTED BY CUBAN SECRET POLICE ON CHARGES OF ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES. [redacted] STATED TO [redacted] THAT DUE TO MR. S CONNECTIONS IN CUBA,

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Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

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(Priority or Method of Mailing)

HE WAS ABLE TO HAVE CHARGES DROPPED AND WAS RELEASED AND DETERMINED THAT HE WAS DENOUNCED TO CUBAN GOVERNMENT BY SHAW. [redacted] STATED A LETTER EXISTS WHEREBY SHAW ON WCAU STATIONARY CORRESPONDED WITH MR. S IN ATTEMPT TO PROPOSE A BUSINESS PROPOSITION IN WHICH SHAW WOULD CONTINUE HIS PRO-CASTRO ARTICLES AND NEWS REPORTS IF CUBAN GOVERNMENT WOULD MAKE REIMBURSEMENT. THIS LETTER REPORTEDLY WRITTEN BY SHAW TO MR. S PRIOR TO DENUNCIATION OF CASTRO REGIME BY MR. S, DUE TO CUBAN CONNECTIONS OF MR. S. NO ADDITIONAL INFO RE ABOVE KNOWN TO [redacted] BUT CONSENTED USE HIS NAME IN CONTACT WITH [redacted] [redacted] ADVISED HE BELIEVES SHAW A COMMUNIST DUE TO EXISTENCE OF ABOVE LETTER AND STATEMENTS MADE BY SHAW AT ABOVE MEETING OF WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL AS HE FELT STATEMENTS BY SHAW DEFINITELY FOLLOWED THE CP LINE. [redacted] ADVISED THESE STATEMENTS WERE PREPARED FOR RADIO COVERAGE AND POSSIBLY IN POSSESSION OF ABOVE COUNCIL. PHILADELPHIA INTERVIEW [redacted] FOR FULL DETAILS RE ABOVE, DETERMINE IDENTITY OF MR. S, AND ASSOCIATION, IF ANY, BETWEEN SHAW AND MURROW. PERTINENCY OF ABOVE INFO UNABLE TO BE DETERMINED BY WASHINGTON FIELD. PHILADELPHIA ALSO CONSIDER POSSIBILITY OF INVESTIGATION OF SHAW UNDER REGISTRATION ACT AFTER CONTACT WITH [redacted] NEW

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b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

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(Priority or Method of Mailing)

WFO 161-176
PAGE FOUR

YORK AND PHILADELPHIA INTERVIEW GARRITY AND [redacted] RESPECTIVELY UACB UNLESS SOME REASON EXISTS FOR NOT INTERVIEWING. USE DISCRETION IN CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS. NO ADDITIONAL LEADS OUTSTANDING WASHINGTON FIELD CASE RUC.

b6
b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Mr. Mohr
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Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3-7-61 6-15 PM EST MCL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, MIAMI

FROM SAC, PHILADELPHIA /161-57/ 4P

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPI. REWFOTEL MARCH SIX SIXTYONE. FOR INFO MIAMI, REQUEST RECEIVED FROM WHITE HOUSE FOR INVESTIGATION OF MURROW, NEWLY APPOINTED DIRECTOR, USIA. ORIGINAL BUDED WAS FEBRUARY TEN SIXTY ONE. REWFOTEL STATED ON MARCH SIX SIXTYONE, [redacted] WASHINGTON, D.C., FURNISHED SA [redacted] FOLLOWING INFO WHICH WAS FURNISHED HIM BY [redacted] PA. COLON MURROW REPORTEDLY FRIEND AND CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF CHARLES SHAW, NEWS DIRECTOR, RADIO STATION WCAU, PHILADELPHIA. ACCORDING TO [redacted] SHAW WROTE SERIES OF ARTICLES FOR QUOTE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN UNQUOTE APPEARING DURING AUGUST FIFTY EIGHT RE HIS ASSOCIATIONS WITH FIDEL AND RAUL CASTRO ABOUT SIX MONTHS BEFORE CASTRO CAME TO POWER WHEN SHAW WAS IS CUBA.

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END PAGE ONE

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MAR 22 1961

[redacted] ADVISED IN MAY SIXTYONE AT MEETING OF WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA, [redacted] AND SHAW SPOKE DURING WHICH [redacted] PRESENTED ANTI-CASTRO VIEWPOINT AND SHAW PRESENTED PRO-CASTRO VIEWPOINT OF CUBAN REVOLUTION. [redacted] TOLD [redacted] THAT A QUOTE MR. S. UNQUOTE WHOM [redacted] REFUSED TO IDENTIFY, BUT WHO IS KNOWN TO [redacted] IS AN ATTORNEY IN PHILADELPHIA WHO REPRESENTED CERTAIN CUBAN SUGAR INTERESTS IN U.S. AND WAS PRO-CASTRO UNTIL CASTRO TOOK OVER CUBAN GOVERNMENT, AT WHICH TIME HE BECAME DISILLUSIONED WITH CASTRO REGIME. QUOTE MR. S. UNQUOTE MADE TRIP TO CUBA TO LIQUIDATE HIS BUSINESS AFFILIATIONS THERE AND WHILE IN CUBA WAS ARRESTED BY CUBAN SECRET POLICE ON CHARGES OF ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES. [redacted] TOLD [redacted] THAT DUE TO QUOTE MR. S- S UNQUOTE CONNECTIONS IN CUBA, HE WAS ABLE TO HAVE CHARGES DROPPED AND WAS RELEASED AND DETERMINED HE WAS DENOUNCED TO CUBAN GOVERNMENT BY SHAW. [redacted] STATED LETTER EXISTS WHEREBY SHAW, ON WCAU STTIONERY, CORRESPONDED WITH QUOTE MR. S. UNQUOTE IN ATTEMPT TO PROPOSE BUSINESS PROPOSITION IN WHICH SHAW WOULD CONTINUE PRO-CASTRO ARTICLES AND NEWS REPORTS, IF CUBAN GOVERNMENT WOULD MAKE REIMBURSEMENT. THIS LETTER REPORTEDLY WRITTEN BY SHAW TO QUOTE MR. S. UNQUOTE PRIOR TO DENUNCIATION OF CASTRO REGIME BY QUOTE MR. S. UNQUOTE DUE TO CUBAN CONNECTIONS OF QUOTE MR.S. UNQUOTE. [redacted] CONSENTED USE OF HIS NAME IN CONTACT WITH [redacted] BELIEVES SHAW A COMMUNIST DUE TO EXISTENCE OF ABOVE LETTER AND STATEMENTS MADE BY SHAW AT MEETING OF WORLD AFFARIS COUNCIL,

END PAGE TWO

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AS HE FELT STATEMENTS BY SHAW DEFINITELY FOLLOWED CP LINE. [redacted] AD- b6 b7C
VISED THESE STATEMENTS PREPARED FOR RADIO COVERAGE AND POSSIBLY IN POSSESSION OF ABOVE COUNCIL. PHILA. WAS REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW [redacted] RETEL CONTAINED INSTRUCTIONS TO USE DISCRETION IN CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS. FOR INFO, [redacted] IS SOURCE OF INFO, PHILA. OFFICE. IN MAY SIXTY, [redacted] ADVISED HE RECEIVED INFO THAT CHARLES SHAW WOULD APPEAR ON PROGRAM SPONSORED BY WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL OF PHILA. CAPTIONED QUOTE THE CASTRO REGIME, REFORM OR BETRAYAL QUESTION MARK UNQUOTE. HE SAID SHAW SUPPOSED TO SPEAK IN FAVOR OF CASTRO GOVERNMENT. OPPOSITE POSITION WOULD BE TAKEN BY [redacted] STATED SHWA HAD BEEN PRO-CASTRO IN HIS SPEECHES AND WRITINGS AND BELIEVED TO BE A POSSIBLE PROPAGANDA AGENT OF CUBAN GOVERNMENT. [redacted] LATER FURNISHED COPY OF LETTER DATED FEBRUARY TWENTYFOUR FIFTYNINE ON WCAU STATIONERY FROM CHARLES SHAW TO DR. JUAN SILVA, WHO MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH QUOTE MR.S. UNQUOTE MENTIONED ABOVE, SINCE IT CONTAINS BUSINESS PROPISTION IN WHICH SHAW WOULD WRITE ON AUTHORIZED BASIS. SHAW STATED HE WOULD GIVE SERIOUS CONSIDERATION TO ANY PROPOSAL WHICH MIGHT BE MADE FOR HIS

END PAGE THREE

BEING OF SERVICE TO CUBA, ITS DECENT BUSINESS COMMUNITY, AND ITS PEOPLE. IN NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN, MR. JOSEPH TINNEY, VICE-PRESIDENT, WCAU, ADVISED CHARLES SHAW HAD BEEN IN EUROPE WHERE HE DID BROADCASTS IN COLLABORATION WITH EDWARD R. MURROW. AFTER THE WAR, WCAU REQUESTED CBS TO FURNISH WCAU A NEWS COMMENTATOR AND SHAW WAS RECOMMENDED. ON MARCH SEVEN SIXTYONE, [redacted] ADVISED [redacted] PRESENTLY IN FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., AND CAN BE REACHED EVENINGS CAR OF [redacted] PHONE [redacted] MIAMI REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW [redacted] WHO SHOULD BE TOLD HE IS BEING CONTACTED AT REQUEST OF SA [redacted] OF PHILA. HE SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED FOR ALL DETAILS RE ABOVE, DETERMINE IDENTITY OF QUOTE MR. S. UNQUOTE, ASSOCIATION, IF ANY, BETWEEN SHAW AND MURROW, AND DETERMINE IF LETTER FROM SHAW TO [redacted] MENTIONED ABOVE, IS LETTER REFERRED TO BY [redacted] REPORT FOLLOWS.

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END AND ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 6-31 PM OK FBI WA WS

MM OK FBI MM TD

TU DES

3/7/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/9/84 BKSP/CBSL/CMS

TO SAC NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. RE WFO TEL MARCH SIX, LAST. INTERVIEW WITH DEVIN A. GARRITY SHOULD BE HANDLED BY EXPERIENCED AGENT IN CIRCUMSPECT MANNER TO AVOID ANY EMBARRASSMENT TO BUREAU. REFER TO NEW YORK AIRTEL JUNE TWO FIVE, ONE NINE FIVE SEVEN, RE COMMITTEE FOR SECURITY AND JUSTICE IN MIDDLE EAST, REGISTRATION ACT, YOUR FILE NINE SEVEN DASH ONE THREE THREE NINE, CONTAINING RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH GARRITY. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OJA:jam
(3)

NOTE: [redacted] has advised he received information from Devin A. Garrity, President, Devin-Adair Publishing Company, New York, New York, during the past winter that a woman (known to Garrity) reportedly met a girl friend in Philadelphia who was "beat up." She reportedly said she had been out with Murrow the previous night and that "This is the way he gets his kicks." It is believed necessary to interview Garrity in order to resolve this allegation. b6 b7C

NOT RECORDED

Bufiles indicate Garrity has been interviewed by the New York Office in the past. In 1957 he furnished information concerning a trip he took to the Dominican Republic in connection with a book being written by Alice Leone Moats which his company was publishing. He indicated Moats had been approached to write the book as she was an anticommunist writer. When interviewed during a Registration Act investigation in 1957 concerning the Committee for Security and Justice in the Middle East, Garrity remarked that it appeared "the FBI has become an errand boy for the Zionists" and although he had the highest respect for the Director, it appeared that the Attorney General was nothing but the "mouthpiece of the Zionists."

(97-3397-7; 97-3241-33)

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3/7/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/84 BY SP1 CBK/CB

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. RE WFO TEL MARCH SIX, LAST. REFER TO PHILADELPHIA FILE NINE SEVEN DASH TWO TWO SEVEN RE CHARLES SHAW. PHILADELPHIA LETTER MAY NINE, ONE NINE SIX ZERO, CONTAINS RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] RE SHAW AND STATED PHILADELPHIA FILES INDICATE CHARLES SHAW HAD BEEN IN EUROPE WHERE HE DID BROADCASTS IN COLLABORATION WITH EDWARD R. MURROW. [redacted] SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED BY EXPERIENCED AGENT RE KNOWLEDGE OF MURROW AND EXTENT OF HIS ASSOCIATION WITH SHAW. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY. INCLUDE IN YOUR REP CONCISE DOCUMENTATION OF SHAW SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. (97-4255)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 7 1961
TELETYPE
NOT RECORDED

OJA:jam
(5)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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URGENT 3-8-61 4-41 PM EST PS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, MIAMI /161-64/ I P

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPI. RE PHILADELPHIA TELETYPE TO BUREAU, MARCH SEVEN LAST. INQUIRIES THIS AM AT FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA., REVEALED THAT [redacted] VISITING IN MIAMI, NOT EXPECTED TO RETURN TO FT. LAUDERDALE UNTIL LATE TONIGHT. NUMEROUS INQUIRIES MIAMI, LOCATED [redacted] AT THREE FIFTEEN PM AT WHICH TIME HE ADVISED HE HAD FOUR APPOINTMENTS BETWEEN THEN AND SEVEN PM TONIGHT. INDICATED IF AT ALL POSSIBLE WOULD MAKE SELF AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW TONIGHT, IF NOT WOULD MOST CERTAINLY BE AVAILABLE NINE AM IN THE MORNING, FT. LAUDERDALE. MIAMI WILL, AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE TIME, INTERVIEW [redacted] AND SUBMIT TELETYPE RESULTS.

b6
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END AND ACK PLS

WA 4-42 PM OK FBI WA RAC

TU DISCV

MAR 8 1961

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
PHILADELPHIA	BUREAU	3/8/61	3/7/61 - 3/8/61

TITLE OF CASE

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka

Report made by [redacted] Typed By: MMR

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPECIAL INQUIRY

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~~XXXXXX~~

References

Washington Field teletype to Director and SACs, New York and Philadelphia, dated 3/6/61.
Philadelphia teletype to Director and SAC, Miami, dated 3/7/61.

- RUC -

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Administrative Data #239101

Re Washington Field teletype contained leads for Philadelphia to interview [redacted] determine identity of a Mr. S, and association, if any, between SHAW and appointee.

On [redacted] advised [redacted] presently in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and could be reached evenings in care of [redacted] phone [redacted] Miami was requested in re Philadelphia teletype to interview [redacted]

Approved FBI Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

161-2[illegible]-[illegible]

Copies made:

1 - Bureau

1 - Philadelphia (161-57)

NOT RECORDED
15 MAR 9 1961

SDK

F.E.B.

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956 O—385319

Since Philadelphia unable to interview [redacted] b6 b7C detailed information concerning [redacted] was set out in this report which may be of assistance in evaluating and correlating with Miami's interview of [redacted]

It would appear that Mr. S mentioned in Washington Field teletype may be identical with JUAN SILVA, mentioned in this report, and that the letter written to JUAN SILVA by [redacted] is the letter mentioned in Washington Field teletype.

In reference Washington Field teletype, Philadelphia was requested to consider possibility of investigation of [redacted] under Registration Act after contact with [redacted] is already the subject of a Registration Act investigation, Bureau file 97-4255, Philadelphia file 97-227.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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b7C

Report of: [redacted]
Date: 3/8/61

Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File No.: 161-57

Bureau File No.:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/9/84 BY SP1 GSJ/CLS
#239101

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

CHARLES SHAW sometime prior to 1947 was reportedly in Europe where he did news broadcasts in collaboration with EDWARD MURROW. About the time SHAW returned to the United States, Radio Station WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa., requested CBS to furnish WCAU with a news commentator and SHAW was recommended. SHAW reportedly attempted to obtain favorable position with Cuban government after rise of CASTRO regime. He allegedly endeavored to have access to Cuban government records and sources in order to write authoritatively on CASTRO government. [redacted] b6 b7C a Cuban national, made available copy of letter from SHAW to Dr. JUAN SILVA a Havana notary in which SHAW discussed his proposal. In 7/60 SHAW advised U. S. Department of State that he had been friendly with members of the present Cuban government since summer of 1958. He explained he had spent several weeks with Cuban "Rebels" and members of the "underground." SHAW stated he was "disappointed" by the turn of events in Cuba and the deterioration of the United States - Cuba relations. SHAW stated he wished to make known to the Department of State his "stand with the government of my own country" and his "assurance" of "personal support." He claimed the main purpose of letter was to offer his services in a manner which might be helpful.

- RUC -

DETAILS: At Philadelphia, Pa.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

In August 1947, JOSEPH TINNEY, an official of Radio Station WCAU, Philadelphia, advised that CHARLES SHAW, who was about 30 years of age at that time, was born in McKeesport, Pa. TINNEY said SHAW was formerly in Europe where he did news broadcasts in collaboration with EDWARD MURROW, who TINNEY said in 1947 was a Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting Company (CBS). TINNEY stated about the time SHAW returned to the United States, WCAU requested CBS to furnish WCAU with a news commentator and SHAW was recommended. He said that SHAW had done a "grand job."

b6
b7C

On May 3, 1960 [redacted] who presently resides at [redacted] Pa., a Cuban national, advised that CHARLES SHAW and his wife recently visited Cuba and upon his return to Philadelphia gave a series of broadcasts over WCAU which were reportedly favorable to the CASTRO regime [redacted] inquired of Dr. JUAN SILVA, a Havana notary, about SHAW. SILVA advised SHAW had originally contacted him after CASTRO's rise to power. [redacted] had been told by SILVA that SHAW allegedly attempted to have SILVA act as an intermediary in obtaining a favorable position to have access to Cuban government records and sources in order that SHAW could write authoritatively on the CASTRO regime. [redacted] believed SHAW indicated he would be willing to do public relations work and writing for the Cuban government for approximately $30,000 per year guaranteed from either the government or private businessmen.

Upon his return to Cuba, SILVA sent a copy of correspondence between SHAW and himself to SILVA's wife in Ardmore, Pa. SILVA instructed his wife the letter could be used by [redacted] in any manner he wished. [redacted] explained that SILVA, a prominent notary in Havana, inferred SHAW may have been responsible for SILVA's denouncement as an official of the United Fruit Company as well as for the allegation that SILVA may have used his farm for counter-revolutionary activities.

PH 161-57

Set out below is a copy of a letter from CHARLES SHAW to Dr. JUAN SILVA dated February 24, 1959. [redacted] obtained a Verifax copy of this letter from Mrs. SILVA. Identification of individuals mentioned in this letter who are known to [redacted] are set out parenthetically: b6 b7C

"W
"C
"A
"U "February 24, 1959

"Dr. JUAN SILVA
"Paseo de Marti 152 (Altos)
"Havana, Cuba
"or
"Hourruitiner 34 Apartado 379
"Cienfuegos, Cuba

"Dear Doctor SILVA:

"I am sending the original of this letter to your office in Havana and a copy to your Cienfuegos office so that no time will be lost if you should be at one office or the other.

"First, I must apologize for my delay in replying to your letters of February 5 and February 12, but I was waiting for the Bohemia article before replying. My wife has just phoned me to read both your letters and to describe the article as it appeared in the proof sheets you sent me. I cannot begin to express my most sincere thanks for the efforts you have exerted on my behalf and for the magnificent results of those efforts. I regard the publication of my article as one of the greatest honors I have ever received, and I know that you are principally responsible.

"I am additionally grateful for your many other efforts and I appreciate the frankness of your reports. I am not discouraged, however; because I believe that 'all things work together for good,' and that if Cuba's interests are to be served by any of my efforts, the opportunity will be provided.

"I recognize at the same time that somebody has to create the opportunities, and you certainly have gone a long way toward creating them. I cannot help but applaud the new government for its economy program, and I would not want to suggest that any exceptions be made in my case. But, as I pointed out, the proposal I made probably would not cost the Cuban government one cent because the proceeds from anything that I would write on an authorized basis would more than repay the guarantee that I suggested. As I have said before, I would not be inspired to offer my services to a government which would make it possible for one to get rich. At the same time, I must recognize the commitments I have already made and the plans I have for my family's future. Hence, the proposal that the equivalent of my present income for two years merely be underwritten by either the government or a group of businessmen with repayment to be made from proceeds of my writing during that period. And, as I mentioned before, I would perform all possible additional service in public relations advice, lecturing, etc. I feel that we know each other well enough that you will believe me and that I know that you believe me when I tell you that I am not seeking to better my position in any material fashion, only spiritually and emotionally. I must say before it slips my mind that I regard you as one of the most intelligent, most generous and most patriotic men I have ever met, a man in whom I have never hesitated to put my complete trust. I feel that it was a fortunate day for me when I met you, and I shall continue to feel that way whatever the outcome of this particular undertaking may be. Because of that, I would give very serious consideration to any proposal you might make for my being of service to Cuba, its decent business community and its people.

"I am, naturally, disappointed by the information you have given about Mr. ARAGO (a Cuban government official who was deposed by CASTRO for extortion.)

"As you may recall, I was led to place my trust in him by Dr. BERGUES (possibly identical with Dr. JOSE NUNEZ BERGUES, who was active in forming the July 26th Revolutionary Movement in Philadelphia and who is presently believed to be in Cuba), Dr. DE LA CARRERA (unknown) and FLAVIA (unknown), who brought him to my home in Wayne late last fall and who presented him to me as the trusted personal representative of Dr. CASTRO. Except for his Christmas stay with us, in company with FLAVIA, I saw him in company Dr. DE LA CARRERA on every occasion. Dr. DE LA CARRERA, whom I like and respect very much, never gave me any reason to doubt Mr. ARAGO. I still feel that Mr. ARAGO is a very charming man, and it is my hope that something will happen to vindicate him, although I gather from your letter that there is little likelihood of that.

"I like your suggestion about writing to DEBORAH (DEBORAH CASTRO, wife of RAUL CASTRO) and RAUL about FIDEL's autobiography. I did write to DEBORAH several weeks ago and mentioned my hopes in that regard but have not yet received any reply. Her marriage and her husband's promotion would seem to interfere with her correspondence; so I can understand my failure to hear from her. I also wrote to FAUSTINO PEREZ (former Cuban minister of property recovery) at the same time and await a reply from him. If I don't hear from them soon Imay write them again.

"While I wait, I continue to read all I can about Cuba and tell the Cuban story to as many people as possible. I spoke at last Saturday's monthly luncheon of the Pan American Association, at which Dr. LUIS GRAU (unknown) and Captain ALVAREZ RUEDA (unknown) appeared, and I received a wonderful reception. Some of the most prominent non-Latin citizens of Philadelphia were there as well as our leading Latin-Americans. I also was well received at the Y.M.C.A., at the Cardose Lodge of Brith Sholem and at the Camden County

"New Jersey Medical Society. I am additionally scheduled to speak at Philadelphia's International House, Beaver College and at other meetings. My literary agent informs me that she has high hopes of placing articles I have written on President URRUTIA, DEBORAH and FAUSTINO PEREZ in leading magazines, but I am afraid that the article that I wrote on FIDEL CASTRO has been so outdated that I will have to rewrite it.

"I appreciate the effort you made to contact Mr. ECHARTE (unknown). I agree that no purpose would be served in your pursuing the matter further. Mr. BISHOP's (unknown) reaction to your report indicated that he had had some suspicion about his so-called 'friend.'

"Once again I express my most sincere appreciation of all that you have done, and I hope that I shall have the opportunity of repaying you in some form and that I will be granted opportunity to continue as part of the Cuban experience. My wife and son especially asked me to extend to you their thanks and good wishes, and we all join in sending our regards to your lovely wife.

"Sincerely,
"CHARLES SHAW

"CS:ur"

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/60

On May 9, 1960, CHARLES SHAW, Station WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa., spoke before a luncheon group of the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. SHAW took part in a debate entitled "The Castro Regime: Reform or Betrayal?" His opponent was NATHANIEL WEYL, author and lecturer. Approximately 250 individuals were present, and WEYL in his portion of the debate spoke against the Castro regime.

SHAW, in defending the CASTRO regime, opened his remarks by stating he had been to Cuba on five different occasions and claimed his loyalty to the United States of America. SHAW then declared that American companies in Cuba took profits for their own benefit. He then launched into a personal attack on Communists and former Communists and attempted to discredit them as experts in any field. SHAW told the group that he had recently interviewed FIDEL CASTRO and asked him, "How did you feel when you were called a Communist?" CASTRO allegedly replied, "I feel the same way as when you Protestants were called Communists." SHAW told those assembled that the CASTRO government favored the Presbyterians and that the head of the Cuban education department is a Presbyterian.

SHAW quoted the editor of Revolucion and some of his praises of CASTRO and also stated that BATISTA was the only other choice outside of CASTRO. He denied that CASTRO's regime was one of Communism, but was rather humanism. SHAW then quoted Catholic Bishop DIAZ as backing the Agrarian Reform Movement and stated that the Catholics were backing the CASTRO regime. SHAW declared that the Cuban Council of Protestant Churches were delighted with CASTRO, as were many Protestant leaders.

SHAW then spoke about the free press in Cuba and declared that all editors of the free press had been bucked

Interview with [redacted] b6 b7C

On 5/9/60 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 97-227

by SA [redacted] pag:MMR Date dictated 5/13/60

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in the past by BATISTA and that is why today CASTRO is trying to bring morality to the press in Cuba. SHAW then spoke of FIDEL CASTRO and his speeches, and described former U. S. ambassadors to Cuba, SMITH and GARNER, as "cronies" of BATISTA. SHAW declared that BATISTA killed more than 60,000 innocent people. He declared that today Cuba is free from all foreign powers and for the first time, a million Cubans are tasting milk and meat.

SHAW called American businessmen foreign exploiters and quoted a Mr. MATTHEWS, of the New York Times, on the way the Cuban news situation was being handled. SHAW declared that the Cuban news was handled in such a way to give the American people the wrong impression. He declared that Cuba has not bought armaments from the Communists. SHAW also declared that there have been some defections from the CASTRO government, but these occurred only after those individuals had been exposed for incompetence or dishonesty. SHAW declared that only 320,000 Cubans are against CASTRO, but did not give a source for this figure. He asked those present, "What dictator would give armaments to the populace?"

SHAW declared that Dutch and other foreign investors are moving into Cuba, that housing projects are being started and that the Americans have taken out many times their original investment from Cuba. SHAW concluded with the reiteration that Cubans believe themselves to be free for the first time and CASTRO's followers' only self-criticism was that they were too young. SHAW named the newspaper Revolucion as the official organ of the government.

In a question and answer session after the debate, SHAW declared that the revolution was not Communist, but was humanist. SHAW then quoted an unidentified rich man as declaring that he was losing 55,000 acres, but what was that if he was getting national pride and human dignity in return. When questioned about CASTRO's attitude toward the United States, SHAW stated that he was not personally happy about the situation, but that the Cubans are very young and had every right to strike at the morality of profits.

A characterization of the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia appears in the Appendix section.

On February 2, 1961, Mrs. IRENE O'NEILL, Release of Information Section, Security Office, U. S. Department of State (USDS), Washington, D. C., made available for review to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a letter dated July 8, 1960, written on the letterhead stationery of "WCAU - TV," Philadelphia, Pa., addressed to Secretary of State, USDS, Washington, D. C., signed by CHARLES SHAW, News Director. SHAW in this letter advised he had been friendly with members of the present Cuban government since the summer of 1958. He explained he had spent several weeks with Cuban "Rebels" and members of the "underground" in various Cuban cities as well as rebel exiles in the United States.

SHAW claimed to have visited Cuba on five occasions since January 1, 1959. The last time was during February 1960, when he talked with Prime Minister FIDEL CASTRO for three hours. SHAW pointed out he had finished a book on his "experiences" (concerning Cuba) but had stopped efforts by his agent to find a publisher for this book to "re-examin" his thinking.

SHAW explained he was "disappointed" by the turn of events in Cuba and the deterioration of the United States - Cuba relations. SHAW advised he wished to make known to the USDS his "stand with the government of my own country" and his "assurance" of "personal support." He claimed the "main purpose of this letter is to offer to you (USDS) my services in a manner which might be helpful." SHAW claimed he had up to that time made no public announcement of his "disenchantment" with the CASTRO government.

SHAW claimed he did not desire to return to Cuba but offered his services to the USDS in a covert capacity in order to obtain information from CASTRO and his government under the direction of the USDS. SHAW advised he realized the security threat posed to the United States by Cuba and the encouragement that CASTRO's successes had given to the enemies of the United States in their promotion of anti-United States activities in other Latin-American countries.

APPENDIX

CHARACTERIZATION OF ORGANIZATION

THE WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA

The World Affairs Council of Philadelphia folder which announced a luncheon presenting MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV, Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United States speaking on "Improving Relations between the United States and the Soviet Union," at the Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., on June 11, 1958, contained the following:

"What the World Affairs Council is and Does.

"The World Affairs Council is a non-profit, non-partisan organization. Its purpose is to develop in every Philadelphian a sense of interest in and individual responsibility for the foreign policy of the United States. It is run by a group of public-minded citizens who have different political affiliations, and in foreign policy have different points of view.

"We owe it to ourselves and to the rest of the world to understand other nations and their problems, to understand the issues which divide peoples, to understand how we can help. To know what is good for ourselves we need to know a lot about the rest of the world.

"This is where the World Affairs Council comes in. The Council was established to bring information on the major issues in our foreign policy so that we can form intelligent judgments. To this end we bring prominent speakers to Philadelphia, arrange study groups, sponsor programs for students and teachers, and distribute literature bearing on the problems of world affairs.

PH 161-57

"No one man can be an expert on every situation in every part of the world. But one can and should have basic knowledge and sound opinion. The World Affairs Council aims to help you get such knowledge."

4-41 (Rev. 1-25-61)

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☒ Radio ☐ Teletype

#239101

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DEFERRED 3-8-61

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

FROM SAC PHILADELPHIA 081405

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPI. RE WFO TELETYPE MARCH 6 LAST. IN AUGUST 1947, JOSEPH TINNEY, OFFICIAL, RADIO STATION WCAU, PHILA, ADVISED THAT CHARLES SHAW, ALSO OF WCAU, WAS FORMERLY IN EUROPE WHERE HE DID NEWS BROADCASTS IN COLLABORATION WITH EDWARD MURROW. ABOUT TIME THAT SHAW RETURNED TO UNITED STATES, WCAU REQUESTED CBS FURNISH WCAU WITH NEWS COMMENTATOR AND SHAW WAS RECOMMENDED. IF NEW YORK HAS NOT ALREADY DONE SO CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO DESIRABILITY OF CONTACTING CBS TO DETERMINE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SHAW AND MURROW.

RECEIVED: 9:19 AM RADIO

10:10 AM CODING UNIT MEL

161-[illegible]

[illegible]-1961

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 9 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Beam
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3-9-61 3-07 PM BM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, PHILADELPHIA

FROM SAC, MIAMI /161-64/

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/9/84 BY

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA., SPI. RE PHILADELPHIA TELETYPE, MARCH SEVEN, SIXTYONE. [redacted] FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO TODAY. NOT PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH MURROW, KNOWING HIM ONLY THROUGH REPUTATION AS COMMENTATOR AND HAS NEVER HEARD HIM SPEAK. BASED ON COMMENTS OF FRIENDS BELIEVES MURROW IS PRO DASH CASTRO. FIRST HEARD OF CHARLES SHAW IN MARCH, SIXTY, WHEN SHAW REPORTEDLY GAVE PRO DASH CASTRO TALKS AT YMCA, IN ARDMORE, PA. BASIS FOR SAYING MURROW A FRIEND AND CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF SHAW IS BECAUSE BOTH AFFILIATED WITH COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM. QUOTE MR. S. UNQUOTE MENTIONED IN RETEL IS JUAN SILVA, FORMER CUBAN ATTORNEY, PRESENTLY LIVING ON OVERBROOK RD., ARDMORE, PA., WHOSE IDENTITY KNOWN TO PHILADELPHIA OFFICE. SILVA HAS ORIGINAL COPY OF LETTER MENTIONED IN RETEL AS WELL AS OTHER CORRESPONDENCE FROM SHAW RE HIS REPRESENTATION OF THE CUBAN GOVT. PHILADELPHIA CONTACT SILVA. REPORT FOLLOWS.

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NOT RECORDED
MAR 22 1961

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WA 3-09 PM OK FBI WA RAM

PH OK FBI PH MCL

TU DISCO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 9 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

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URGENT 3-9-61 5-19 PM JFA

TO DIRECTOR 11 AND SAC, WFO

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 161-148

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPI.

REMYTEL THREE EIGHT SIXTY ONE. ON THREE NINE SIXTY ONE PEDRO DE MESONES, GRAND TOURS, INC., ONE TWENTY TWO EAST FORTY SECOND ST, NYC, ADVISED SAS [redacted] THAT THE ONLY PAMPHLET HE HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH CONCERNING MURROW WAS THE ONE PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU WITH REPORT OF SA [redacted] DATED TWO SIXTEEN SIXTY ONE IN THIS CASE ENTITLED "WHAT YOU DONT SEE IN QUOTE SEE IT NOW QUOTE". CONCERNING THE ALLEGED INCIDENT OF MURROW BEATING UP A GIRL, DE MESONES VOLUNTEERED HE FIRST HEARD OF THIS YESTERDAY WHEN [redacted] CALLED HIM AND SPOKE OF IT. HE SAID [redacted] DID NOT MAKE MUCH SENSE TO HIM AND ALL HE COULD MAKE OF THE CONVERSATION WAS THAT MURROW ALLEGEDLY BEAT UP A GIRL. HE SAID HE SPOKE TO DEVIN GARRITY THIS MORNING ON BUSINESS AND THE INCIDENT WAS AGAIN MENTIONED BUT HE SAID HE PAID LITTLE ATTENTION TO IT AND THAT HE DID NOT KNOW THE DETAILS OF THE STORY. DE MESONES WAS ADVISED THAT MR. GARRITY WHEN INTERVIEWED STATED THAT [redacted] TOLD HIM THE STORY ORIGINALLY, BUT WHEN [redacted] WAS INTERVIEWED

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MAR 23 1961

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SHE DENIED EVER TELLING THE STORY TO GARRITY. [redacted] WAS ALSO TOLD THAT GARRITY SAID THAT [redacted] MIGHT HAVE BEEN PRESENT AND MIGHT HAVE HEARD THE STORY WHEN [redacted] ORIGINALLY TOLD IT TO GARRITY. [redacted] STATED HOWEVER THAT HE NEVER HEARD ANYTHING ABOUT THE INCIDENT UNTIL YESTERDAY AND REPEATED THAT IT WAS TOLD TO HIM BY [redacted] IN SUCH A FASHION THAT IT MADE LITTLE SENSE TO HIM. HE DESCRIBED [redacted] AS A LOW TYPE PERSON WHO IS ATTEMPTING TO ADVANCE HERSELF IN THE SOCIAL STRATA AND ONE WHOM HE PERSONALLY BELIEVED APT TO PREVARICATE TO GAIN ATTENTION FOR HERSELF. ON THREE NINE SIXTY ONE DEVIN A. GARRITY WAS REINTERVIEWED BY SA [redacted] AND STATED THAT [redacted] DID NOT HEAR THE STORY RELATED ORIGINALLY BY [redacted] TO HIM, BUT DOES RECALL HEARING HIM, [redacted] REPEATING THE STORY. [redacted] SAID THAT HIS WIFE DOES NOT RECALL WHERE OR WHEN SHE HEARD THE REPETITION OF THIS STORY. [redacted] ADVISED THAT HE RECEIVED A LETTER FROM [redacted] TODAY WHEREIN [redacted] SAID HE HEARD FROM ANOTHER PERSON, NAME NOT MENTIONED, WHO TOLD OF THIS STORY HAPPENING IN PHILADELPHIA. GARRITY DID NOT FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL INFO CONCERNING LETTER FROM [redacted] FOR INFO OF WFO, GARRITY ADVISED ON THREE SEVEN SIXTY ONE

THAT HE WAS TOLD THE STORY BY [redacted] AT A PARTY b6 b7C
IN NEW YORK ABOUT THREE YEARS AGO THAT A GIRL FRIEND OF HERS
HAD COME TO SEE HER THAT MORNING AND SHE OBSERVED THAT HER
FRIEND WAS COVERED WITH WELTS AND BRUISES. [redacted] STATED
TO GARRITY THAT HE WOULD BE SURPRISED TO HEAR WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE
FOR HER GIRL FRIENDS BRUISES AND THEN STATED THAT HER GIRL
FRIEND WAS OUT WITH EDWARD R. MURROW THE NIGHT BEFORE. GARRITY
SAID THAT HE RECALLED TELLING A FEW PEOPLE OF THIS INCIDENT
AMONG THEM [redacted] WHEN CONTACTED
DENIED FURNISHING INFORMATION TO GARRITY AND ALSO DENIED
VERSION SET OUT IN WFO TELETYPE DATED THREE SIX SIXTY ONE AS
FURNISHED BY [redacted] IN VIEW OF INFO IN LETTER RECEIVED
BY GARRITY FROM [redacted] WFO WILL RECONTACT [redacted] TO DETERMINE
OTHER PERSON WHO FURNISHED INFO RE INCIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA
UACB.
END
NY R11 WA NM

Information in this telegram was received by phone on 3/7/16 from Supervisor N. Carlucci of NY Office. WRK

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3/9/61 1-10 AM PH

TO DIRECTOR 3

FROM SAC NEW YORK /161-148/ 5 P

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. REWFOTEL, THREE SIX LAST. DEVIN GARRITY INTERVIEWED THREE SIX SIXTY ONE, BY SA [redacted] AND ADVISED HE MET [redacted] NYC, ABOUT THREE YEARS AGO, AT A PARTY GIVEN BY PEDRO DE MESONES. GARRITY SAID [redacted] RELATED THAT A GIRL FRIEND OF HERS HAD COME TO SEE HER THAT MORNING AND SHE OBSERVED THAT HER FRIEND WAS COVERED WITH WELTS AND BRUISES. [redacted] STATED TO GARRITY THAT HE WOULD BE SURPRISED TO HEAR WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR HER GIRL FRIEND-S BRUISES, AND THEN STATED THAT HER GIRL FRIEND WAS OUT WITH EDWARD R. MURROW THE NIGHT BEFORE. GARRITY SAID HE RECALLED TELLING A FEW PEOPLE OF THIS INCIDENT AMONG THEM [redacted] HE DID NOT KNOW THE NAME OF THE GIRL INVOLVED IN THE INCIDENT BUT BELIEVED THAT

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[redacted] WOULD RECALL HER AND STATED HIS NAME COULD BE MENTIONED IN THE INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] GARRITY ADVISED HE DOES NOT KNOW MURROW PERSONALLY BUT BASED ON HIS TV SHOWS AND HIS ATTACK ON THE LATE SENATOR MC CARTHY, HE HAS NO ADMIRATION FOR MURROW. [redacted] [redacted] NYC, INTERVIEWED ONE THREE EIGHT LAST BY SAS [redacted] DENIED STATING MURROW BEAT UP HER GIRL FIREND. [redacted] SAID SHE KNOWS DEVIN GARRITY HAVING MET HIM ON THREE OCCASIONS, FIRST AT A FUNCTION GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE PERUVIAN CONSULATE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN LATE NINETEEN FIFTY SEVEN OR EARLY NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT. SHE AND HER HUSBAND FROM WHOM SHE IS NOW SEPARATED, WERE INVITED TO ATTEND THIS AFFAIR BY PEDRO DE MESONES, APPARENTLY IDENTICAL WITH PEDRO DE MESONES MENTIONED IN REPORT OF SA [redacted] [redacted] DATED TWO SEVENTEEN SIXTY ONE, IN THIS CASE AND MET GARRITY, WHO WAS ALSO A FRIEND OF DE MESONES, AT THIS FUNCTION AND SAT NEXT TO HIM AT DINNER. SHE SAID THAT THEY GOT ALONG WELL AND SHE LATER INVITED GARRITY TO A

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GATHERING IN HER APARTMENT AND THE THIRD TIME WAS ABOUT THREE AND ONE HALF MONTHS AGO AT A SMALL GATHERING ARRANGED BY PEDRO DE MESONES FOR THE PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR IN THE APARTMENT OF A FRIEND OF [redacted] SHE DENIED TELLING b6 b7C GARRITY ANYTHING AT ALL ABOUT MURROW, THAT SHE HAS NO RECOLLECTION OF DISCUSSING MURROW WITH GARRITY AND THAT SHE WOULD HAVE NO REASON TO DO SO INASMUCH AS MURROW IS NOT PERSONALLY KNOWN TO HER. SHE STATED ONLY PERSON SHE RECALLS TALKING ABOUT MURROW WITH IS PEDRO DE MESONES WHO GAVE HER A PAMPHLET SHE BELIEVED WAS WRITTEN BY DE MESONES WHICH CRITICIZED MURROW. SHE SAID SHE NO LONGER HAS THIS PAMPHLET. [redacted] ADIVSED THE ONLY GIRL FRIEND OF HERS SHE KNOWS TO HAVE BEEN QUOTE BEATEN UP UNQUOTE BY A MAN IS ANN STERLING, HOLLYWOOD STARLET, STILL RESIDING IN HOLLYWOOD, LOS ANGELES, EXACT ADDRESS NOT KNOWN. SHE EXPLAINED THE INCIDENT WITH STERLING TOOK PLACE IN NINETEEN FIFTY ONE OR NINETEEN FIFTY TWO, WHEN SHE, WILDE, RESIDED IN HOLLYWOOD AND STERLING STAYED WITH HER FOR A FEW NIGHTS. STERLING RETURNED LATE FROM A DATE ONE EVENING WITH WELTS AND BRUISES

ON HER BODY AND STATED SHE WAS BEATEN UP BY HER DATE.
SHE SAID SHE DOES NOT RECALL THE NAME OF THE DATE BUT
IT WAS A PROMINENT HOLLYWOOD PERSON AND NOT MURROW.
[redacted] CATEGORICALLLY DENIED [redacted] VERSION OF THE
INCIDENT AS SET FORTH IN RETEL, STATING SHE HAS BEEN TO
PHILADELPHIA ON FEW OCCASIONS BUT NO SUCH INCIDENT EVER
TOOK PLACE AND THAT SHE NEVER TOLD ANYONE THAT IT DID
TAKE PLACE. THE BUREAU IS REFERRED TO ITS FILE CONCERNING
QUOTE ALLEGED PAYOFFS TO FBI AGENTS, LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA, NINETEEN FIFTY THREE UNQUOTE, INVOLVING
ALLOGATIONS MADE BY [redacted] IN NINETEEN FIFTY
NINE AND CONTAINING INFORMATION CONCERNING HER. DEVIN
A. GARRITY WAS RECONTACTED ON THREE EIGHT BY SA [redacted]
AND ADVISED THAT HE WAS CONTACTED BY [redacted] TO
REMEMBER THE INCIDENT CONCERNING HER GIRL FRIEND, INASMUCH
AS GARRITY STATED, HE COULD NEVER HAVE QUOTE DREAMED IT
UP UNQUOTE. GARRITY EXPLAINED THAT [redacted] HAS BEEN

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IN POOR PHYSICAL CONDITION AND UNDER DOCTOR-S CARE FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS DUE TO SEPARATION PROCEEDINGS FROM HUSBAND PENDING IN THE COURTS. HE SAID [redacted] HAS LOST SOME OF HER MEMORY DURING THIS TIME. GARRITY ADVISED THAT [redacted] WAS PRESENT AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT BUT DOES NOT KNOW IF SHE HEARD IT. GARRITY ALSO STATED THAT HE BELIEVED A PEDRO DE MESONES WAS PRESENT AND HEARD ABOVE INCIDENT. NEW YORK WILL RECONTACT GARRITY CONCERNING [redacted] KNOWLEDGE, IF ANY, OF [redacted] STATEMENT AND ALSO CONTACT PEDRO DE MESONES FOR ANY INFORMATION HE MAY HAVE CONCERNING [redacted] STATEMENT.

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END

NY R NR 03 WA JHA

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REC 94

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
MIAMI	BUREAU	3/9/61	3/9/61

TITLE OF CASE

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka.,
Edward Roscoe Murrow,
Egbert Roscoe Murrow

Report made by: [redacted] JIG: Typed By: jgm

CHARACTER OF CASE

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SPI

Synopsis:

- REFERENCES -

Report of SA [redacted] 2/20/61, at Miami.
Philadelphia teletype to Bureau and Miami, 3/7/61.

- RUC -

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Approved [signature] Special Agent In Charge

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4 MAR 13 1961

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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Report of: [redacted]
Date: March 9, 1961

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File No.: 161-64

Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/9/84 BY SP1 GSL/C/S

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: [redacted] former Cuban real estate man and Civic leader, not personally acquainted with appointee but knows him through his reputation as a news commentator. Although he has never heard appointee speak, believes he is pro-CASTRO because friends have told him so. First heard of CHARLES SHAW, Philadelphia radio news director, in 3/60, when SHAW reportedly gave pro-CASTRO talk at Ardmore, Pa. Believes appointee to be friend and close associate of SHAW because both affiliated with Columbia Broadcasting System. JUAN SILVA, former Cuban attorney, told [redacted] SHAW had denounced SILVA to Cuban Govt. resulting in SILVA's arrest by Cuban secret police. SILVA exhibited to [redacted] correspondence received from SHAW reflecting SHAW's arrangement to release pro-CASTRO articles and news upon reimbursement by Cuban Govt.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

On March 9, 1961, [redacted] Pennsylvania, was contacted at [redacted] Ft. Lauderdale, where he was presently visiting.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is [redacted] ned to your [redacted] its contents are not to be distributed outsi[redacted]

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[redacted] is a Cuban citizen and has been residing in the United States with his family since May, 1959. While in Cuba he was in the real estate business and was active in Civic affairs. He has not been employed since being in the United States but has been devoting his time to lecturing against the present CASTRO government in Cuba.

[redacted] recalled being in touch with NATHANIEL WEYL as a result of WEYL's scheduled appearance in May, 1960, at a meeting of the World Affairs Council in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At that meeting WEYL spoke against FIDEL CASTRO and CHARLES SHAW, News Director, Radio Station WCAU, Philadelphia, spoke in favor of CASTRO.

[redacted] told WEYL that EDWARD R. MURROW was a friend and close associate of CHARLES SHAW. This statement was based on the fact that both men were affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System and both had reportedly spoken in favor of the CASTRO government in Cuba.

[redacted] did not personally know MURROW and had never heard him speak, however, he explained that as a result of his lectures he is contacted frequently by friends who offer their comments regarding prominent or controversial figures. He was contacted by various friends who informed him that MURROW is pro-CASTRO in his discussions of the Cuban situation.

He said he couldn't recall the identity of any person who furnished this information.

[redacted] first heard of CHARLES SHAW in March, 1960, when he reportedly presented a "rosey picture" of conditions in Cuba under FIDEL CASTRO in a speech which he gave at the YMCA in Ardmore, Pennsylvania. As a result, [redacted] spoke before the same group giving what he described as a true picture of the conditions in Cuba.

[redacted] related that JUAN SILVA is a former Cuban attorney who presently lives in Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

[redacted]

SILVA originally supported CASTRO until CASTRO took over the Cuban government, at which time SILVA became disillusioned with him. Subsequently SILVA made a business trip to Cuba and was arrested by the Cuban Secret Police on charges of anti-revolutionary activity. Through connections in Cuba, the charges were dropped but SILVA determined that he had been denounced to the Cuban government by SHAW.

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[redacted] states that SILVA has correspondence from SHAW reflecting that SHAW has monitary agreement with the Cuban government whereby he releases pro-CASTRO articles and news reports.

[redacted] did not desire to furnish a signed statement but stated he would be willing to appear as a witness in any hearing that might be held in connection with this matter.

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

REC- 94

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
Philadelphia	Bureau	3/10/61	3/9 - 10/61

TITLE OF CASE

EDWARD R. MURROW, aka

b6
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Report made by

Typed By: ERA

CHARACTER OF CASE

SPI

XXXXXXX

Reference

Miami teletype 3/9/61

- RUC -

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Administrative Data

Doctor JUAN SILVA was telephonically contacted on 3/9/61, at which time he advised he would not be available for interview until 3/10/61. An appointment was made at that time to interview Doctor SILVA on 3/10/61.

- A* -

COVER PAGE

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1 - Philadelphia (161-57)

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956 O—385319

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b6
b7C

Report of: [redacted] Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Date: March 10, 1961

Field Office File No.: 161-57 Bureau File No.:

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/9/84 BY SP6BKL/lvs

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: Doctor JUAN SILVA advised he was not acquainted with appointee, and therefore possessed no knowledge of MURROW's character, loyalty, or reputation. He also advised he did not know any association between CHARLES SHAW and appointee. Information furnished by Doctor SILVA regarding CHARLES SHAW set out.

- RUC -

Details: On March 10, 1961, Doctor JUAN SILVA, 609 Overhill Road, Ardmore, Pa., advised he was not personally acquainted with appointee, and therefore possesses no knowledge of MURROW's character, loyalty, or associates. He said he had in the past heard from unrecalled sources that MURROW has the reputation of being somewhat "Pro-Castro;" however, he reiterated he could not recall the sources for this statement, and of his own knowledge did not know whether it was true.

Doctor SILVA advised he was not aware of any association between CHARLES SHAW and appointee. SILVA first became acquainted with CHARLES SHAW in 1958, when SHAW visited some Cuban refugees who were staying at SILVA's residence in Ardmore, Pa. When SILVA returned to Havana, SHAW wrote him several letters in February 1959, asking SILVA to use his influence in obtaining a position for SHAW as Public Relations Adviser to FIDEL CASTRO at $30,000 a year.

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SHAW indicated that he was preparing a book on the Cuban Revolution and asked SILVA to publish an article in "Bohemia" regarding his observations. SILVA advised that "Bohemia" was a weekly Spanish language literary-type magazine whose editors have subsequently been deposed by FIDEL CASTRO because of their criticism of the Castro Government.

SILVA stated that SHAW asked him to publish this article which expresses SHAW's opinion regarding criticism by certain United States legislators of the Castro Government. SILVA stated that through his friends at "Bohemia," this article was published and was very well received by the literate Cuban people. According to SILVA, SHAW pointed out in his article that criticism by certain United States legislators was only a minor part of United States public opinion and not truly representative of the feelings of the United States people. SHAW allegedly showed whereby three or four legislators did not constitute the voice of the American people, but that they were entitled to voice their opinion under democratic processes.

Doctor SILVA advised that prior to his departure from Havana in August 1960, he destroyed all copies of correspondence with SHAW for fear of recriminations. SILVA advised that he was presently unable to locate the article written by SHAW which was in "Bohemia."

SILVA stated that some time in 1959, he went to see MANUEL URRETIA, Provisional President of the Cuban Government, and explained to him that the new Cuban Government could use the services of a public relations man. URRETIA referred SILVA to an aide, ANTONIO DE LA CARRERA, who explained to SILVA that the hiring of SHAW was not feasible as the Cuban Government could not afford to pay anyone a $30,000 salary.

SILVA stated that some time later DE LA CARRERA was deposed but advised that information had been received by the Cuban Government that SHAW allegedly accused SILVA of corroborating with Anti-Castro revolutionary forces

in the Escambray Mountains. SILVA stated that it was only through the intercession of DE LA CARRERA that he, SILVA, escaped arrest by the Cuban Government. SILVA added he confronted SHAW telephonically with this information, and SHAW emphatically denied ever furnishing any information regarding SILVA to the Cuban Government.

SILVA added he has had absolutely no contact with SHAW since that time.

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

REC-94

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
NEW YORK	BUREAU	3/10/61	3/7 - 3/10/61

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
EDWARD R. MURROW aka	[redacted]	sao
	CHARACTER OF CASE: SPECIAL INQUIRY	

b6
b7C

~~XXXXXX~~

REFERENCE:

WFO teletype dated 3/6/61.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/9/84 BY SP1G516/CLS

— RUC —

ADMINISTRATIVE:

It is noted that PEDRO DE MESONES when interviewed, was told by the interviewing agents that Mr. GARRITY had stated that DE MESONES might have been present and might have heard [redacted] tell him, GARRITY, of EDWARD R. MURROW "beating up" her girlfriend. He was also told that [redacted] had been interviewed and that she denied telling such a story to GARRTTY or anyone else.

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		161-36- 1 REC-54
1-Bureau		NOT RECORDED
1-New York(161-148)		9 MAR 13 1961

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [redacted] Office: New York, New York
Date: 3/10/61

File Number: New York (161-148)

Title: EDWARD R. MURROW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/9/64 BY SP1 GTS1C/C/S

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: Allegations concerning MURROW "beating up" girl traced through DEVIN A. GARRITY to [redacted] who denied ever telling GARRITY of such an incident. PEDRO DE MESONES and wife of DEVIN A. GARRITY, whom Mr. GARRITY thought might have been present when he was originally told of the incident by [redacted] stated that they were not.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

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16—74625-1 GPO

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 10, 1961

Devin Garrity

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On March 7, 1961, Mr. DEVIN A. GARRITY, President, Devin Adair Publishing Company, 23 East 26th Street, New York, New York, advised that he met a Mrs. RUSSELL WILDE, 785 Park Avenue, New York, New York, approximately three years ago in New York City, at a party. This party, according to GARRITY, was given by PEDRO DE MESONES.

GARRITY said that [redacted] related how a good friend of hers had come to see her that morning and she noticed that her friend was covered with welts and bruises. [redacted] stated to GARRITY that he would be surprised to hear who was responsible for her girl friend's bruises, and then stated that her girl friend was out with EDWARD R. MURROW the night before.

Mr. GARRITY said he recalls telling a few people of the above incident including [redacted] Mr. GARRITY said he does not know the girl friend's name, but believes that [redacted] would recall her.

Mr. GARRITY further advised that he does not know MURROW personally, but based on his television shows and particularly on MURROW's attack on the late Senator MC CARTHY, he has no admiration for MURROW.

On March 8, 1961, Mr. DEVIN A. GARRITY advised that he had been contacted on this date by [redacted] He said he begged [redacted] to remember the incident concerning her girl friend because he could never have "dreamed it up". Mr. GARRITY stated that [redacted] has been in poor physical condition and under a doctor's care for the past two years, due to legal proceedings involving her separation from her husband, which is pending in court. He said [redacted] has lost some of her memory during this time.

Mr. GARRITY further advised that [redacted] was present at the time of the incident, but he does not know whether or not she heard it. He also stated that he believes a PEDRO DE MESONES was present and heard about this incident.

On 3/7,8 & 9/61 at Devin Adair Publishing Co. File # New York 161-148

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 3/10/61

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On March 9, 1961, Mr. GARRITY stated that [redacted] did not hear the story originally related to Mr. GARRITY by [redacted] but that she does recall hearing him, GARRITY, repeating the story. Mr. GARRITY said that his wife does not recall where or when she heard the repetition of this story. Mr. GARRITY further stated that he received a letter from [redacted] on this date wherein [redacted] said another person, name not mentioned, told him of this incident concerning MURROW happening in Philadelphia. GARRITY did not furnish any additional information concerning the letter from [redacted]

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 10, 1961

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On March 8, 1961, [redacted] New York, New York, during the course of an interview conducted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, denied stating that MURROW "beat up" her girl friend. [redacted] said she knows DEVIN GARRITY, having met him on three occasions. She said that the first time was at a function given in honor of the Peruvian Consulate at Columbia University in late 1957 or early 1958. She and her husband, from whom she is now separated, were invited to this affair by PEDRO DE MESONES, and met GARRITY, who is also a friend of DE MESONES, and sat next to him at dinner.

She stated that they got along well together, and she invited him to a gathering in her apartment at a later date.

She said the third occasion she met GARRITY was about three and a half months ago. On that occasion, PEDRO DE MESONES had asked her to lend him her apartment so that he could entertain the Peruvian Ambassador and some friends. She said she had over-night guests at the time, and called a friend of hers who consented to lend DE MESONES her apartment for the occasion.

[redacted] attended this gathering, which included DE MESONES, GARRITY and a few other people.

[redacted] denied telling GARRITY anything at all of MURROW and she has no recollection of discussing MURROW with GARRITY and that she would have no reason to do so inasmuch as MURROW is not personally known to her.

She said the only person she recalls talking to about MURROW is PEDRO DE MESONES, who gave her a pamphlet, which she believed was written by DE MESONES, criticizing MURROW. She stated that she no longer has this pamphlet.

On 3/8/61 at [redacted] NY, NY File # New York 161-148

by SAS [redacted] Date dictated 3/10/61

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted] further advised that the only girl friend of hers that she knows of having been "beaten up" by a man is ANN STERLING, a Hollywood starlet, who resides in Hollywood, California, exact address not known. She explained that the incident involving STERLING took place in about 1951 or 1952 when [redacted] resided in Hollywood, and STERLING stayed with her for a few nights. b6 b7C

She said STERLING returned home late from a date one evening with welts and bruises on her body, and stated that she had been "beaten up" by her date. [redacted] said that she does not recall the name of the date, but that it was a prominent person in Hollywood and not EDWARD R. MURROW. [redacted] categorically denied that she had ever said that she had met a girl friend of hers on a street in Philadelphia who was "all beat up" and that this girl told her that she had been out with MURROW the night before, and that this girl friend said," This is the way he gets his kicks". She said she has been to Philadelphia on a few occasions, but no such incident ever took place, and reiterated that she never told anyone that it ever took place.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date March 10, 1961

Mr. PEDRO DE MESONES advised that the only pamphlet he had anything to do with concerning MURROW was the one entitled "What We Don't See in'See It Now'". DE MESONES then volunteered the information that he heard MURROW "beat up a girl" and that he heard this for the first time yesterday, when [redacted] called him and spoke with him. He said [redacted] did not make much sense to him and all he could make of the conversation was an allegation that MURROW "beat up a girl." He said he spoke to DEVIN GARRITY this morning on business and this allegation was again mentioned, but he told GARRITY that he did not know anything about this story except that [redacted] had mentioned something about it yesterday. DE MESONES said that he was in the company of Mr. GARRITY and [redacted] on a couple of occasions, but that he never heard her tell Mr. GARRITY of such an incident and repeated that he heard it for the first time yesterday when it was told to him by [redacted] He said that [redacted] told of the incident in such a fashion that it made little sense to him and he paid little attention to the incident. Mr. DE MESONES described [redacted] as a low type individual, who is attempting to advance herself in the social strata and one whom he personally believes apt to prevaricate to gain attention for herself.

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On 3/9/61 at Grande Tours, Inc. 122 E. 42nd St.,NY,NY File # New York 161-148

by SAS [redacted] Date dictated 3/10/61

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

3-10-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE DEFERRED

TO SAC PHILADELPHIA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

EDWARD R. MURROW, SPI. RE MIAMI TEL MARCH NINE LAST. IN ABSENCE OF INDICATION JUAN SILVA POSSESSES INFORMATION RE MURROW, INTERVIEW OF SILVA IN THIS CASE NOT NECESSARY.

OJA:wga
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/9/84 BY SP1 GXC/S

NOT RECORDED
17 MAR 13 1961

Tolson
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Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 10 1961
TELETYPE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/10/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-176)

EDWARD R. MURROW
SPI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1 GDL/ds

ReNYtel 3/9/61.

b6
b7C

On 3/10/61 [redacted] was reinterviewed by SA [redacted] and advised he wrote a letter to DEVIN GARRITY in order to inform he had given GARRITY's name to the FBI and had consented the use of [redacted] name in the interview with GARRITY by the FBI. [redacted] stated there was apparently a misunderstanding in his letter to GARRITY in that his only source of the information previously furnished by him was GARRITY, and he has never heard same from any other source and does not know the identities of any of the other persons reportedly involved. [redacted] could furnish no additional information and that if he did have any other source he would gladly furnish same to the FBI as he wants to be co-operative.

In view of above, no additional investigation being conducted this matter by WFO.

RUC
3 - Bureau
1 - WFO
JWB:mb
(4)

AIRTEL

161-3-6-16

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/13/61

AIRTEL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (161-64)

RE: EDWARD R. MURROW, aka
SPI
(Bureau - 00)

#239101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/8/84 BY SP1GSK/cls

Rerep of SA [redacted] dated 3/9/61, at Miami; and Bureau telephone call, 3/13/61.

b6
b7C

It is requested that the following sentence be added to end of paragraph 4, page 2, of referenced report:

[redacted] could not furnish the identities of the persons that told him MURROW was pro-CASTRO."

RUC.
3 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Miami
CPA:mbs
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1908

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Stanley
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Morris

March [illegible]

EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW
SPECIAL INQUIRY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1G54/ks

Under date of March 1, 1961, you were furnished a summary memorandum containing the results of investigation concerning Mr. Edward Roscoe Murrow.

Enclosed is a summary memorandum containing information regarding Mr. Murrow which supplements the information transmitted to you on March 1, 1961. A copy of the enclosed summary memorandum is being forwarded to Honorable *D.* Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, The White House.

This concludes the investigation in this matter.

Enclosures (7)

1 - Mr. DeLoach

NOTE: See cover memo Cleveland to Evans dated 3-14-61, OJA:jlz

OJA:jlz:mrl
(10)

MAILED 29
COMM-FBI

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MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE [ ]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES G

Memorandum

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: February 16, 1961

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Pursuant to the request of the Investigative Division, I talked with Fulton Lewis concerning the captioned matter 2-16-61. Mr. Lewis informed me that his columns and broadcasts concerning Murrow spoke for themselves and that he had no further comments to make with the exception that he considered Murrow's appointment as a very dangerous one and certainly one of which he did not approve.

I called Westbrook Pegler 2-16-61 and after explaining the purpose of the call asked if he had any comments he desired to make. Pegler pointed out that he frankly did not care to go beyond his articles which always have been very critical of Murrow. He stated that he considers Murrow to be somewhat immoral in view of his exploiting of prostitutes in New York in connection with a Columbia Broadcasting System television program approximately one year ago. He added that Murrow was responsible for organizing seminars in Russia for U. S. students and that one of the seminars had been held in Odessa. He stated he felt this was a bad procedure. He added that he personally considers Murrow a very improper type individual to attempt to bring truth to the world.

ACTION:

It is suggested this memorandum be forwarded to the Investigative Division for the attention of Mr. Auerswald.

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:sak (5)

#239101
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1GSL/CLS

161-296-1647
NOT RECORDED
28 MAR 23 1961

57 MAR 28 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Conrad
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
Evans
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 2/13/61

FROM : C. H. Stanley

#239101

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
SPECIAL INQUIRY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/27/84 BY SP6C/cs

BACKGROUND

On 2/3/61, a Special Inquiry was opened at the request of the White House concerning Edward R. Murrow, who has been appointed Director of the U. S. Information Agency. Murrow has been with the Columbia Broadcasting System since 1935. It is noted that the Director has been invited to be a guest on Murrow's program, "Person to Person" in the past, and in connection with one invitation in October, 1956, the Director noted he would never have anything to do with anything with which Murrow is connected.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES

Murrow has reportedly been a member of, associated with, sympathetic to or on the mailing list of a number of cited organizations including the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Committee for Care of Young Children in Wartime, the Socialist Workers Party and the Industrial Workers of the World. In addition he has been in contact with or has associated with a number of individuals who have been the subjects of security-type investigations by the Bureau, and he served on the Advisory Council for the Summer Session at Moscow University in 1935.

In a newspaper article entitled, "Murrow? USIA Folk Stunned," on 2/6/61, Fulton Lewis, Jr., pointed out that Murrow had defended persons such as Harry Dexter White and Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and denounced the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, portraying persons exposed by McCarthy as innocent men.

Westbrook Pegler has written articles critical of Murrow. In his column on 3/17/54, he indicated Murrow has attacked persons who have criticized communism, but has never praised any aggressive anticommunists. He commented that Murrow had denounced

REC-4 161-2466-170
1 - Mr. DeLoach
RECORDED
11 MAR 23 1961
EX.-19
OJA:ejf
(6)

63 MAR 30 1961

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: EDWARD R. MURROW

Senator McCarthy and pointed out that during the 1930's Murrow, as an assistant director of the Institute for International Education, was a member of the advisory committee for a pilgrimage of American college students to a summer school in Moscow, USSR. Pegler noted that Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute for International Education, was the father of Lawrence Duggan, who was accused of giving secret American documents to Russian spies.

In his column on 9/1/54, Westbrook Pegler stated that according to an article in the 12/10/48 issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Murrow had been a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. In his column on 3/6/59, Pegler referred to a recent Murrow broadcast on vice and prostitution involving businessmen as a hoax.

OBSERVATIONS

It is considered advisable to have Fulton Lewis, Jr., and Westbrook Pegler interviewed during this investigation for their comments regarding Murrow, including any information they possess as to his character, loyalty and ability.

RECOMMENDATION

That this memorandum be referred to Mr. DeLoach's Office for the handling of interviews of Fulton Lewis, Jr., and Westbrook Pegler concerning Murrow.

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Stanley
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Morris

March 14, 1961

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

#235101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1/GSK/clc

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

By letter dated March 1, 1961, you were furnished a summary memorandum containing the results of investigation concerning Mr. Edward Roscoe Murrow.

Enclosed is a summary memorandum containing information regarding Mr. Murrow which supplements the information transmitted to you on March 1, 1961.

This concludes the investigation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (7)

1 - Mr. DeLoach - detached

NOTE: See cover memo Cleveland to Evans dated 3-14-61, OJA:jlz:mrl

OJA:jlz;mrl MRL
(9)

NOT RECORDED
MAR 23 1961

2 ENCLOSURES

1 MAR 30 1961

UNIT

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ March 14, 1961

3/9/84

CLASSIFIED BY: SP6 5K/Cls
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW

The information in this summary memorandum supplements that contained in a summary memorandum dated February 28, 1961.

Interviews

Arthur Hull Hayes, Vice President, Columbia Broadcasting System, Incorporated (CBS), New York, New York, advised he has known Mr. Murrow since 1935 and has had no reason to question his loyalty to the United States. He said Mr. Murrow has been a controversial figure because his programs have dealt with controversial subjects and that he would be subject to criticism no matter how he handled the subject matter of his programs. Mr. Hayes said Mr. Murrow was criticized for the radio program "The Business of Sex" but that this criticism should have been directed at CBS. He stated this program was conceived by one of the executives at CBS, investigators gathered the facts and Mr. Murrow was called in to narrate and write the script. Mr. Hayes advised that Mr. Murrow would not have handled this program if he had not agreed with it. He stated he, Mr. Hayes, considered this program to have been a genuine, honest documentary show. Mr. Hayes advised Mr. Murrow resigned from his position as Vice President of CBS to return to broadcasting, which he preferred to do. He said he would highly recommend Mr. Murrow for a position with the Government.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

161-296 171

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Edward Roscoe Murrow

CONFIDENTIAL

Joseph Ream, Vice President, CBS, New York, New York, advised he has known Mr. Murrow for the past twenty-five years and said he has no equal in succinctly, graphically and forcefully expressing thoughts and concepts in writing and on the air. He stated in his opinion Mr. Murrow is the most forceful radio and television personality and advised he is of excellent character, habits and associates. Mr. Ream described Mr. Murrow as a loyal American who is violently opposed to totalitarianism in any form. He said Mr. Murrow is a "liberal" in that he is against all forms of totalitarianism, does not like "to see people pushed around," exposes hypocrisy and is a great fighter for the rights of the individual. Mr. Ream stated that in 1950 or 1951 he, Mr. Ream, concluded that some type of loyalty form should be signed by employees of CBS. He said he discussed this matter with Mr. Murrow and others at CBS and Mr. Murrow's reaction was that, while he did not like it, he thought there was no choice but to use such a form.

Mr. Ream said Mr. Murrow served as a Vice President of CBS for about two years following his return from Europe in about 1946. He stated Mr. Murrow voluntarily gave up that position, and in this connection said in his opinion Mr. Murrow was not happy handling the details required in an executive position and liked the feeling of importance attached to being in the public eye through his radio and television programs. Mr. Ream mentioned that some of Mr. Murrow's television and radio programs have caused considerable controversy. He stated the programs, "Harvest of Shame" and "The Business of Sex," were narrated by Mr. Murrow but said they did not originate with him although he feels Mr. Murrow was in agreement with what was said on these programs. Mr. Ream noted that CBS has received considerable criticism because of the program, "Harvest of Shame," which he said was designed primarily to set forth the evils of migrant labor.

According to Mr. Ream, the sabbatical leave taken by Mr. Murrow had nothing to do with any conflict within CBS. He advised that in line with rules put into

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effect by CBS in the Fall of 1959 because of the quiz program scandals, an explanation was added to the "Person to Person" program that it was prerecorded and involved advance planning with the guests as to what to show and discuss. He said Mr. Murrow was in Europe at the time this was added and was of the impression his integrity was being impugned because of the addition of this explanation. Mr. Ream advised Mr. Murrow sent a message which was "absolutely nasty" to Mr. Frank Stanton, President of CBS, indicating Mr. Stanton knew little about the production of television shows. He said several months later Mr. Murrow indicated he greatly regretted his "blast" at Mr. Stanton. According to Mr. Ream, except for this incident and the normal differences of opinion between executives of a company, there has been no friction between Mr. Murrow and the executives of CBS. He said Mr. Murrow accepted the position of Director of the United States Information Agency (USIA) because he wants to do something important and make a contribution to his country. He stated he would recommend Mr. Murrow.

Alfred B. Berry, Director of Security, Douglas Aircraft Company, Incorporated, Santa Monica, California, advised he was an administrative assistant to Daniel T. O'Shea, a Vice President of CBS, from about May, 1950, to January, 1956, and that during a part of that period Mr. Murrow was a Vice President and a member of the Board of Directors of CBS. Mr. Berry said that prior to 1956 Mr. Murrow had a radio program, "This I Believe," and that on several occasions in connection with the preparation and production of that program, Mr. Murrow hired or attempted to hire several persons known by Mr. Berry to have been members of organizations cited as "subversive." Mr. Berry stated Mr. Murrow attempted to hire Uta Hagen, an actress, for a program but was not able to do so. He also advised that Mr. Murrow was instrumental in hiring one Joseph Wershba or in having him hired by CBS. Mr. Berry stated Mr. Wershba was a member of some organization cited as "subversive" but said he could not recall the name of that organization. He stated he could not recall the names of any other persons who were members of organizations cited as "subversive" who were hired or assisted by Mr. Murrow.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Mr. Berry stated that prior to 1954 or 1955 Mr. Murrow was very friendly with Winston Burdett, a CBS correspondent. He advised that after Mr. Burdett was a friendly witness before a committee of the United States Senate investigating communism and related activities, Mr. Murrow refused to have any further contact or association with him. Mr. Berry also advised that in connection with a showing of a newsreel on the program, "See It Now," Mr. Murrow went to some length to edit the newsreel in order to "slant" the newsreel rather than show it for straight reporting purposes. He said this newsreel pertained to a hearing before Joseph R. McCarthy, former United States Senator from the State of Wisconsin, now deceased. He advised Mr. Murrow edited this newsreel to show a changed sequence of questions asked a witness and that Mr. Murrow changed the newsreel by deleting an answer by a witness in which the witness admitted membership in the Communist Party. Mr. Berry said he was not able to recall any other specific information regarding these incidents.

Winston Mansfield Burdett, a correspondent for CBS, mentioned above, testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in June, 1955, that he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1937 to 1942 and had been involved in Soviet espionage activities overseas.

With regard to Uta Hagen, mentioned above, in 1950 a confidential informant* who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Uta Hagen joined the Communist Party in 1944 or 1945. He said she had been active in various communist front organizations after that time and that she was procommunist before that time. In August, 1956, she advised she had never been a member of the Communist Party but stated she had supported many organizations, including the Civil Rights Congress, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the American Council for a Democratic Greece, which have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

* Louis Budenz (by request)

CONFIDENTIAL

Edward Roscoe Murrow

Concerning Joseph Wershba, mentioned by Mr. Berry, in 1946 a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Joe Wershba of CBS was sympathetic to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, an organization designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450, and that Wershba wanted that fact kept confidential. In 1954 Oscar Brand, New York, New York, advised that he believed Joe Wershba was at that time chief reporter for the CBS Television News Bureau. He said he attended college with Wershba from about 1938 to 1940 and recalled that Wershba engaged in campus activities of a definite "left-wing" character.

Daniel T. O'Shea, Attorney, New York, New York, advised he was a Vice President of CBS from about 1951 to 1955 and during that period was in charge of "ferreting out" communists and communist sympathizers. He said he always found Mr. Murrow to be cooperative in carrying out the policy of CBS with regard to ridding itself of communists and procommunist individuals. Mr. O'Shea said he developed some information concerning the connection of Joe Wershba with Communist Party activity, the exact nature of which he could not recall, which caused the termination of Wershba's employment. He said Wershba worked for Mr. Murrow and that Mr. Murrow apparently regretted losing his talent but voiced no objection to his dismissal. He also advised that Uta Hagen was to appear on one of Mr. Murrow's programs and that he, Mr. O'Shea, objected because of her activity with a number of communist front groups. He said Mr. Murrow did not try to keep her on this program when her record was called to his attention but was cooperative in seeing that the policy of the company in this regard was carried out. Mr. O'Shea stated he did not know whether Mr. Murrow was aware of the activities of Uta Hagen, but in his opinion he was only interested in her as a talent and had no ulterior motives in arranging for her appearance.

b2
b7D
b7C
b6

Mr. O'Shea said he was instrumental in bringing Winston Burdett before a committee of the United States Senate in about 1954 to furnish information concerning his espionage and Communist Party activities. He advised he had no knowledge of the relationship between Mr. Burdett and Mr. Murrow either before or after Mr. Burdett's appearance before this committee. He stated he had always found Mr. Murrow to be fair and just in these matters and said he had no reason to question his loyalty to the United States. He advised he was of the opinion Mr. Murrow editorialized on the controversial program concerning the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy because Mr. Murrow and the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy were engaged in a personal feud at that time. Mr. O'Shea advised that as far as he knows Mr. Murrow is intelligent, capable and of good character and habits.

Enclosed is one copy each of articles which appeared in the March 10, 1954, and April 7, 1954, issues of "The Evening Star," a newspaper published in Washington, D. C., in which Mr. Murrow is mentioned.

Victor Lasky, Press Officer, Radio Liberation, New York, New York, advised that information in articles in the newsletter, "Human Events," on July 9, 1955, and February 17, 1961, in which Mr. Murrow is mentioned, was based on newspaper clippings, his general knowledge of the communications industry and his interpretation of some of Mr. Murrow's television and radio programs. He said he has met Mr. Murrow on one or two occasions but is not personally acquainted with him. Mr. Lasky stated he has no reason to question his loyalty to the United States but considers him to be an "ultraliberal," in that he has defended persons who violated Government security rules and has tended to exaggerate the faults in our society without showing the great benefits of our society.

Mr. Lasky stated Mr. Murrow's record is such that he does not approve of him as Director of the USIA, representing the United States. He said his objections to Mr. Murrow have been set forth in his published articles.

SECRET

Mr. Lasky also advised he does not believe Mr. Murrow will be able to follow policy laid down for the USIA but will attempt to initiate the policy. He said Mr. Murrow is against the Government security program and that he questions whether he will follow Government security regulations completely. Mr. Lasky added that he does not believe Mr. Murrow knows what the communist menace is "all about." Mr. Lasky furnished an article regarding Mr. Murrow which he indicated appeared in the February 7, 1961, issue of "The Indianapolis Star," a newspaper published in Indianapolis, Indiana. A copy of this article is enclosed. Also enclosed is a copy of an article entitled "The Murrow Myth" by Victor Lasky which appeared in the newsletter, "Human Events," on July 9, 1955.

George Sokolsky, newspaper columnist, New York, New York, advised he has known Mr. Murrow as a professional acquaintance for many years. He said it is a matter of record that Mr. Murrow and the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy had a public dispute concerning Mr. Murrow's relationship with a summer school for students operated in Moscow, Russia, in the middle 1930's. He stated he feels Mr. Murrow "had his fingers burned" at the time he was associated with this school and has not joined or been connected with any "subversive" organizations since that time. Mr. Sokolsky said he objected to Mr. Murrow's appointment as Director of the USIA, not on the grounds of his loyalty to the United States, but rather on the grounds that he is not qualified for this position. He advised that although Mr. Murrow has a fine speaking voice and appears well on television he does not have the technical or administrative experience or ability which is required for this position. Mr. Sokolsky said in his opinion the position of Director of the USIA requires a man who has had vast and successful experience in the public relations field and proven administrative ability in the technical aspects of communications.

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Mr. Sokolsky has also furnished information that he had learned that Madeline Karr, the former wife of David Karr, had prepared material for Mr. Murrow's broadcast entitled "The Business of Sex" in January, 1959.

A copy of an article by George Sokolsky which appeared in the February 15, 1955, issue of "The Washington Post and Times Herald," a newspaper published in Washington, D. C., in which Mr. Murrow is mentioned, is enclosed.

The cover page of a transcript of the program, "The Business of Sex," mentioned by Mr. Sokolsky, contains the names of Bill Geib and Madeline Karr as associate producers.

With regard to Madeline Karr, mentioned above, in April, 1960, David Karr, New York, New York, advised a representative of another governmental agency* that he was divorced from Madeline Karr, having been married to her from 1942 to 1955. He stated he had heard it said she was a communist or communist minded but that to his knowledge, while she looked at the liberal side of things, he never found her to be pro-Soviet. In 1943 Howard Rushmore, who is now deceased, advised he was a former member of the Communist Party and a reporter for the "Daily Worker," an east coast communist daily newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958. He said David Karr, who was known to him as David Katz, was employed by the "Daily Worker" in 1937 and that he had been told by an individual on the editorial staff of the "Daily Worker" that David Karr was a member of the Communist Party. In 1955 David Karr advised a representative of another governmental agency* that he had never been a member of the Communist Party. He admitted having written articles which were published in the "Daily Worker" in 1938 and 1939. (65-32550)

* United States Air Force

** Department of State

SECRET

Edward Roscoe Murrow

Aaron M. Sargent, Attorney, San Francisco, California, advised that in 1954 he testified before the Special Committee to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations of the United States House of Representatives. He said during his testimony he mentioned Mr. Murrow's membership on an advisory committee in connection with the 1935 summer session at Moscow University, Moscow, Russia. According to Mr. Sargent, at the time of his testimony, a comment was made that this summer session was never actually held. He said he later located documents which indicated to him that the 1935 summer session was not held because of adverse publicity which appeared in a newspaper in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sargent stated he located other material which indicated summer sessions were held in 1933 and 1934 and that Mr. Murrow had been on the advisory committee during those years. In this connection, Mr. Sargent displayed a pamphlet entitled "1933 - The First Russian Seminar and Near East Cruise," issued by the Bureau of University Travel, Newton, Massachusetts. "Edward R. Murrow, Assistant Director, Institute of International Education, Inc., New York City," and others were listed in this pamphlet under the heading "Advisory Committee." Mr. Sargent stated he is not personally acquainted with Mr. Murrow.

Frank O. Prior, former President, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), who is retired, interviewed at Palm Beach, Florida, advised that Mr. Murrow was formerly a commentator for the American Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). He said he did not approve of Mr. Murrow's employment as a commentator by the American Oil Company since the results derived from Mr. Murrow's program were not commensurate with the cost to the company and since he went out of his way to "slant" information against American business. Mr. Prior stated he does not consider Mr. Murrow to be a good American because he has ridiculed the free enterprise system and said he would never recommend Mr. Murrow be connected with the USIA.

Edward Roscoe Murrow

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In August, 1947, Joseph Tinney, an official of Radio Station WCAU, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that CBS had been requested to furnish Radio Station WCAU a news commentator. He said Charles Shaw, who formerly did news broadcasts in Europe with Mr. Murrow, had been recommended for that position.

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In May, 1960, [redacted] Radnor, Pennsylvania, advised that Charles Shaw and his wife had visited Cuba and upon his return to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mr. Shaw made a series of broadcasts which were reportedly favorable to the Castro regime in Cuba.

On March 6, 1961, [redacted] Washington, D.C., advised he had received information from [redacted] mentioned above, that Mr. Murrow was reportedly a friend and close associate of Charles Shaw, News Director of Radio Station WCAU.

When interviewed at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, during this investigation, [redacted] advised that he is a citizen of Cuba and has been residing in the United States since May, 1959. He stated he is not personally acquainted with Mr. Murrow, has never heard him speak, and knows him only through reputation as a commentator. He said his statement that Mr. Murrow was a friend and close associate of Charles Shaw was based on information that they had both been associated with CBS. [redacted] advised that as a result of lectures [redacted] makes, he is contacted frequently by friends who offer their comments regarding prominent or controversial figures. He said various friends informed him that Mr. Murrow had been pro-Castro in his discussions of the Cuban situation. [redacted] could not recall the identity of anyone who had furnished him this information.

In February, 1961, information was received from the Department of State that Charles Shaw, mentioned above, in a letter dated July 8, 1960, to the Secretary of State, advised that he had been friendly with members of the present Cuban Government since the Summer of 1958 and had visited Cuba on five occasions since January 1, 1959. In this letter he stated he was disappointed by the turn of events in Cuba and by the deterioration of relations between the United States and Cuba. He advised he wished to make known his stand with the Government of his own country and offered his services to the Department of State. He said he realized the security threat posed to the United States by Cuba. (97-4255)

~~SECRET~~

Nick Kenny, newspaper columnist, "New York Mirror," a newspaper published in New York, New York, interviewed at Miami Beach, Florida, advised he is not personally acquainted with Mr. Murrow but has known of him for many years. He stated he considered Mr. Murrow to be "an out and out commie," but said he could not recall anyone having stated he was a communist. He said, however, that it was generally known in the news media "opinion wise" that Mr. Murrow was a "red" and remarked that he considered the appointment of Mr. Murrow to be a "wrong deal." Mr. Kenny furnished no specific information upon which he based his remarks concerning Mr. Murrow.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the Office of Security, Department of State, and [redacted] indicating that the files of those agencies contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Murrow. b2

The files of the Passport Office, Department of State, indicate that since July, 1930, Mr. Murrow has been issued a number of passports and has had existing passports renewed on a number of occasions for travel outside the United States for purposes of business and study. A passport issued to Mr. Murrow on June 8, 1935, was indicated to be for a business trip of three months to various countries, including the Soviet Union. On October 16, 1945, a passport which had been issued to Mr. Murrow on February 22, 1945, was amended to include travel to various countries, including the Soviet Union, as a journalist. On June 10, 1957, he was issued a passport for the purpose of filming an interview with Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. It was indicated Mr. Murrow would visit various countries including Yugoslavia. On May 8, 1959, he applied for renewal of the passport which had been issued on June 10, 1957. The purpose of this proposed trip was to film an interview with the Shah of Iran and to travel to various countries during a year of sabbatical leave. It was indicated the countries in which he planned to travel included the Soviet Union.

No information was contained in the files of the Passport Office to indicate whether Mr. Murrow was ever issued a visa for travel in the Soviet Union. The files of the Passport Office indicate that on April 29, 1955,

Edward Roscoe Murrow

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Mr. Murrow furnished an affidavit in which he stated he was not and had never been a member of the Communist Party or any communist organization. The files of the Passport Office were found to contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Murrow.

Miscellaneous

According to an article entitled "The Lighter Side" in the February 12, 1942, issue of the "Los Angeles Times," a newspaper published in Los Angeles, California, a Home Guard unit of civilians in Santa Barbara, California, wanted to help other American cities prepare civilians for war duty. It was stated that with the help of Edward Murrow, not otherwise identified, and others, it had invited Tom Wintringham of England to come to this country and establish a Home Guard school. According to this article, Wintringham commanded the International Brigade of the Loyalist Army in Spain and established the Home Guard of England. A copy of this article is enclosed.

b1

Concerning Tom Wintringham, mentioned above, in 1951 information was received [redacted] that an article in a newspaper in London, England, on August 18, 1949, announced the death of Thomas Henry Wintringham who had commanded the British Battalion of the International Brigade in Spain in 1937. It was stated that according to this newspaper article Wintringham was once one of the best known members of the Communist Party of Great Britain and was expelled in 1938. It was reported in 1946 that the files of another governmental agency** indicated Tom H. Wintringham was refused a visa to visit the United States in 1946. His wife, a citizen of the United States, reportedly advised that he formally disassociated himself from the Communist Party and had served as a lecturer in England since 1940. (100-344,180-4, 12)

[redacted]

** INS

SECRET

Edward Roscoe Murrow

In 1941 information was received from another governmental agency* that a list of individuals who had given some form of friendly help to the Russian Student Fund, Incorporated, New York, New York, included the name of Edward R. Murrow, not otherwise identified. It was indicated that Stephen P. Duggan was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Russian Student Fund, Incorporated.

In 1938 it was reported that the Russian Student Fund, Incorporated, mentioned above, was organized in 1923. Its purposes included obtaining practical experience and training in business or commercial houses and the establishment of scholarships for former subjects of the Russian Government. The stated purposes of this organization were charitable and educational. According to an article in the March 8, 1941, issue of "The New York Times," a newspaper published in New York, New York, this organization "began as a friendly aid to the young nationals of a revolutionary Government, but after the overthrow of that Government by Lenin, continued as an educational refuge for victims of Soviet terror." b1

[redacted]

[redacted] c)

During this investigation confidential informants who are familiar with some activities of the Communist Party and communist front groups in pertinent areas advised that they possess no information concerning Mr. Murrow.

The central files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Murrow.

Enclosures
* G-2 War Department (65-2033-21; 100-357488)

**Frantisek Herman, New York
NewYork (105-11768-9)

REC- 52

b6
b7C

March 24, 1961

[redacted]
[redacted] Texas

Dear [redacted]

#239101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1 GOS/LCS

MAR 24 11 52 AM '61

I have received your letter of March 17 and do appreciate your kind comments regarding my series of articles on communism which were recently reprinted in "The Dallas Morning News."

Regarding the questions which you raised, the communists have tried to infiltrate every segment of our society. Their lack of success is due to our internal security programs; the investigation, arrest and prosecution of a number of Party functionaries; and the rising tide of public opposition to the communist movement. These accomplishments, arrived at in an orderly constitutional fashion, should be a source of pride for every American.

I wish to emphasize most strongly that communism poses a grave threat to the continued existence of our system of justice and equal opportunity. It is imperative that we be calm, rational and completely accurate in what we say and do in opposing communism. False rumors and unfounded suspicion needlessly divide the people of this Nation at the precise time when our efforts should be united.

I believe you will be interested in some of the procedures followed to prevent communist infiltration into the Federal Government, and I am enclosing a booklet entitled "Role of the FBI in the Federal Employee Security Program." I am also sending some additional material regarding the subject of communism which you may find of value.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

(See List of Enclosures and NOTE next page)

AFH:ic (4)

51 MAR 31 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] Texas

March 17, 1961

7-1

Mr. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1 GOS/CLS

Dear Mr. Hoover:

First, I want to express my appreciation for the wonderful series of articles written by you concerning Communism which were printed in the Dallas News. I sincerely thank God for such dedicated men as you.

Also, I have heard with alarm through reliable sources that Edward R. Murrow and Mr. Weaver, head of the Housing Administration, are card carrying Communists. If this is true, what can we as individual citizens do about it? Some who have written their congressmen have received very evasive replies, so I am writing to you because I have faith in you to give a courageous and truthful answer.

Sincerely,

/s/ [redacted]

REC-52 161-

MAR 28 196

1 True Copy
3-23-61
gp

ack 3-24-61
AFH/JO

[redacted]

b6
b7C

What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Role of the FBI in the Federal Employee Security Program
Communist Target-Youth
LEB Introduction 3-1-60 with 17th National Convention of CP, USA
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with [redacted] Mention of Edward R. Murrow, newly appointed Director of the United States Information Agency, and Robert C. Weaver, newly appointed administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency was intentionally ignored. It is believed the text of this letter will help to clarify correspondent's misguided viewpoint.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

March 17, 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Mr. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1 CLK

Dear Mr. Hoover:

First, I want to express my appreciation for the wonderful series of articles written by you concerning Communism which were printed in the Dallas News. I sincerely thank God for such dedicated men as you.

Also, I have read with alarm through reliable sources that Edward R. Murrow and Mr. Weaver, Head of the Housing Administration, are card carrying Communists. If this is true, what can we as individual citizens do about it? Some who have written their congressmen have received very evasive replies, so I am writing to you because I have faith in you to give a courageous and truthful answer.

Sincerely,

b6
b7C

[redacted]

1 True Copy
3-23-61
CP

ack 3-24-61
AFH/JO

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES G

Memoran

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Evans

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE: March 14, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW
SPECIAL INQUIRY (WHITE HOUSE)

CLASSIFIED BY: 1 SP1 GBK
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

7-3-84

BACKGROUND AND STATUS

At request of White House, special inquiry opened 2/3/61, concerning Murrow, newly appointed Director of United States Information Agency (USIA). Interim summary memorandum transmitted to White House and Department on 3/1/61. Investigation complete.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION Edward Roscoe Murrow - Summary

Arthur Hull Hayes and Joseph Ream, Vice Presidents, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (CBS), recommended Murrow for Government position. They mentioned his broadcasts have dealt with controversial subjects. Ream said when Murrow was in Europe on sabbatical leave, he sent an "absolutely nasty" message to Frank Stanton, President, CBS, because an explanation was added to "Person to Person" program that it was prerecorded and involved advance planning with guests. Alfred Berry, formerly with CBS, said Murrow hired or attempted to hire several persons who were members of "subversive" organizations and had been friendly with Winston Burdett, but refused further association with Burdett after he testified before a Senate committee concerning his Communist Party and espionage activities. Daniel T. O'Shea, former Vice President, CBS, indicated Murrow was only interested in the talent of persons mentioned by Berry and that he cooperated in CBS policy of ridding itself of communists. George Sokolsky, columnist, and Victor Lasky, Radio Liberation, New York City, do not question his loyalty but would not recommend him. Sokolsky does not consider him qualified for position of Director, USIA, and Lasky considers him an "ultraliberal" who exaggerated faults of our society.

Frank O. Prior, former President, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), does not consider him a good American because he has ridiculed free enterprise system. Nick Kenny, columnist, "New York Mirror," who is not personally acquainted with Murrow, considers him "an out and out commie". He could not recall anyone saying Murrow was a communist. He said he considered his appointment a "wrong deal." Miguel F. Kohly,,a Cuban citizen, stated friends informed him that Murrow had been pro-Castro in his discussions of the Cuban situation. He could not recall who furnished this information. Charles Shaw who reportedly did broadcasts with Murrow in Europe has made pro-Castro broadcasts. In July, 1960, Shaw offered his services to State Department in a covert capacity. State Department advised him all contemplated action would be taken through normal diplomatic channels. (97-4255)

NOT RECORDED
17 MAR 28 1961

Enclosures Sent 3-15-61
1 - Mr. DeLoach
OJA:jlz:rgb
(8)

66 APR 3 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
Re: Edward Roscoe Murrow

CONFIDENTIAL

State Department files indicate Murrow was required to execute affidavit in 1955 that he was not and had never been a member of the Communist Party, before he was granted a passport renewal, because of certain derogatory information. This derogatory information had been furnished by the Bureau. Mention is made in attached summary only that he excecuted such an affidavit.

INFORMATION NOT INCLUDED IN SUMMARY OR COVER LETTER

Although, as noted above, information received from Nick Kenny, columnist, is contained in attached summary, his following unsubstantiated remarks are not included: He said everyone knew Murrow was a communist; he wished FBI had "execution squad to handle characters" like Murrow; he considered him most dangerous kind of communist because he would not admit it and was one for the power and money in it; that the 1954 suicide of Don Hollenbeck, CBS commentator, might have been dictated by the "reds" because he "got out of line" and he believed Murrow forced Hollenbeck into suicide; that he believed Murrow drove the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy to his early grave; and that he believed Murrow received his recent appointment because of "some deal." (C)

In October, 1947, a confidential informan[redacted]ported b1
that one John Dierkes, who was active on behalf of witnesses before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) concerning communist infiltration of the motion picture industry, indicated Murrow made a speech on the air in which he said many people compared it (presumably the HCUA hearings) with the "Palmer business" but that it "has the smell of Reichstag fire in it." This does not appear pertinent to the investigation. (100-138754-308 pg. 81) (X)

[redacted] self-admitted former communist, b6 b7C
advised that Devin A. Garrity, New York, New York, had stated a woman known to Garrity met a girl friend who was "all beat up." She reportedly said she was out with Murrow the night before and said, "This is the way he gets his kicks." Garrity's source, [redacted] denied any knowledge of such an incident and another person who may have been present when the remark was made according to Garrity, stated he has no knowledge of this matter. Accordingly, information concerning this allegation is not being disseminated.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memoranda transmitting copies of summary concerning Murrow be furnished to the White House and the Attorney General.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: MR. W. V. CLEVELAND DATE: 3/24/61

FROM: C. A. EVANS

SUBJECT: DAVID BELL
ARTHUR SYLVESTER
EDWARD R. MURROW
DONALD M. WILSON
SPECIAL INQUIRIES - WHITE HOUSE

Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, has requested that the summaries reflecting the results of special inquiry investigations on the following individuals be furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission upon request of that agency:

David Bell
Arthur Sylvester
Edward R. Murrow
Donald M. Wilson

#239101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/81 BY SP1 GSK/ds

Per telephonic request, 3/28/61, Thurbert Reinecker, AEC has requested. Furnished to AEC 3/30/61, [illegible]

CAE:LS
(7)

161-296-

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 3 1961

0-20 (Rev. 2-13-61)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
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Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP4 GLK/cls

UPI-60

(CONFIRMATIONS)

WASHINGTON--THE SENATE TODAY CONFIRMED THE NOMINATION OF EDWARD R. MURROW, FORMER TELEVISION-RADIO COMMENTATOR, AS DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY.

THE NOMINATIONS OF MURROW AND HIS DEPUTY DIRECTOR, DONALD M. WILSON, FORMER LIFE MAGAZINE REPRESENTATIVE IN WASHINGTON, WENT THROUGH THE SENATE WITHOUT A VOCAL OBJECTION.

THE SENATE AT THE SAME TIME CONFIRMED THESE DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS:

J. GRAHAM PARSONS, AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN; FRANCES E. WILLIS, AMBASSADOR TO CEYLON; FREDERICK E. NOLTING, JR., AMBASSADOR TO ~~VIETNAM, AND AVERTY F. PETERSN, AS RE-~~ ~~PRESENTATIVE TO THE EC~~ VIETNAM, AND AVERY F. PETERSON, AS REPRESENTATIVE TO THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST OF THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

NEVILLE MILLER WAS CONFIRMED AS A MEMBER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY.

3/15--JR1123AES

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56 APR 20 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

EX-114

REC-31 161-296-1

May 10, 1961

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Director
United States Information Agency
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP4 Gist/Ubs

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have received your letter of May 2, 1961, and do appreciate the interest prompting your communication.

It was thoughtful of you to give me the benefit of your comments concerning the work being performed by the FBI, and I wish to thank you for your kind remarks and offer of cooperation. You may be assured that this Bureau is always ready to be of assistance in matters of mutual interest.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Liaison Section - Enclosure (Sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See Morrell to DeLoach Memo of same date entitled "Edward R. Murrow, Director, United States Information Agency, Washington 25, D. C." HHA:dmk

HHA:dmk (4)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAILED 26
MAY 19 1961
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

50 MAY 19 1961

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

DIRECTOR

May 2, 1961

E.R. Murrow

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a citizen I have always been aware of the importance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's work in safeguarding our national interests.

Since becoming the Agency's Director, I have seen the extent of your Bureau's services to other Governmental agencies.

The valuable material we receive from you often enables our operating personnel to make more enlightened judgments. The daily intelligence information is particularly useful.

For many years I have observed with admiration the part you have played in the development of the Bureau. Now, I look forward to working more directly with you in serving our Nation's interest. I assure you of our fullest cooperation.

I anticipate the occasion when I will have the opportunity to express in person my appreciation for your help.

Sincerely,

Edward R. Murrow

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Laboi

EX-114 REC-37 62-296
MCT-42
MAY 15 1961

!!!

PROC
MAY 2 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 5-10-61

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: EDWARD R. MURROW
DIRECTOR
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

#239101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/7/83 BY SP2/mac/gtt

By letter dated May 2, 1961, captioned individual wrote to the Director expressing appreciation for the cooperation afforded his agency by the FBI. He stated he had long been aware of the work being performed by the Bureau and had admired Mr. Hoover's administration of its affairs. Murrow said his experiences since assuming his present position have increased his interest in this respect. Mr. Murrow assured Mr. Hoover of the fullest cooperation of his agency and voiced the hope that he would have a future opportunity to express his feelings personally.

Bufiles indicate Murrow was recommended for his present position by Arthur Hull Hayes and Joseph Ream, Vice Presidents, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (CBS). They mentioned that Murrows' broadcasts while with CBS have dealt with controversial subjects. Alfred Berry, formerly with CBS, said Murrow hired or attempted to hire several persons who were members of "subversive" organizations and had been friendly with Winston Burdett, but refused further association with Burdett after he testified before a Senate Committee concerning his Communist Party and espionage activities. Daniel T. O'Shea, former Vice President, CBS, indicated Murrow was only interested in the talent of persons mentioned by Berry and that he cooperated in the CBS policy of ridding itself of communists. Murrow has been highly criticized by a number of individuals as being an "ultraliberal" who exaggerated faults in our society. State Department files indicate Murrow was required to execute an affidavit in 1955 that he was not and never had been a member of the Communist Party, before he was granted a passport renewal. This was based on derogatory information furnished by the Bureau. Murrow executed the affidavit. Murrow has been criticized by "Counterattack," an anticommunist weekly newsletter, in that he allegedly defended Owen Lattimore, a former official of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He has been criticized by George Sokolsky and Westbrook Pegler for his alleged slanted views on leftist activities. "The Daily Worker," a former communist newspaper, has both criticized and complimented Murrows' television programs.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Enclosure 5-10-61
1 - Liaison Section - Enclosures (2)

161-2[illegible]-177

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 17 1961

HHA:dkp (3) 189 2 XEROX

63 MAY 23 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

May 10, 1961

It is noted that the Director has been invited to be a guest in the past on Murrow's former TV program, "Person to Person." These invitations were always declined and in 1956 Mr. Hoover noted regarding one invitation: "I will never have anything to do with anything with which Murrow is connected. H." In January, 1961, Mr. Hoover added an addendum to this remark: "And that still stands. H"

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached brief acknowledgment of Murrow's present letter be forwarded.

1 - Mr. Simps

Ju 161-296-178

July 7, 1961

REC-77

EX-100

#239101

b6
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted] Oklahoma

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP4GKL/ds

JUL 31 PM '61

Dear Mr. Whiteaker:

I have received your letter dated June 29, 1961, with its enclosure, and your interest in writing to me is appreciated.

While I would like to be of assistance to you, the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. Therefore, I am precluded from commenting on the individual or the publication you mentioned. However, you should not infer that our files do or do not contain information concerning them.

I am enclosing two items of literature distributed by the FBI which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
JUL - 7 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 2

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

RDS:sed
(3)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

62 JUL 13 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

NOTE:

Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning the correspondent.

Correspondent enclosed a pamphlet issued by the Cinema Educational Guild, Inc., which listed approximately 200 individuals in the entertainment field as being communists or communist sympathizers. Edward R. Murrow is included in this list.

Murrow is Director of the United States Information Agency. In early 1961, he was the subject of a special inquiry investigation. Murrow was highly criticized by a number of individuals as being an "ultra-liberal" who exaggerated faults in our society. (161-296)

The Cinema Educational Guild has not been investigated by the Bureau. We have, however, on several occasions contacted the National Director of the organization to request that he refrain from mentioning the FBI and the Director in any manner. Material distributed by this organization, while frequently anticommunist in nature, is also anti-Negro and anti-Semitic.

The following items of literature were sent to the correspondent:

1. "What You Can Do to Fight Communism and Preserve America"

2. Statement on internal Security by J. Edgar Hoover, Director, April 17, 1961.

b6
b7C [redacted]

June 29, 1961

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1 GEK/CLS

Dear Sir:

Attached is a circular which indicates that the newly appointed Director of the US Information Agency, Mr. Edward R. Murrow, is a Communist or is affiliated with the Communist Party.

I would like to know whether or not this is true. Also, could you verify the validity of the allegations in the attached circular.

Sincerely yours,

b6
b7C [redacted]
[redacted] Oklahoma

1 Encl
Cy, Red Stars
Circular, Cinema
Educational Guild,
Inc, 1961.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX 100

REC-77 161-16-174

12 JUL 31 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1 GSL/CB

161-2[illegible]-1[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

ALEG MUNDY
PAUL MUNI
EDWARD R. MURROW
GREGORY PECK
SIDNEY POITIER
VINCENT PRICE
ANTHONY QUINN
ANNE REVERE
QUENTIN REYNOLDS
EARL ROBINSON
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
SELENA ROYLE
ROBERT RYAN
HAZEL SCOTT
PETE SEEGER
LISA SERGIO
SYLVIA SIDNEY
FRANK SINATRA
GALE SONDERGARD
LIONEL STANDER
HELEN TAMIRIS
JESSICA TANDY
FRANCHOT TONE
HILDA VAUGHN
J. RAYMOND WALSH
FREDI WASHINGTON
ORSON WELLES
JOSH WHITE
SHELLEY WINTERS
KEENAN WYNN
SAM ZIMBALIST

WRITERS, DIRECTORS, PRODUCERS, COMPOSERS

HARMON (HY) ALEXANDER
SY BARTLETT
LEONARD BERNSTEIN
WALTER BERNSTEIN
ALVAH BESSIE
HUBERT BIBERMAN
MICHAEL BLANKFORT
MARC BLITZSTEIN
KERMIT BLOOMGARDEN
RICHARD BROOKS
SIDNEY BUCHMAN
ABE BURROUGHS
VERA CASPARY
EDWARD CHODOROV
JEROME CHODOROV
HAROLD CLURMAN
LESTER COLE
BETTY COMDEN
MARC CONNELLY
AARON COPELAND
NORMAN CORWIN
CHERYL CRAWFORD
KYLE CRICHTON
JULES DASSIN
AGNES DE MILLE
I. A. L. DIAMOND
WILLIAM DIETERLE
DEAN DIXON
PHILIP DUNNE
GUY ENDORE
CARL FOREMAN
MELVYN FRANK
WALT FRIEDS
MARTIN GABEL
EDD GERSHWIN
SHERIDAN GIBNEY
FRANCIS GOODRICH
MORTON GOULD
ADOLPH GREEN
JOHNNY GREEN
ALLEN HACKETT
MOSS HART
E. Y. (YIP) HARBURG
BEN HECHT
HAROLD HECHT
LILLIAN HELLMAN
NAT HIKEN
JOHN HOUSEMAN
SOL HUROK
LEO HURWITZ
JOHN HUSTON
CHARLIE ISAACS
GARSON KANIN
MICHAEL KANIN
ELIA KAZAN
ARTHUR KOBER
N. S. (HY) KRAFT
STANLEY KRAMER
MILLARD LAMPELL
RING LARDNER, JR.
FRITZ LANG
EMMETT LAVERY
JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
ALAN LOMAX
AVON LONG
PETER LYON
ARCHIBALD MacLEISH
NORMAN MAILER
ALBERT MALTZ
DANIEL (DANNY) MANN
MARY McCALL
LEWIS MILESTONE
ARTHUR MILLER
VINCENTE MINELLI
ROBERT NATHAN
DUDLEY NICHOLS
CLIFFORD ODETS
JESS OPPENHEIMER
NORMAN PANAMA
DOROTHY PARKER
ABE POLONSKY
OTTO PREMINGER
MADELINE PUGH
ANTHONY QUINN
SAMSON RAPHAELSON
ELMER RICE
JEROME ROBBINS
HAROLD ROME
ROBERT ROSSON
DORE SCHARY
BUDD SCHULBERG
ADRIAN SCOTT
ARTIE SHAW
IRWIN SHAW
WM. L. SHIRER
HERMAN SHUMLIN
HOWARD K. SMITH
DONALD OGDEN STEWART
LEE STRASBERG
JAMES THURBER
SHEPARD TRAUBE
DALTON TRUMBO
PETER VIERTEL
JERRY WALD
SAM WANAMAKER
JOHN WEXLEY
BILLY WILDER
WILLIAM WYLER
NEDRICK YOUNG

Here you have the names of more than 200 of the most rabid REDS and Fellow-Travellers. There are MANY more, but lack of space prevents the naming of all. However, those in this list are the most important and flagrant--drive them out and it will smash the entire RED Conspiracy in Hollywood and in TELEVISION.

NOTE:—A more complete list, with their **officially DOCUMENTED** backgrounds of pro-Communist activities, their RED FRONTS, the techniques they employed through the years to retain their holds on both Hollywood and TV, and other **invaluable** information can be found in "DOCUMENTATIONS of the RED STARS and FELLOW-TRAVELLERS in HOLLYWOOD and TV", by Myron C. Fagan . . . this book will startle you--shock you--ENRAGE you . . . and make you FIGHTING mad! You can get this ~~sensational~~ book by sending $2.00 to Cinema Educational Guild, Inc."

(Name) .....

Street address ..... City ..... (Zone) ..... State .....

This tract ("RED STARS") can be obtained at the rate of: 100 copies for $2.00 . . . send your order to:

CINEMA EDUCATIONAL GUILD, INC.,
P. O. BOX 46205
Hollywood 46, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/22/84 BY SP1 GSC/pc/s

Compiled 1961
"RED STARS"
TRACT

THE REDS ARE BACK IN HOLLYWOOD!!!

AMERICANS . . . To save America from the Communist Conspiracy —

DON'T PATRONIZE REDS!!!

Keep Them OUT of Your (TV) Living Rooms - Out of Radio - Off the Screen

This Tract tells how YOU can do it!

In 1947, in a speech in Hollywood, Myron C Fagan, famous Playright-Director-Producer, charge that the REDS had acquired absolute control of Holl wood and Broadway – **and transformed our Stag Screen and Radio into the Communist Conspiracy . most effective Fifth Column in America** . . . that th RED Stars, Directors, Writers and Producers of Holl wood were the chief supporters, financial and othe wise, of Communist propaganda in America . . . th many films made by the Hollywood REDS wer being used by Moscow in Asia, Africa and throug out the world to create hatred of America ar Americans . . . that other films were made craftily glorify COMMUNISM and ONE-WORLI ISM . . . and still other films that deliberatel created dissensions and hatreds between Negroe and Whites, between North and South, between Minority Groups and Americans.

That speech startled the nation. The Hollywood Moguls frantically denied everything. That brought the House Un-American Activities Committee into action. Their Hearings in Hollywood and Washington fully confirmed all the (Fagan) charges against the

industry and all the **named** Stars – and sent the **notorious "Hollywood Ten" to jail.** That ROCKED the nation! The people, **infuriated,** began to "blacklist" the theatres showing those REDS and the Red Films. Panic swept through the entire industry–it drove Charlie Chaplin out of the country–it drove SCORES of other REDS off the Screen . . . and, far more important, **it closed THOUSANDS of theatres!**

THAT did the job! . . . it hit the Moguls in their most vulnerable spot: **their pocketbook!** – and all their "righteous" denials changed to piteous pleas for forgiveness. They piously promised that "**never again would they employ any REDS**" – that "**never again would they produce RED-propaganda films**" and for a time they **seemingly** kept their promise!– they even barred all tainted Stars from "Oscar" honors.

But **actually** they were merely waiting for the people to **forget.** And even while "waiting" they were scheming and conniving how to keep those REDS "alive" – and finally bring them back into public favor . . . they continued to employ RED writers, (even the "Hollywood Ten") **under fictitious names** . . . they secretly financed pictures made in Europe by banished American REDS . . . other RED Stars were "taken care of" in Broadway plays . . . then, as it grew in stature and importance, TELEVISION became their greatest sanctuary!

And, tragically, the people **did** begin to "forget". And, gradually, the Marches, the Robinsons, the Milestones and all the other REDS began to creep back into Hollywood . . . and once again our theatre screens are showing films that sanctify MARXISM–ONE-WORLDISM–RACIAL DISSENSIONS!

In short, TODAY the REDS are back in Hollywood bolder and more brazen than ever – **even the infamous "HOLLYWOOD TEN" are back again!**– and all the honors, **including the "Oscar"**, have been restored to them . . . **all because the people have forgotten!**

TV AN EVEN GREATER MENACE

Today, virtually all films for TV are made in Hollywood – **by the Hollywood Reds!** RIGHT NOW all the Hollywood Lots are making thousands of TV films full of crafty, unnoticed RED propaganda, and, **via your TV Set,** they are being piped into your Living Room–**and are brainwashing and poisoning your children right under your very eyes!!** . . .

YOU can stop all that!–by **shunning** the theatres that show the REDS–by refusing to buy the products of the Sponsors who bring the REDS into your Living Room! You did it once–you can do it again!

Don't ever again FORGET that every time you patronize a Film made by RED Producers, Writers, STARS and STUDIOS you are aiding and abetting Communism . . . Every time you permit REDS to come into your Living Room VIA YOUR TV SET you will be helping Moscow and the INTERNATIONALISTS to destroy America!!!

Among the worst offending Sponsors are FORD MOTORS; Kraft Foods; General Electric; Chrysler; U. S. Steel, etc. . . . among the worst offending TV Producing Studios are Screen Gems, Inc.; MCA-REVUE; Warner Brothers; DESILU; Four Star Films, Inc.; Theatre Guild, etc. All Sponsors who employ such Studios to produce their TV Shows (and **the Ed Sullivan Show in particular**) are, consciously or unconsciously, bringing REDS into your Living Rooms . . . **Watch the Producer's "Credits" on every TV Show you see.**

Here Is How YOU Can Drive Them Out:

Read the following list . . . They are the best known of the REDS and FELLOW-TRAVELERS who made our SCREEN Communism's most effective "Pied Piper". They are now coming into your Living Room night after night VIA YOUR TV SET and Radio . . . WATCH FOR THEM! . . . Keep this list with you ALWAYS! . . . When one of them appears on your SET send a copy of this Tract to the SPONSOR immediately–and WARN him that if he will bring another RED into your Living Room you will never again buy his products–and then **fulfill your warning!** . . . Give this Tract to your Grocer, your Butcher, to ALL Dealers you patronize – and warn them – so they can warn the Sponsors – also send copies to your local TV and Radio Stations . . . USE THE SAME METHOD WITH YOUR MOVIE THEATRE.

THAT is the only way we will drive the REDS out of Hollywood – Radio – Television . . . **Hit the pocketbooks of the Sponsor!!!** REMEMBER: every time you buy the products of a Sponsor who employs REDS you are hurting YOUR COUNTRY!!!

ACTORS, DIRECTORS, DANCERS, CONCERTITOS

LARRY ADLER
LUTHER ADLER
STELLA ADLER
STEVE ALLEN
EDITH ATWATER
LAUREN BACALL
LUCILLE BALL
JOHN BEAL
GERTRUDE (MOLLY) BERG
JOAN BENNETT
BETSY BLAIR
MARLON BRANDO
LLOYD BRIDGES
EDDIE CANTOR
BENNETT CERF
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
LEE J. COBB
RICHARD CONTE
JOSEPH COTTEN
HUME CRONYN
HOWARD DA SILVA
BETTE DAVIS
OLIVE DEERING
OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
ALBERT DEKKER
KIRK DOUGLAS
MELVIN DOUGLAS
ALFRED DRAKE
PAUL DRAPER
HOWARD DUFF
RICHARD DYER-BENNETT
FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.
JOSE FERRER
HENRY FONDA
AVA GARDNER
BETTY GARRETT
WILL GEER
JACK GILFORD
PAULETTE GODDARD
LLOYD GOUGH
BEN GRAUER
UTA HAGEN
JUNE HAVOC
RITA HAYWORTH
VAN HEFLIN
PAUL HENREID
KATHERINE HEPBURN
ROSE HOBART
JUDY HOLLIDAY
LENA HORNE
MARSHA HUNT
CHET HUNTLEY
JOHN IRELAND
CHARLES IRVING
BURL IVES
SAM JAFFE
LEON JANNEY
GEORGE JESSEL
DANNY KAYE
GENE KELLY
TONY KRABER
BURT LANCASTER
GYPSY ROSE LEE
RAY LEV
PETER LORRE
JOSEPH LOSEY
MYRNA LOY
ALINE MacMAHON
FREDERIC MARCH
MARGO
GROUCHO MARX
MYRON McCORMICK
BURGESS MEREDITH
HENRY MORGAN
ZERO MOSTEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-27-84 BY SP1 GSK/CLS

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URGENT 9/12/61 3-10 PM BS

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /9/

FROM SAC, NEW YORK /161-148/ 2P

EDWARD R. MURROW, AKA, SPECIAL INQUIRY. ATTENTION INSPECTOR [redacted] [redacted] ON SEPTEMBER TWELVE SIXTYONE [redacted] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED SUPERVISOR [redacted] NYO, WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED HIM IN EARLY NINETEEN FIFTIES RE OWEN LATTIMORE, AND ADVISED AS FOLLOWS. IN CONNECTION WITH THE CURRENT INQUIRY OF THE SENATE ARMED FORCES COMMITTEE INTO THE TYPE OF INDOCTRINATION FILM BEING USED BY THE ARMY, [redacted] SPOKE TO [redacted] ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO SENATOR STROM THURMOND OF THE COMMITTEE, REQUESTING AN OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY. AT PRESENT HE DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER HE WILL BE PERMITTED TO TESTIFY EITHER IN EXECUTIVE OR OPEN SESSION BUT HAS REQUESTED A PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH EITHER SENATOR THURMOND OR SENATOR RICHARD RUSSELL, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE. THE GIST OF HIS TESTIMONY WOULD BE THAT THE ARMY IS USING AN INDOCTRINATION FILM PREPARED BY EDWARD R. MURROW, THAT MURROW IS -SOFT ON COMMUNISM- TO PROVE THIS HE WILL CITE THE FACT THAT WHEN MURROW WAS A STUDENT AT

REC- 30 161-796-

END PAGE ONE

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE EARLY NINETEEN THIRTIES HE BELONGED TO A STUDY GROUP WHICH INCLUDED IN ITS MEMBERSHIP [redacted] AND [redacted] BOTH OF WHOM HAVE EXTENSIVE RECORDS OF PRO-COMMUNIST ACTIVITY. THIS APPARENTLY REFERS TO INFORMATION SET FORTH PAGES FORTYONE AND FORTYTWO, REPORT SA [redacted] NEW YORK, FEBRUARY NINE, SIXTYONE. AS OF THIS DATE [redacted] WAS NOT SURE WHETHER HE WOULD BE USED AS A WITNESS AND IF HE WAS USED WHETHER IT WOULD BE BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OR BEFORE THE FULL COMMITTEE. [redacted] WAS THANKED FOR HIS INFORMATION BUT NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ELICIT ANY FURTHER INFORMATION. SUBMITTED FOR INFORMATION.

END AND ACK NY R 9 WA RAC

[redacted]

161-296-1

REC-30

September 14, 1961

BY COURIER SERVICE

SEP 14 2 18 PM '61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1 GCK/cls

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. O'Donnell:

By letters dated March 1, 1961, and March 14, 1961, you were furnished summary memoranda containing the results of an investigation conducted concerning Mr. Edward Roscoe Murrow.

[redacted] has now advised the New York Office of this Bureau that he has requested an opportunity to testify in connection with the current inquiry of the United States Senate Armed Services Committee into the type of indoctrination film being used by the United States Army. He said that he does not know whether he will be permitted to testify, but he has requested a personal interview with either Richard B. Russell, United States Senator from Georgia, or Strom Thurmond, United States Senator from South Carolina, of the United States Senate Armed Services Committee. [redacted] stated the gist of his testimony would be that the United States Army is using an indoctrination film prepared by Edward R. Murrow and that Mr. Murrow is "soft on communism." He said that to prove this he would cite the fact that in the early 1930's Mr. Murrow belonged to a study group which included [redacted] and [redacted] who have extensive records of procommunist activity.

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Tolson
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DeLoach
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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

OJA:llb
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SEE NOTE PAGE 2

62 SEP 27 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4

FBI

Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell

It is noted that information received from [redacted] is contained on pages five and six of the summary memorandum furnished with my letter dated March 1, 1961. Information concerning [redacted] and [redacted] is contained in the same summary memorandum.

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The foregoing is furnished for your information, and no further investigation in this matter is contemplated unless requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

NOTE: Edward Roscoe Murrow is Director of the United States Information Agency. Summary memorandum dated 3/1/61 concerning Murrow contains information which had been furnished by [redacted] concerning members of a discussion group, which included Murrow, [redacted] and others. [redacted] said Dr. James T. Shotwell, at whose home the group met, told him Murrow was vigorously anticommunist and was one of several who "spoofed" [redacted] and other procommunist members of the group. This appears to be the study group currently referred to by [redacted]

On 9/12/61 Harry Dent of the Office of Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) advised Mr. Wick that [redacted] said he could testify he believed Murrow was a member of the Communist Party. Dent said that they do not believe [redacted] do not intend to call him to testify and, as far as Senator Thurmond and the others are concerned, there is no truth in what [redacted] has to say.

REC- 30

September 18, 1961

#239110

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP1 GLC/ts

SEP 1 - 26 1961

Honorable Strom Thurmond
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I have received your letter of September 12, with enclosure, and it was most considerate of you to bring this information to my attention. I thought you would like to know, however, that [redacted] recently contacted our New York Office and was interviewed by a Special Agent regarding this matter.

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b7C

We in the FBI are always appreciative of your cooperation, and I certainly hope you will feel free to call on us whenever we can be of service to you in any way.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - New York - Enclosures (2)
Re teletype 9-12-61 captioned: "Edward R. Murrow, aka, Special Inquiry."
1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Senator Thurmond is on the Special Correspondents' List. He encloses a copy of a telegram from [redacted] who requested that he be permitted to testify before the Senate Armed Services Committee, claiming that he was in a position to identify a policy-making individual who had a communist background and who had participated in preparing certain military training films. On 9-12-61 [redacted] contacted the New York Office, noted he had requested an opportunity to testify before Thurmond's Senate Committee and stated that he would testify that the Army is using an indoctrination film prepared by Edward R. Murrow who, according to [redacted] was "soft" on communism.

CJH:jms
(5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA., CHAIRMAN
HARRY FLOOD BYRD, VA.
JOHN STENNIS, MISS.
STUART SYMINGTON, MO.
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CLAIR ENGLE, CALIF.
E. L. BARTLETT, ALASKA
HOWARD W. CANNON, NEV.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
STYLES BRIDGES, N.H.
MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MAINE
FRANCIS CASE, S. DAK.
PRESCOTT BUSH, CONN.
J. GLENN BEALL, MD.
HARRY L. WINGATE, JR., CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

September 12, 1961

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attached is a copy of a telegram I have received from a gentleman who claims to have information on a matter which would be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I call this to your attention since I feel that your agency is the proper one to make whatever investigation deemed appropriate on the information contained in this telegram.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Strom Thurmond

Strom Thurmond

ST:dr

Enclosure

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1 ENCLOSURE

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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SENATOR STROM THURMOND ATTN: [redacted] b6 b7C
SENATE OFFICE BLDG WASHINGTON, D. C.

AS A FORMER RESEARCHER FOR SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST PERMISSION TO GIVE INFORMATION UNDER OATH BEFORE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE REGARDING SENATOR THURMOND'S REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT. MY TESTIMONY WILL NAME A POLICY-MAKING INDIVIDUAL WHO PARTICIPATED IN NEW MILITARY TRAINING FILMS LABELLED "GUTLESS" AND "SUPERFICIAL" BY SENATOR THURMOND. WILL ALSO DOCUMENT THIS INDIVIDUAL'S COMMUNIST BACKGROUND AND PAST BEHAVIOR OF ATTACKING ALL ANTI-COMMUNIST SPOKESMEN. COPIES OF THIS TELEGRAM BEING SENT TO SENATOR RUSSELL AND SENATOR FRANCIS CASE.

(signed)

b6
b7C [redacted]

New York City 14, N. Y.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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